"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, slightly warmer today; fair, warmer Thursday, moderate north winds, becoming variable.
For full weather report see Page 16.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,598. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1914.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. TWO CENTS Elsewhere.

VILLA, DEFYING CARRANZA, RESIGNS; OUSTS HIS CHIEF'S MEN, SEIZES OFFICES

Practically in Military Control of All Northern Mexico.

TAKES OVER CUSTOM HOUSES

Treasury Department and Telegraph Service Included in the General's Coup d'Etat.

CARRANZA AGENT JAILED

Others Ousted from Their Offices in Juarez, Chihuahua, and Torreon.

QUARREL OVER CAMPAIGN

Villa Jealous of Natera, Who Was Sent in His Place to Take Zacatecas and Failed.

EL PASO, Texas, June 16.—Gen. Francisco Villa's lieutenants tonight took forcible possession of the Constitutionalist bureau of information and the telegraph office at Juarez, ousting the officials left in charge by Gen. Carranza. The seizure was directed by Col. Tomas Ornelas, military commander of Juarez and a strong Villa supporter.

The seizure of these offices was taken here as conclusive evidence that the long predicted split between Carranza, leader of the Constitutionalist revolution, and Villa, his most successful chieftain, had come.

Gen. Villa tendered his resignation to Gen. Carranza within the last week, it became known tonight. To Villa's message the Constitutionalist commander in chief replied asking who would succeed him.

Following this, Villa's various military chiefs held a conference and sent a "round robin" to Carranza declaring that they would accept no one but Villa as leader. The split of today resulted.

Gen. Villa ordered all commanders of garrisons throughout the territory under his control to report at once to Torreon. This order was heard with apprehension by observers here. The history of the Pasqual Orozco rebellion against President Madero was recalled. Orozco, like Villa, was a leader of volunteer troops of Chihuahua State and as a popular favorite led a revolution against the former President.

Other Offices Seized.

Private advices received here at a late hour told of similar action in taking over Carranza offices at Chihuahua City and Torreon, evidently placing the entire northern part of Mexico in the power of Villa's military leaders.

In addition to the information bureau and telegraph office, it was learned later that the Custom House and the Treasury Department at Juarez had been seized by Villa's officers.

H. Perez Abreu, Carranza's publicity agent, is reported to have been jailed, and it was made known that nearly all of the employes of Alberto Pani had been arrested. Pani had been in charge of the Treasury Department at Juarez, and has been the trusted relay man in the recent exchanges between Carranza, from Saltillo, and Zubaran, in Washington, who in turn transferred the messages to the mediators at Niagara Falls.

Manuel Bonilla, Villa's confidential man at Juarez, said tonight that he had been ordered to hasten to Torreon to confer with his chief.

Quarrel Over Natera.

Although Villa's persistent military successes had occasioned speculation regarding his relations with Carranza, the matter did not receive serious consideration until the appointment by Carranza of Gen. Panfilo Natera as commander of a newly created military zone. Natera's appointment placed him in charge of a strip of country which Villa previously had planned to invade, including the yet uncaptured City of Zacatecas. Natera attacked Zacatecas while Villa remained at Torreon, viewing the experiment from the rear.

According to reports from Mexico City, confirmed by private advices from the revolutionist front below this point, Natera was defeated decisively in frequent attempts to take the city. Then it was that Carranza requested Villa to hurry to Natera's assistance. This was several days ago, and in the meantime reports continued to arrive of Natera's defeat. Villa remained at Torreon.

The matter of who should regulate the public service in Northern Mexico admittedly has been a bone of contention between Carranza, the leader, and Villa, the subordinate. Under the old Federal regime the railroads and telegraph were subject to central control from the national capital.

All the officials ousted by Villa today were appointees of Carranza, whose civil Cabinet had taken over the management of the railroad and telegraph service and incidentally of the information bureau, in accordance with the prescribed custom in Mexico.

How Juarez Officers Were Seized.

An American newspaper man was seated in the bureau when the soldiers burst into the room. They ordered Perez Abreu, in charge of the bureau, not to touch a paper. The same soldiers, in personal command of the Juarez commander, a little while before had taken over supervsion of the telegraph office adjoining.

The American finally slipped through the line of soldiers and arrived here.

The action today followed conflicting reports from the South in regard to the success or failure of the troops under Gen. Natera, Carranza's appointee in attacking Zacatecas. From Natera official reports had said that the attack was proceeding successfully, while from other sources details were given of Natera's rout.

Since Mexico City reports that the Constitutionalists were routed at Zacatecas were confirmed by private advices received here from the south, the Constitutionalist officials have been silent. The announcement tonight by the information bureau that an important bulletin was to be issued caused general anticipation, which was disappointed by the unexpected display of military force at Juarez.

Matter received over the telegraph wires at Juarez from correspondents with Villa has been subject to a dual censorship—that by the Villa officials at the front and by Carranza appointees, who took it upon themselves to inspect all messages at Juarez before they were delivered here.

Carranza Men Puzzled.

Every effort was made to secure a statement from Villa and Carranza agents here. In every case this was met by a refusal to talk. The most that could be obtained was that the seizure was a "military precaution." Carranza agents, however, admitted that they were attempting to communicate with their chief, who is at Saltillo, by way of Laredo. It is evident that the Carranzaistas, at least, are completely in the dark as to developments in the south, and are fearful of expressing an opinion on what is happening. All have closely been watching the progress of the mediation proceedings, and have carefully suppressed any inclination to take a determined stand.

Even though Carranza has steadfastly refused to join in the proceedings, his agents here have been careful not to express decided views. Carranza, however, has been less guarded, and some hold to the theory that the split between the two leaders has been occasioned by Carranza's demanding that the mediators be told that the Constitutionalists will have nothing to do with their proceedings.

NIAGARA STIRRED BY NEWS.

Fear That Anarchy Will Result from Villa-Carranza Break.

NIAGARA FALLS, June 16.—Dispatches received here this evening telling of the forcible seizure by a Villa official of the telegraph office at Juarez, held previously by Carranza officials, caused a stir in the mediation colony. The Huerta delegates said it plainly showed the correctness of their repeated warnings that lack of cohesion in the Constitutionalist ranks would lead to anarchy in the North.

Incidentally, it is understood that the American delegates inquired of Messrs. Cabrera and Zubaran during the conference today at Buffalo as to what they thought of the stories of a split between Villa and Carranza. The Constitutionalist emissaries said that they had confidence in Gen. Carranza's tact and his ability to smooth out such difficulties.

The gravest apprehension, nevertheless, is felt here of what may follow a break between Gen. Carranza and Gen. Villa. Should their forces clash, anarchy might ensue, which might arouse again the demand for armed intervention by the United States.

URQUIDI ADMITS FRICTION.

Revolt by Villa Would Seriously Imperil Constitutionalist Cause.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 17.—Border news dispatches that seem to confirm the belief that Gen. Francisco Villa, the military idol of the peons of Northern Mexico, had revolted, were listened to with apprehension when read to members of the Constitutionalist junta in Washington at 1:30 o'clock this morning.

Juan F. Urquidi was interested in the messages, which said that Villa's men were seizing rebel headquarters all through Northern Mexico, as well as taking over the customs houses and telegraph offices.

"I have no official confirmation of these news dispatches," said Señor Urquidi. "Therefore I am unable to discuss them intelligently in the absence of facts. I have been wondering whether all that has happened means only that the military authorities in Chihuahua have been taking over control of the censorship and other governing agencies, and whether there is foundation for the belief that anything more serious has happened. I am absolutely without information other than what has been read to me in this morning's latest news dispatches.

"There has been friction for some weeks between the civil and military authorities in Northern Mexico. The military authorities, among other things, have wanted a stricter censorship. That might be the real explanation of the dispatches received by the newspapers. I do not know the facts."

This mornings dispatches relative to the seizures at Torreon, Chihuahua, Juarez, and other places, indicate occurrences of such gravity in connection with the attitude of Gen. Villa toward the civil authorities in Northern Mexico, and have such a pertinent bearing upon the statement printed exclusively in a Washington dispatch to THE NEW

Continued on Page 3.

OSBORN STRIPE SCOTCH
All for the Non-refillable bottle with the Osborn Stripe. ANDREW USHER & Co., Edinburgh.—Adv.

Americans Fail to Win Carranza Agents at Conference in Buffalo.

REBELS PROVE UNYIELDING

Armistice Would Cause Forces to Disintegrate—Insist on Getting Control at the Capital.

ENVOYS MAY TAKE BOLD STEP

Plan to Propose Men to Succeed Huerta if the Delegates Continue in Deadlock.

BUT HOPE IS AT LOW EBB

And Collapse of the Mediation Plan Within a Few Days Is Feared.

Special to The New York Times.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ontario, June 16.—In an earnest desire to save the Mexican peace undertaking from failure, Justice Joseph Lamar and Frederick W. Lehmann, the American delegates to the conference, went to Buffalo today to confer with Rafael Zubaran Capmany and Luis Cabrera, two of the three men appointed by Gen. Carranza as his delegates.

The meeting of the American delegates and the emissaries of Gen. Carranza lasted four hours. While all parties concerned were reticent as to what took place between them, it is understood that the situation is as critical as ever and unless a radical change for the better comes within the next few days the mediation effort will end in failure.

One faint hope that the peace movement may be saved is held out in a decision of the mediators to adopt a radical course in a last desperate effort to bring all the disputants into accord. Contrary to their original resolution and much against their inclination, the mediators, if the differences between the American and Mexican representatives cannot be harmonized, will suggest the names of several prominent Mexicans of their own selection and ask the representatives of President Wilson and President Huerta to make a choice from these for Provisional President of Mexico. It is understood that the men whom the mediators have in mind are Constitutionalist sympathizers, but that none of them is a militant revolutionist.

The conference between Justice Lamar, Mr. Lehman, Mr. Zubaran, and Mr. Cabrera took place in the Lafayette Hotel in Buffalo, where the Carranza delegates arrived this morning from Washington. Every effort was made by Mr. Zubaran and Mr. Cabrera to keep secret their presence in Buffalo, but Judge Lamar and Mr. Lehmann declined to conceal their purpose in going to that city. After their departure from Niagara Falls this announcement was made by Mr. Dodge, Secretary to the American delegation:

The American Commissioners have constantly found themselves in need of information as to persons under discussion in the conversations. In their desire to get this information the Commissioners have for a considerable time been endeavoring to have a conference with the Constitutionalists, and so informed the mediators. The Commissioners thought that they had an opportunity of getting that information if they went to Buffalo today and with the consent of their Government they have decided to make the attempt to secure it.

It was not until luncheon time to-day that Justice Lamar and Mr. Lehmann learned that the Carranza delegates were in Buffalo. They learned also that Mr. Zubaran and Mr. Cabrera had instructions not to proceed further than Buffalo, and also that they were anxious to confer with the American delegates. Justice Lamar and Mr. Lehmann immediately got into communication with Secretary Bryan, and as a result of their conversation with him started for Buffalo in a motor car.

It was after 6 o'clock when the American delegates left the Lafayette. Justice Lamar said, while he was trying to get away to his motor car:

"We had advices from the Washington State Department that the Constitutionalists were coming to Buffalo to bring us information concerning the situation, important to the mediation conference."

Late tonight he made the following statement:

We met and conferred with the representatives of the Constitutionalists, who were not authorized to come to Niagara Falls, but who in their desire to state their position fully to us for use before the mediators, came to Buffalo, which was as far as they were allowed to go, and we, after conferring with Washington, went to Buffalo and met Mr. Zubaran and Mr. Cabrera.

In Buffalo Mr. Zubaran and Mr. Cabrera would give no information about the conference.

Although there are reports tonight that the American and Carranza repre-

Continued on Page 3.

TRANSFORMING THE STATE CAPITAL

Work on an ambitious park system has already begun that will change Albany completely.

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

Also Mr. Taft on the Anti-trust act and labor, and Kurt Aram's startling article on Pogroms in Russia.

ASSAILS CARNEGIE AS COLLEGES' FOE

T. W. Churchill Attacks Ironmaster's Foundation for Crushing Individuality.

Speaking at the commencement exercises of Manhattan College in Carnegie Hall last night, Thomas W. Churchill, President of the Board of Education, made an attack on the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. His chief charges against the organization were that it attempted to standardize college education and thus to crush individuality, strived for abstract scholarship rather than humanized ideals of service, and, above all, attacked denominational control of the colleges, which the speaker characterized as bribing the colleges to abandon religion.

Mr. Churchill opened his address with a collection of the opinions of many eminent men, both within and without the colleges, who thought that higher education of the present day was deficient in essential qualities. James J. Hill, R. T. Crane, Thomas A. Edison, Henry Clews, and Charles M. Schwab were quoted as men who had no confidence in the college graduates of the present day.

"And this education which we deplore," said Mr. Churchill, "has been brought about by men immured in colleges, who would not let in the ideas of the outside world."

Reform of our higher institutions of learning, he went on, would have to be begun and carried through by laymen who were not fossilized by academic influence.

"We want no national Board of Education to prescribe methods," Mr. Churchill said. "The people insist on doing its own business, not delegating it to a committee for standardization, and such a committee now exists. About ten years ago Andrew Carnegie used some millions of dollars to establish a fund for the pensioning of worn-out college professors, but it soon became apparent that what had been hailed as a provision for the old age of professors was in reality a corporation to buy the contral of such colleges as were willing to sell their birthright and carry on college teaching and management according to the pattern prescribed by it.

"The Foundation has deliberately and conspicuously made a mark of the religious colleges—particularly of the small institutions which in their own field carried on a great Samaritan work with limited equipment but a splendid spirit, and one after another many religious colleges have been seduced by great wealth to give up the independence that should be found in a college of nowhere else, and to forsake the faith of their founders.

"If education is not free it will soon be formalized and dead, and I deem it my duty to enter a protest against the standardization which the foundation attempts to secure and against its interference with religious education. It makes one boil with shame to think that in this generation and in this republic any body of men would so brazenly employ the tremendous power of great wealth as to permit it to buy the abandonment of religion.

"Lucky Iron Master."

"It is no surprise that these men hold up abstract ideals of culture rather than practical ideals of public service. By reason of the imperfection of our labor laws a lucky iron master skims from the work of thousands of artisans the cream of their wages until he amasses through them a fortune that makes that of Croesus look like a little pile. And to these men who work before the furnaces this heap of wealth stands in the way, blocking the entrance of their own sons into institutions which the public had expected to throw the light of education into wider and wider strata of society. For the Carnegie Foundation by its requirements excludes from the colleges which it aids with money such youths as do not meet the requirements which the foundation sees fit to establish."

A copy of Mr. Churchill's speech, which was given out in advance, contained expressions very much stronger than those which he actually used in his address. Even so, his remarks were received with vigorous applause, and considerable laughter was stirred up when he said, "The standardization and uniformity on which the foundation harps might well be the watchword of the commander of an army or of the Warden of Sing Sing."

The Right Rev. Mgr. Michael J. Lavelle, Vicar General, who presided at the exercises, followed Mr. Churchill's speech with one which, while milder in tone, agreed with it in sentiment.

Mgr. Lavelle also announced the elevation of the Right Rev. Mgr. Patrick J. Hayes, Chancellor of the Archdiocese, to be Auxiliary Bishop of New York.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on Congressman Herman A. Metz and on John F. Brennan, who received the degree of B. A. from the college in 1875 and that of M. A. in 1878.

Recipients of Degrees.

The following degrees were conferred in course:

BACHELOR OF ARTS—William A. Farrell and Thomas D. Kelly.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN CIVIL ENGINEERING—Ferdinand Joseph Enterlin, with honor; John G. Murphy, with credit; Joseph A. Murray, Jr., Charles J. Cunningham, Rupert W. Fagan, Robert E. Dunn, Joseph M. Cunningham, Harry M. Bolton, Jr., Samuel [illegible] Vastola, William E. Molyneaux, Richard [illegible] Duffy, and Richard D. McCann.

The degree of Civil Engineer was conferred on Leo C. Burrows, James B. Martin, Francis J. Reagan, Edwin B. McGuire, and James J. Summers.

Commercial diplomas were conferred on Francis J. Breen, Edmund A. O'Brien, Thomas R. Morgan, Robert T. Clifford, Thomas M. Clarke, Walter J. O'Brien, Elmer J. Cleary, and Daniel J. McCarthy.

The Alumni purse for the best English essay was won by William A. Farrell; next in merit was Joseph M. Cunningham. Thomas J. McBreen of the Freshman class won the Herman Ridder prize of $50 for experimental physics. Sylvester J. Del Bello was next in merit.

Three gold medals went to Ferdinand J. Enterlin, the Milmo Gilowan medal for religious instruction, the Kelly medal for philosophy, and the Taylor medal for philosophy of history. George B. Connolly of the junior class won the Grady memorial medal for oratory; next in merit was Thomas J. Quinlan. The Cohalan medal for civil engineering was won by Joseph A. Murray; next in merit John G. Murphy.

Chas. E. Meehan, 1 Mad. Sq. Gar., now at W. 30th St.; also Commercial Stationery.—Adv.

LEAVES $35,000,000 IN AID OF SCIENCE

Estate of James Campbell of St. Louis to Found Medical School and Hospital.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, June 16.—A great hospital and medical school for St. Louis University is provided for in the will of James Campbell, filed in the Probate Court late to-day.

The entire estate, valued at between $35,000,000 and $40,000,000, with the exception of $1,000,000, eventually goes to the university "for a hospital for the care of sick and injured persons" and the "promotion of the sciences of medicine and surgery."

Mrs. Florence A. Campbell, the widow, and Miss Louise Ann Campbell, the only child, are to share equally in the income of the estate for life. The estate is to be held in trust for them by the Mercantile Trust Company. At the death of Mrs. Campbell the entire income is to go to the daughter. If the daughter dies first the entire income is to go to Mrs. Campbell.

If a child or children are born to the daughter after Mrs. Campbell's death a $1,000,000 trust fund is to be set aside for the support, maintenance and education of that child or children.

Twenty-one years after the death of the daughter, if her mother is already dead, the entire estate is to go to the university.

A clause in his will is to the effect that if the will is renounced by the widow none of the provisions made for the daughter or her children should be operative, and that she should be cut off with $1. Should the daughter die, leaving only one child, that child's income, he sets forth, shall be not more than $24,000 a year until the trust terminates.

Miss Campbell, who is 21, is soon to marry Elzey Bukham, a young civil engineer.

LA FARGE LEFT $599 HERE.

Debts Reduce to That Sum the Artist's $43,030 Estate in New York.

John La Farge, the mural painter and artist in stained glass, who died on Nov. 14, 1910, left a gross estate in New York of $43,030, but his debts will reduce the net estate to $599. Mr. La Farge, at the time of his death, lived in Newport, R. I. The appraisal of his New York property was filed in the Surrogates' Court yesterday.

His assets in this State were: Bank accounts, $13; personal effects, $18; proceeds from the sale in March, 1911, of statues and other works of art, $22,637; proceeds from sale of library, $1,550; money paid by Macmillan & Co. for the unfinished manuscript of "Gospel Story," $900; proceeds from sale of letters, $6,000; accumulated royalties, $1,462; essay on "Stained Glass and Decoration," appraised at $1,000.

The deductions were $25,091 for debts and $14,114 for the expenses of administering the estate and for commissions. Among the persons to whom Mr. La Farge owed money were Aimee T. Heins, $6,508; Grace E. Barnes, his private secretary, $5,608; Mary W. Lawrence, an assistant and model, and Riozo Awoki, $3,765. The artist also owed $2,900 to the Fifth Avenue Bank.

Mr. La Farge drew up his will seven months before his death. He left nothing to the members of his family, but directed that his entire estate should go to his private secretary, Miss Grace E. Barnes, who had conducted all his business affairs. Mr. La Farge expressed the wish that all the expenses of his burial, the building of a tomb in Woodlawn Cemetery, and his debts should be paid from the proceeds of the sale of his effects. At the time the will was filed C. Grant La Farge, the artist's son, made this statement:

"My father did not leave a large estate. Like most artists he did not amass a fortune. If he had been commercially minded he would not have been John La Farge. My father had many obligations, and I knew that his debts gave him a great deal of concern. He was anxious that they should be paid, and his will was drawn for this purpose."

The La Farge sales at the American Art Galleries were held in March, 1911. Among the works of art sold were: "Fortune," a study in glass, $625; "Entrance to the Tautira River, Tahiti," an oil painting, $600; water color of Mount Tohivia in the South Pacific, $500, and a 10-foot bronze statue of Kwannon, Goddess of Mercy, $420.

The value of the personal estate of Mr. La Farge, wherever situated, is $41,804.

MIDDY ACCUSED OF FRAUD.

Said to Have Impersonated Candidate in Annapolis Examination.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 16.—One youth already in the service who had passed the examinations for admission to the Naval Academy has been recommended for court-martial and the admission of another lad has been held up pending action by the Navy Department as a result of alleged irregularities with the entrance examination held last Winter and this Spring. These are facts admitted by the Naval Academy authorities today, but names are withheld.

It is understood that the young man recommended for court-martial, after passing the mental test last February, presented himself, for a monetary consideration, to the Civil Service Examining Board at Richmond in April and took the examination there for the other lad whom he represented himself to be.

It is understod that two other cases of a similar nature are being investigated.

Best Electric Wiring—Mem. Offices, Factory, DENNIS & BRUNDAGE, 32 West 25th Street.—Adv.

BRITISH WIN POLO CUP IN SECOND GAME; PENALTIES CUT 5-TO-5 SCORE TO 4-TO-2¾

The Score

Periods.	Goals.	—England— Penalties.	Goals.	—America— Penal.
1	2	0	0	½
2	1	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	1	½
5	0	0	1	¼
6	1	½	2	0
7	0	0	0	½
8	1	½	1	½
Totals	5	1	5	2¼
Final score	4 goals		2¾ goals	

LORD WIMBORNE and the Cup he takes back to England
Photo Copyright by UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

PEER CLIMBS WALL TO HEAR ROOSEVELT

Hundreds of Dignitaries Not So Successful as Earl Grey in Entering Lecture Hall.

AUDIENCE A NOTABLE ONE

Colonel Says There Is Much Exploration Still to be Done in Brazil —His Humor Appreciated.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 16.—Col. Roosevelt scored a big hit with his illustrated monologue on how he put a new river on the map in his début before the Royal Geographical Society to-night.

More than 1,000 persons were packed, sardinelike, in the small auditorium built to accommodate 800. They laughed at the Rooseveltian humor, and rewarded the Colonel's account of his hardships, dangers, and ultimate triumph with generous applause.

Those who came hoping to hear A. Henry Savage Landor, Hamilton Rice, and other hostile critics polished off in the Colonel's best manner were disappointed, for not a single controversial note enlivened the evening's entertainment.

The real feature of the lecture was in the street before it began, a surging mob of men and women in evening dress vainly clamoring for admission at doors which the police were forced to close half an hour before the lecture was scheduled to start.

It appears that the Royal Geographical Society has more than 3,000 members, all of whom are entitled to admission to all meetings on their fellowship tickets. In addition, those responsible issued a number of special tickets to non-members. The result was that a couple of thousand fellows and their wives and others confidently rolled up in taicabs and limousines to a hall seating 800 at a pinch.

More than half were forced to go away, and many bitterly denounced the way the society had managed the affair. At least one Fellow said he was going to resign. One permanent result of the Roosevelt lecture is likely to be much hard feeling in the ranks of the Royal Geographical Society.

Among those who besieged the doors was Earl Grey, who, finding himself separated from the entrance by a stone wall of moderate altitude, promptly climbed over and entered the hall.

Earlier in the evening the Colonel held his usual press reception. An English reporter, not overawed by the Colonel as were the rest of his fellows, succeeded in getting a humorous rise out of him by saying in apparent good faith: "We want you to write an article for us on the strenuous life, or how you achieved greatness."

The Colonel exclaimed, "They mustn't make such a preposterous request!" He added more good-naturedly: "That's one of the loveliest requests I've had yet. Why don't they ask for a few thoughts on cosmos?"

LONDON, June 16.—Douglas William Freshfield, the well-known traveler and author, President of the Royal Geographical Society; Prince Louis of Battenberg, Sir Edward Grey, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Earl Grey, ex-Governor General of Canada; Viscount Bryce, ex-Ambassador to the United States; Earl Curzon, and the American Ambassador, Walter H. Page, were on the platform at Col. Roosevelt's lecture.

The lecture was mainly a repetition of that delivered at Washington last month. Col. Roosevelt expressed his pleasure at appearing before the foremost geographical body of the world. He paid a tribute to Brazilian explorers, and raised a laugh by saying, "There are still plenty of other things there, besides my river, to be put on the map."

The Colonel had been requested to give the members of the society personal details of his adventures, and he talked much of ferocious bats, small fish which devour men, catfish which catch monkeys, and the insects and snakes which made life miserable for him. He suggested that the Royal Geographical Society send a representative to survey the river, and promised all assistance from himself and the Brazilian Government.

Col. Roosevelt today paid an extensive round of visits to public institutions, including Westminster Abbey and the Natural History Museum. At luncheon at Lieut. Col. Lee's house a number of explorers and big game hunters had been invited to meet him, including F. C. Selous, Sir Harry Johnston, and Sir Francis Younghusband.

Before the lecture this evening Col. Roosevelt was the guest at dinner of the Geographical Club.

ENJOYS HIS OWN JOKES.

Audience Learns to Listen for the Rise to the Famous Falsetto.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 17.—In describing Col. Roosevelt's lecture before the Royal Geographical Society last night to a packed and distinguished audience The Morning Post says:

"One has to go back to the days when Henry M. Stanley, as the discoverer of Livingstone, was the lion of the hour to find a parallel for such a gathering."

The Daily Express gives the following impression of Col. Roosevelt:

"You could cut his nasal American accent with a knife as he uttered the first words, 'Mr. President and gentlemen'—'lords and ladies' were forgotten!

"Whenever he made a joke he enjoyed it himself so much that his voice went up to a falsetto and ended in a squeak which brought down the house every time. Although often the joke was lost in the squeak, every one laughed uproariously in sympathy with him, and he shook with laughter at the fun.

"After a while the audience looked out for a rise in the note, and as soon as the falsetto began they began to laugh.

"He made them do it. He drove his words home with all the zeal of a Salvationist at a revival congress."

THE RIVER BURLESQUED.

Washington Newspaper Men Have Fun at the Colonel's Expense.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Col. Roosevelt's "River of Doubt" furnished the basis for a lively burlesque at the National Press Club tonight by a number of well-known Washington newspaper men.

Secretary Bryan, by Angus Early; Col. Roosevelt, by C. E. Stewart; Gifford Pinchot, by Howard Acton; Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, by George F. Wilcox; Dr. Cook, by R. B. Morgan, and Admiral Peary, by Stanley Reynolds, combined to sustain interest.

Col. Roosevelt in khaki roared about the stage and fired his revolver eleven times at a map of South America, outlining at each shot the course of his voyage down the Duvida and starving to death on monkey meat when the water under him was teeming with the fish.

Dr. Cook and Admiral Peary both doubted the existence of the Colonel's river, but Dr. Wiley persuaded Col. Roosevelt to give him a few drops of Duvida water, which he put in a test tube and, with a big lump of radium, proved by the effervescence that ensued that the Colonel sometimes told the truth.

The scene finished with a grand transformation act, in which the Colonel put all Europe in the Amanias Club for declining to swallow his newly found river.

Latest Ship News.

BY MARCONI WIRELESS—SS Corcovado (Hamburg-American Line), Odessa to New York, was 680 miles east at 9 P. M., due 19th, forenoon.

THE ALLTOGETHER PERFECT
Holds pipe and tobacco. At the Schulte stores.—Adv.

35,000 See Americans Defeated After Furious Uphill Fight.

DECIDED IN THE LAST PERIOD

Our Team Forges Ahead in the Final Chukker, Only to Lose Lead on a Foul.

5 GOALS BY EACH SIDE

Perfect Team Work of English Again Triumphs--L. Waterbury and Milburn Star for Us.

WIMBORNE GETS TROPHY

Presentation to Victors Made by Mrs. Harry P. Whitney Shortly After Game.

SOCIETY OUT IN WRAPS

Summer Finery Discarded for Warmer Clothing—Ticket Speculators Reap a Rich Harvest.

America lost the International Challenge Cup presented by the Westchester Polo Club of Newport in 1886 to England yesterday afternoon when four straight-backed British cavalrymen won the second and deciding match of the international polo series by a score of 4 to 2¾. The American team, outclassed at the start, made a desperate spurt at the end of the game, and for a brief time held the lead in the hard, thrilling contest.

With the score 3¾ to 2 in America's favor in the last period, the ardor and enthusiasm of the leaders spurred them on with too great abandon, and when Milburn fouled Capt. Cheape, the game was lost to America, for the half point penalty made the score 3 to 2¾.

Then, while the crowd of 35,000 people yelled madly for the Yankee four to ride roughshod over the invaders, Major Barrett, the British leader, dribbled the ball through the American defense and savagely chopped it through the goal posts for the final count, which made the score 4 to 2¾.

Hurlingham did not have the easy time it had in the first game. The defenders, with Milburn at back, and "Larry" Waterbury at No. 3, played like a new team. There were flashes of the old dash and team work, which made the "Big Four" famous. But it was not until the sixth period that the Meadow Brook team found itself. Its reckless horsemanship and terrific hitting then got into full play, and for the first time the English players were thrown upon the defensive.

America Comes On with a Rush.

America came on with a rush. Devereux Milburn, the plucky American back, forgot the pain of his battered rib. Hanging over the neck of his pony, Aeolus, he became a whole team himself. When the forwards missed the ball Milburn would sweep through the melee of scurrying ponies and take the ball from under the hoofs of the English mounts.

That sixth period also saw "Larry" Waterbury the player he used to be. On his gray pony, Sprite, he rode with wild and careless freedom, hitting the ball with dazzling power and riding off the English players in the races to the ball.

Then it seemed that America might win. Hurlingham's invaders, the flower of the British Army, were put to a severe test. With the tide of battle turning against them, the English shifted the offensive tactics to the defense.

The whole seventh period was a wonderful display of defensive polo. The ball was toyed from one player to the other. It was one long, exciting scrimmage, all the men riding each other so closely that there was no chance for any of them to break loose on a run.

The American team was making its last stand. On the ball every instant, it failed to break down the sturdy English defense. It was a forlorn dying effort to overcome a better team. For a time it looked as if superhuman effort and wild enthusiasm would do its work, but the splendid finish and cool, calculating system of the Britishers' play held their team intact, and the Yankees, scrapping to the very end, were kept within bounds.

In Lead by One-quarter Point.

In the last period, when a beautiful goal by Milburn put the Americans in front, for once the crowd went wild with joy. There had been little chance for American cheers in the matches, and all turned loose pent-up enthusiasm. With a lead of but one-fourth of a point, it was expected that the American four would play safe and hold their own. But there was no subduing their onrush now that victory was almost theirs. In the thick of a whirling scrimmage, Milburn cross fouled Capt. Cheape and America's chance was gone. Each team scored five goals, and it was the penalties called against the American team which cost them so dearly. In the fifth period "Larry"

Waterbury scored a safety when the ball was dangerously close to the American goal.

This heart-breaking game will always be remembered in the annals of American sport. The crowd was larger than on her first day, sat tier upon tier around the rolled field, which looked for all the world like a great strip of green velvet. Fashion and beauty had a wonderful holiday. A northwest gale raised havoc with light silken finery and dainty plumes, but the wind tempered the hot rays of the June sun. Overhead the dome of blue was cloudless. Great splashes of color, gaudily tinted parasols and creations of chic millinery made the stands a most attractive picture.

Crowd Gets Plenty of Thrills.

It didn't matter much whether all these spectators loved polo for polo's sake. Without knowing the technical explanation of what the teams were trying to accomplish as their ponies galloped up and down, over and across the great green panel, everybody got plenty of thrills as "Monty" Waterbury, astride Mollie Beach, tore up the meadow helter-skelter after Cheape mounted on the fleet Peppercorn. These outbursts of speed always brought the crowd to its feet yelling.

The daring of the men who play this grueling game calls forth nothing but admiration. They do not hesitate to take their lives in their hands in the whirl of the scrimmage when the variance of an inch by a rider would throw players and ponies. These English cavalrymen can ride. Cheape and Lockett are wiry, and hard as nails. Their faces and arms are browned from years of campaigning and polo under the blazing sun of India. They sit in the saddle as if they had spent most of their lives on ponies. At all times they are erect and at ease. The American players are not like that. They care little for form, and they go after the ball even if they have to crawl half way over the horse's head, and lean far out of the saddle like a cowboy picking up a whip.

Any one with a spark of regard for animals could not help being enthusiastic over the polo ponies. Intelligent and tricky, they jump into the spirit of the game with almost as much enthusiasm as the men. Trained to follow the ball, they can stop and turn like a flash. It almost seems as if they enjoy the rough bumps of the battle.

American Ponies Do Better.

The American mounts did better work yesterday than on Saturday. The best of them at times outraced the English ponies, but the visitors' animals turned sharper and started quicker.

This Hurlingham combination which is taking the big silver trophy back to England is indeed a match for the best polo team that ever played here. As in the first game, the invaders showed fine polo yesterday. They knew what they were doing at all times. There was little haphazard shooting, and, though the stiff wind somewhat hampered all the players in their driving, the hitting of the English players was far superior to that of the Meadow Brook four.

Capt. Cheape was on the ball with uncanny intuition. The work of Major Barrett was again a display of splendid polo team play. His shots were all short and accurate. He was constantly in the midst of scrimmage, ready to pass the ball back to one of his colleagues Whenever the ball shot out of scrimmage to one of the English players for a run down the field, it was safe to assume that Barrett was behind the ball when it started.

The playing of La Montagne was an improvement over his game Saturday. His nervousness was gone and he rode like fury and showed himself to be a powerful hitter. But in many of the attempts he had to score his direction was bad. La Montagne made a beautiful play when he scored the first American goal in the fourth period. Riding Miss Flip, he had a thrilling dash with Cheape for the ball. The two players thundered toward the north goal side by side. La Montagne rode the Englishman off, and, with a beautiful side shot over his pony's head, sent the ball home.

La Montagne Scores Goal.

That spectacular play pulled the American team out of the throes of despondency. Up to that time the Meadow Brook team was in the hole half a point because of a foul committed in the first period. The Englishmen had started out with a rush, and it looked as if they would repeat the overwhelming defeat of the first game. La Montagne's goal made the score 3 to ½. His thrilling play gave the team confidence, and its work improved after that.

Milburn began to show his worth in the fifth period, when he scored after a free run down the field, outracing the Englishmen who tried to ride him off. Milburn did the most accurate hitting for the American team.

It was in the sixth period that the American players began to show real fight. They called upon their ponies for more speed, they rode more recklessly, and took desperate chances. They refused to recognize defeat at this stage of the game, even if the British had piled up a big lead. The period started off badly, because, when all the Americans overrode the ball when it was near their own goal at the south end of the field, Tomkinson came along and scored with little opposition.

Then Milburn cut loose. He backhanded the ball skilfully away from Cheape and shot it out of reach of the crafty Lockett. A pass to "Monte" Waterbury and a pass back to Milburn and the American back had scored. The Yankees had England on the run. After some lively scrimmaging Larry Waterbury tore through and scored. The defeatfallen crowd came to life and let its emotion run riot. If they could keep up this work in the next period America would come back to its own.

England knew the danger moment of the game had arrived. The American uprising must be repulsed. The eight men were bunched during the whole seventh period. All the players were on the ball. There was much quick, short passing by the Englishmen. There was no wild scramble or racing for the ball. They put all their effort in blocking the American offense, and their tactics were successful. Not a goal was scored in the seventh by either team. "Larry" Waterbury's foul on Cheape deprived the Americans of another half point, which made the score 3¼ to 2¼.

The crowd rejoiced when this period ended. An English foul in the eighth period brought the invaders' score to 3. An American goal would now put Meadow Brook in front. The spectators were on their feet howling for the Americans to do or die.

Milburn Not to Be Denied.

Milburn was playing like mad. With a lion's courage he drove his pony into the thick of the fight. There was no stopping him. He drove the ball into the open to "Monte" Waterbury and La Montagne, who were in front of the English goal. But the English players were on them closely, and their efforts to drive were turned by the British defense. But Milburn was not to be denied. He was on the ball again and drove it through for the score, which put America in the lead. Then came the foul caused by Milburn's zealousness, which deprived his team of the lead.

In the closing periods the Englishmen remained cool, and showed their army training. Just as unconcerned as if they were riding for pleasure, they galloped about and kept their eyes on the ball. It never got out of their reach. They waited their chance, and while the Americans, after losing the lead in the final stanza, were making a last desperate effort to steal the ball away, Lockett made a quick short pass to Barrett, who shot the goal, and England had clinched victory. Time was called a short time after.

The English all rode to the pony sheds at the south end of the field. They tossed the mallets high in the air and tried to get away from the admiring throng. Joy-crazed English partisans, waving the Union Jack, rushed to the players. Cheape and Lockett were picked out and lifted to the shoulders of the crowd. They could not escape, although they tried hard enough.

Up the field the crowd marched with the English players to the clubhouse, where "Rule Britannia" was sung with the band and then "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow."

The American spectators took the defeat with good grace. Hundreds stayed around to see the fun and joined in the cheering for the conquering invaders.

The British players will sail for England on the White Star liner on Saturday, according to their original schedule, and the ponies will leave on the Minnetonka on the same day. It is possible that several of the English mounts will be sent to Canada.

Scenes in the Exciting Polo Battle Which Gave England the Cup.

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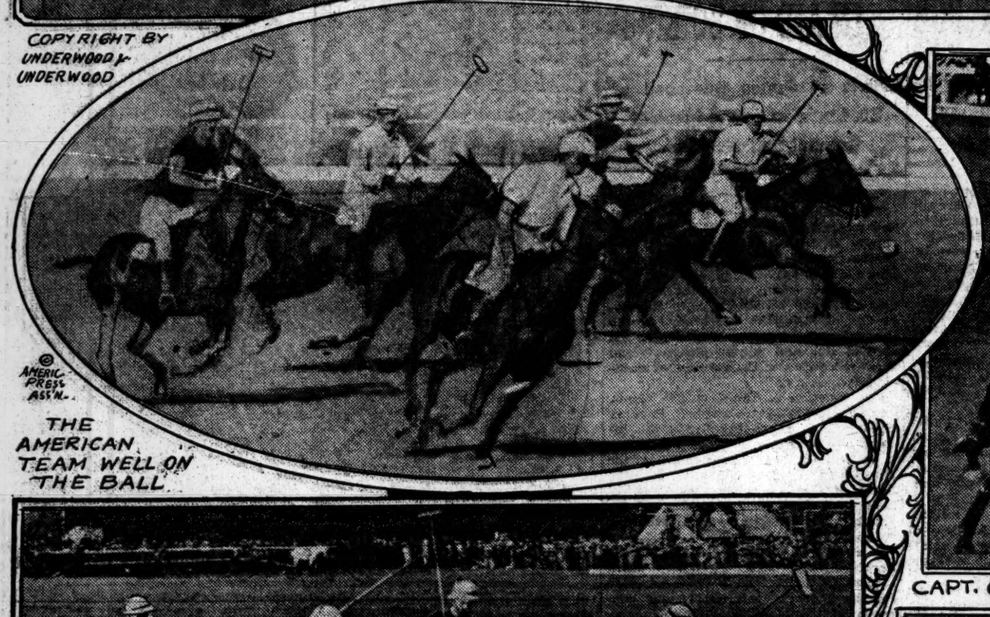

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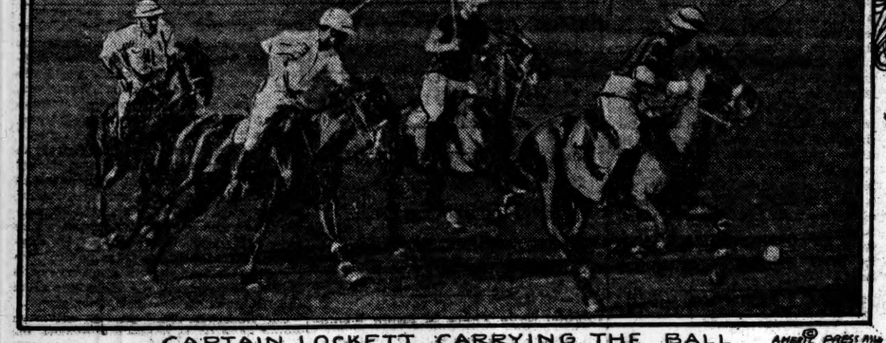
THE AMERICAN TEAM WELL ON THE BALL

MILBURN STARTING THE FIRST RUN OF THE GAME



CAPTAIN LOCKETT CARRYING THE BALL AMERIC PRESS ASS'N

CAPT. CHEAPE'S PONY TRYING TO MAKE A GOAL UNAIDED A.P.A.

A HOT SCRIMMAGE FOR THE BALL ON THE SIDE LINE

HOW AMERICANS LOST THE TROPHY

Detailed Story of Deciding Battle for International Cup at Meadow Brook Field.

BRITISH AGAIN GET JUMP

Score Three Goals Before La Montagne Makes First for Defenders —Invaders' Fine Team Work.

A smoothly organized English polo team which refused to become disconcerted by the most gruelling onslaughts of a scrappy American four won the trophy at Meadow Brook. Capt. Cheape was greeted with as much enthusiasm as if he were one of the home players when he galloped over in front of the south stand. He wore a yellow jacket, and threw it aside to warm up. On each of the English jerseys was embroidered a red English rose, the emblem of the Hurlingham Club. Lord Wimborne and Lady Wimborne, with the Duke of panaranda and a party of friends, attracted much attention as they walked across the field to their box before the game.

The Americans showed a lot of vim as they were warming up, and made several hard hits. Rene La Montagne got a cheer when he made a goal on a long drive, and everybody took the Americans' practice display as a good sign, because last week they hit poorly even when practicing.

At the start, the Americans defended the north goal. Milburn got the ball at the face off, and chopped it across to La Montagne. Cheape wheeled into the mix-up and cut the ball away, but Milburn beat Lockett to it as it rolled away. Tomkinson was after it and soon two Englishmen were on the ball and barred the way for the American players.

Cheape hit it far up the green and followed the advantage. Milburn tried to ride him off in front of the goal, but Cheape scored the first goal with a long swipe over his pony's neck.

Lockett ran the ball down after the next face off, and in the scrimmage near the goal Barrett took the ball, so "Larry" Waterbury drove it over the line for a safety, making the score: England, 3; America, ¾.

The sixth period saw seven and one-half minutes of the hardest riding of the game. There was sparkling action every minute. Up and down the field the ball went, and oftentimes the scrimmages would last for minutes within a limited area, the defense of both teams was so stubborn. Tomkinson scored the first goal in this period in 1:02.

A minute later Milburn, who was well guarded by La Montagne and "Larry" Waterbury, rushed along and scored, making the score 4 to 1¾.

The struggle then became nerve-tingling. The Americans played with their old-time dash and aggressiveness, and were carrying the fight to the British. The invaders were confining all their efforts to checking the American spurt. Cheape had knocked the ball out of bounds in English territory and "Larry" Waterbury drove it through the uprights for another goal. The score was now 4 to 2¾.

An English foul by Lockett cut England's lead to 3½, and Milburn, grasping the chance to put his team in the lead, outraced his rivals and shot the ball to La Montagne, who was playing up in front. The American player made a hard drive, but it missed the posts.

In the seventh period there was no scoring, but a foul by "Larry" Waterbury chopped America's score to 2¼ points.

There was great cheering at the opening of the last period because of the fighting spirit of the Yankees. The crowd really believed that they would push through with a driving eleventh hour rally as they had done in times past. A foul by Lockett when he crossed Larry Waterbury reduced England's score to 3 points.

Here was Meadow Brook's chance. There was a wild scramble for the ball in front of England's goal after Lockett's foul. La Montagne and "Monte" Waterbury first overrode the ball, and when the latter charged back headlong with his mallet waving above his head for a drive Lockett rode him out of range. It was then that Milburn, going like mad on Gallant, bore down on the ball and scored the goal which put America in the lead for the first time in either of the international games.

The Americans now saw victory within reach. As Cheape was advancing on the ball Milburn, overanxious to get him out of the way, crossed him and the foul put America's advantage in Never-Never Land. The score now was: England, 3; America, 2¾.

This turn of affairs made the Americans ride all the harder. They tried too hard. They overrode the ball and missed several likely shots in their efforts to retrieve the lost advantage. Their overriding left a fine opportunity for Major Barrett, who, after four minutes of play, smashed the ball through the goal for the final point.

Summary of the Game.

FIRST PERIOD.

Goal. Made by.	Time.
1....Cheape, England	2:51
2....Barrett, England	0:45

SECOND PERIOD.

3....Barrett, England	1:26

THIRD PERIOD.

No score.

FOURTH PERIOD.

4....La Montagne, United States	3:06

FIFTH PERIOD.

5....Milburn, United States	2:46

SIXTH PERIOD.

6....Tomkinson, England	1:02
7....Milburn, United States	1:01
8....L. Waterbury, United States	3:17

SEVENTH PERIOD.

No score.

EIGHTH PERIOD.

9....Milburn, United States	1:49
10...Barrett, England	4:06

GROSS SCORE.

England	3	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	6
United States	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	3

Penalties—England: Lockett fouls J. M. Waterbury; foul committed by Lockett on L. Waterbury. Total penalties—1. Nos. scored—4.

Penalties—United States: L. Waterbury fouls [illegible] Barrett; J. M. Waterbury fouls [illegible] Barrett; foul to L. Waterbury; foul to Milburn. Total [illegible]

Goals—Made by Capt. Barrett, 3; Capt. Cheape, 1; Capt. Tomkinson, 1; Milburn, 3; L. Montagne, 1; L. Waterbury, 1.

Penalties—Fouls, L. Waterbury, 2; Milburn, 1; J. M. Waterbury, 1; Capt. Lockett, 2. Safety—L. Waterbury, 1.

Referee—Louis E. Stoddard, New York.

Umpires—Joshua Crane, Boston, and Keith B. Markham, New York.

Attendance, 35,000.

Trophy—International Challenge Cup, presented by the Westchester Polo Club of Newport, R. I., in 1886.

Value of trophy, $1,000.

Record of Past Matches—1886 at Newport, England won, 10 to 4 and 14 to 2; 1909, at Hurlingham, England won only match, 8 to 2; 1902, at Hurlingham, England won, 1 to 2, 6 to 1, and 7, to 1; 1909, at Hurlingham, America won, 9 to 5 and 8 to 2; 1911, at Meadow Brook, America won, 4½ to 3 and 4½ to 3½; 1913, at Meadow Brook, America won, 5½ to 3 and 4½ to 4¾.

Conditions—Two out of three matches.

Periods—Eight of 7½ minutes each.

Number of Ponies—America, 22; England, 23.

Value of Ponies—America, $35,000; England, $30,000.

SEVENTH INTERNATIONAL POLO MATCH.

First Game—Won by England, 8½ goals to 3.

Second Game—Won by England, 4 goals to 2¾.

Place—Meadow Brook Club, Westbury, L. I.

Teams—America, No. 1, Rene La Montagne; No. 2, J. M. Waterbury, Jr.; No. 3, L. Waterbury; back, Devereux Milburn.

England—No. 1, Capt. H. A. Tomkinson; No. 2, Capt. Leslie St. George Cheape; No. 3, Major F. W. Barrett; back, Capt. Vivian Lockett.

British View of Their Triumph

Cup Going Away From Long Island for a Pretty Long Spell, The London Times's Special Correspondent Thinks.

By E. G. B. FITZHAMON.
Special Correspondent to The London Times.

It will be a long time before 35,000 people gather at the Meadow Brook Polo Field again. As this is being written they are presenting the cup to Lord Wimborne and his team amid hearty cheers by British and Canadians present, some calling "Cheape! Cheape!" Thousands massed in and around the pavilion have realized deep down in their hearts that the Westchester Polo Cup probably was going away from Long Island for a pretty long spell.

I interviewed J. M. Waterbury, Captain of the team that made such a gallant fight to retrieve Saturday's disaster.

"May I say you will lead a team of American challengers to Hurlingham next year?" I asked.

The famous "Monte" swallowed a lump in his throat and wiped the blood dripping from the two finger nails of his right hand.

"You can tell The London Times for me," he said, "that I am through with international polo for good and all."

A moment later I put the same question to his veteran brother "Larry," whose efforts in the second half of yesterday's game did much to turn the tide of battle in favor of the desperately struggling cup defenders.

"Never again for me in international polo," was the reply. "It was a grand game and a good bear fight. They had us 3 to 0, and we got the lead on them two minutes before the final bell. Then they won out. That is a good enough finish for me in international polo."

Just then up came Lord Wimborne. Grasping each brother by the hand in turn as they heartily congratulated him on the British victory, he replied:

"It was a grand game to win or lose, wasn't it?"

"If they had not got the jump on you in the first chukker they probably would not have won," I suggested to Larry, who replied: "Yes, but their second goal was terribly lucky. It would have gone wide had it not hit a pony. But it was too good a game to pick to pieces."

Helped by Rearrangement.

The rearrangement of the American team certainly proved effectual and almost snatched victory, but it will take considerable sound and healthy argument to convince me that America's best policy would not have been to play three members of the famous Big Four in their old-time positions, with Malcolm Stevenson or Foxhall Keene in the vacancy unavoidably left by Harry Payne Whitney.

Rene La Montagne improved somewhat on his game of Saturday, but at best he was not the keen edge to the American attack that occasion demanded. Milburn in his old position was at his best. "Monte" played much good sound polo as No. 3, but his reckless chance-taking cost his side some portion of their hard-earned score. "Monte" safely may retire on his past reputation or on his performance yesterday, which was almost beyond cavil.

Among the winners only Cheape appeared to be less effective than on Saturday. In the early periods he seemed unhappily mounted, and was carried out of the zone of play fairly often by his fractious mounts. Tomkinson has won his spurs in international polo beyond all question. He played at top speed from bell to bell. Hardly a stroke of his was made at less than galloping speed. His goal shooting might have been more perfect, but Great Britain never need ask for a pluckier player. In spite of his light weight he was always ready to engage Milburn or "Larry" in a bout of riding off. Naturally he often was worsted, but many times he succeeded in spoiling an effective stroke of the American backs.

Possibly Cheape should not have played yesterday, after putting such pressure on himself on Saturday. Further, he had given his ponies such a rest that they were almost out of hand, which affected his game considerably, I thought.

Barrett covered himself with glory by the manner in which he filled Cheape's place in any emergency or supported his back when occasion demanded. He played right through to the last bell as hard and effectively as in the first chukker.

Lockett was a good match for Milburn in the backfield. Higher compliment than that would be difficult to bestow on any player. He checked most desperate rushes of the Waterburys many times when they seemed sure to carry to the British goal. Sometimes he seemed almost to accomplish the impossible when the fiercest pressure demanded it.

I could not find Harry Payne Whitney, but I hear he was much affected by the terrific finish and defeat of his old comrades.

Intensity of the Battle.

Every one seemed to be wrung out almost to the last ounce with the intensity and excitement of the mimic warfare on horseback that had been raging before them on the velvety expanse that scarcely gave off the sound of the hoofs that beat incessantly.

The battle had been lost and won; victory had been within grasp for a few moments; after an hour and a quarter of inwardly pulling hard for the home team, which with indomitable pluck had overcome the challengers' lead, the great throng—or a large percentage of it—had felt in cheek and eye the glow and sparkle of triumph; and then—with only two minutes to play—hope slowly sank in the breasts of the thousands of supporters of the Meadow Brook team.

Then who but a few minutes before had craved the final signal—the dropping of the curtain—while the cup defenders held their lately acquired lead of a paltry quarter-point for a few moments that quarter-point advantage seemed almost priceless to them—those same eager men and women now would have stayed the hand of time until "Larry" or perhaps "Monte," or it might be "Dev" could penetrate just once more the British defense for another goal and thereby regain that trifling but invaluable lead of one-quarter point.

In a game that sometimes produces two, three, of more goals in any of its eight periods of play, a quarter of a goal may seem like a wretched little margin to hug to one's breast. But those of us that were present at the international polo games on this same splendid field a twelvemonth ago could remember that the gallant challengers of that occasion were beaten by only that same scant margin of one-quarter of a goal.

Among those gallant challengers who accepted in good spirit defeat by that trifling margin had been Capt. Leslie Cheape of the First King's Dragoon Guards and Capt. Vivian Lockett of the Seventeenth Lancers. Now Time, the great avenger, was making amends to those two good sportsmen and fine polo players.

British Regain the Lead.

The quarter point that was against them again in the final period of yesterday's match suddenly was turned into one and one quarter in their favor. They and their comrades had been pressing the cup defenders desperately, and the defenders were hitting to the boards at every opportunity, but Capt. Cheape stole the ball from Rene La Montagne as it rolled hard by the east side boards, and with one of his mighty strokes he drove it unerringly toward the defenders' goal. It did not reach, but Major Barrett, who had just wheeled his game little horse in anticipation of Capt. Cheape making some such stroke, swooped down upon it one length ahead of Milburn and swung his mallet sharply. It was no timid tap, but a confident forehand drive, and it shot the ball between the posts.

This neat combination play regained for the English cavalry officers the lead they had lost when Milburn's long hit had rolled untouched through the skirmishing bands and had just trickled into the British goal when the final chukker already was half played.

Then it was that as I looked about I saw men with lips compressed, eyes staring, teeth gritting, and women with hands clasped or pressing a glove tightly against a dainty cheek. Then it was that these thousands, whose loyalty to the Meadow Brook team had brought them there full of hope despite Saturday's defeat would have given much to have stayed the hand of Father Time.

There remained less than two minutes to play—there is no overtime for the eighth chukker—and everywhere I looked were men and women trembling with tense excitement. The issue still lay on the knees of the gods.

Final Bell Rings.

A few seconds later the final bell rang. Few heard it, so deafening was the rooting for the Meadow Brook team. But close by the Meadow Brook goal there went up a signal whose portent was known to all versed in polo and its most thrilling victories—one of the challengers in dark blue silk jersey with red rose embroidered on left breast waved polo mallet twice around his head and then threw the long-handled weapon high into the air.

At that we by the pavilion knew that Lord Wimborne's quest for the Westchester Polo Cup had succeeded, that the match was won, that Major "Rattles" Barrett of the Fifteenth Hussars had added another victory to the one gained on Saturday by his comrades, and that for those 30,000 enthusiasts the most fascinating, most enjoyable, most gripping outdoor show of the year was over.

Capt. Leslie Cheape was a prime favorite, and at request of scores he good naturedly autographed used and unused polo balls that the crowd brought to him in such quantities from some unknown source that finally the private police of the club got interested. When the supply of polo balls was cut off the plucky sportsman-soldier's admirers besieged him with pocket-books, visiting cards, envelopes, admission badges, and even walking sticks—in fact, almost anything upon which he could write with a fountain pen.

BIG PRICES PAID FOR POLO SEATS

Estimates Place Profits of Speculators for Two Games at Nearly $50,000.

HANDLED 15,000 TICKETS

Association's Methods of Distribution Criticised — Pasteboards Hawked Openly on Trains.

Ticket speculators reaped a rich harvest with the sale of reserved seats for the second polo game. There was little difficulty in purchasing seats yesterday at the ticket offices, while the scalpers around the entrances to the Meadow Brook Club field appeared to have an unlimited supply of desirable seats. The speculators, however, did not confine themselves to the grounds, but walked up and down the aisles of the cars on the Long Island Railroad offering east and west stand seats for prices ranging from $5 to $25, and found willing buyers.

While no blame is attached to the Polo Association for the leak in the sale of tickets, it was pointed out that the method adopted to place the tickets on the market enabled the ticket speculators to obtain almost as many as they could handle. The tickets were advertised for sale in different parts of the city at an advance of twenty-five cents on single seats, and fifty cents on the series. There were no restrictions placed on the number of tickets to be sold to one person, and as a result the ticket agencies not officially designated and the street scalpers made repeated visits to the ticket depositories, purchasing from four to ten each time.

It was thought that the boxes would escape the speculators, but this, however, was not the case, as seats in boxes were offered for sale outside the grounds and on the trains, at the uniform price of $25 each. At Meadow Brook the speculators were kept behind the wire screens on either side of the entrances. Special officers advised would-be purchasers that tickets bought from outsiders would not be honored at the gate, but in spite of this warning many who failed to buy their tickets at the Polo Association headquarters willingly gave up the extra money, and no attempt was made to stop them at the gates.

It is difficult to estimate how many tickets fell into the hands of the speculators, but it was said that at least 7,500 seats for each game passed through their hands, and figured on at the market price this gave them a profit of about $50,000.

William H. Hall, who charges that the tickets for the games for which he paid in advance were either given or sold to unauthorized persons, said yesterday that he was awaiting the end of the series before taking any further steps in the matter. Mr. Hall's attorney, J. N. Emley of 15 William Street, obtained yesterday the names of the persons who occupied the seats for which Mr. Hall had paid and which he had been notified had been allotted to him. Two of these men said that they had purchased their tickets at the Waldorf, Mr. Hall says.

Mr. Hall is still indignant over his treatment when he called upon E. Y. Shaumberg at the office opened for the sale of the polo tickets at 20 East Forty-first Street. He said that he had been asked to sign his name, and this was compared with the signature "Hall" on the receipt for the tickets. Mr. Hall claims that his name was forged to this order, while those in charge of the office say the signature is Mr. Hall's. The latter says a stenographer, a young girl, first said she had given the tickets to a boy, and after a talk in an inner office came out and said she was sure she had given the tickets to Mr. Hall. When Mr. Hall complained to August Belmont, he charges that Mr. Belmont acted most rudely and insisted that Hall had received the tickets, though he could not show what advantage such deception would give Mr. Hall.

The Polo Committee have placed the matter in the hands of an attorney and private detectives. It is charged by Mr. Hall that the activities of the committee seem to be directed not in finding out the truth but in protecting the source of the leak.

Mr. Hall pointed out that obtaining his money back was poor satisfaction. "It seems to me like this," he said, "When it was found that my tickets were going up in value, why, I did not get them. They went into the market to be sold at more than I paid for them. And I had to go into the market to purchase at an advanced price."

BIG CROWD WAS ORDERLY.

Railroad and Police Arrangements Perfectly Carried Out.

Much of the success of the international polo match was due to the efficient manner of handling the crowd. The problem of providing transportation accommodations would have been a weighty one for the Long Island Railroad to solve a few years ago, but with the rebuilding and electrification of the Long Island roads this has become a comparatively easy matter, while the growth of the motor car has still further simplified the matter of handling crowds.

According to the official figures, nearly 35,000 passed through the gates to the stands and open spaces. To handle these were 200 special Pinkerton police under Capt. Duhane, but they were not required to do much more than guide the spectators to their seats in the great inclosure. There was no confusion, no wild scrambling, and no rowdyism. The latter element seldom enters into an event of the nature of a polo game, as the distance from the city is too great for those undesirables, and the presence of 200 special policemen is enough to stop any display of disorder.

Special trains from the Pennsylvania Terminal and Flatbush Avenue Station carried about 15,000 persons to Meadow Brook. Of this number about 9,000 were conveyed to the grounds from the Pennsylvania Terminal and the remainder from the Brooklyn Terminal. Seventeen special trains were required to carry the polo enthusiasts, and according to a statement issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad officials last night not a single accident of any kind, either to a passenger or an employe, marked the work of the Long Island Railroad in handling the crowd.

It is estimated that 3,000 motor cars were on the fields adjoining the playing ground. Arrangements for facilitating the disposal of the cars after the occupants had reached the ground were perfect, and in spite of the number of autos there was little confusion in owners getting away after the game. The roads for a mile or two were congested, and speeding was out of the question, but as the cars branched off on the different side roads, motoring became a pleasure, and a good rate of speed was maintained.

One noticeable feature of the crowd was the British tendencies. Unlike former international polo games, there was a predominance of British flags, and the fakers did a rushing business with Union Jacks. The British "Hurrah" and "Well played, Sir," were heard on all sides. The loyal sons and daughters of Great Britain were attracted to the game by the probability of the Britishers winning the first international match of importance in several years, and they did not fail to make the most of the opportunity.

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SOCIETY AT POLO GAME UNDER WRAPS

Stiff Northwest Wind Causes Summer Finery to be Discarded for Warmer Clothing.

NEW FACES IN THE THRONG

The Mayor's Party in the West Stand—Vincent Astor and His Bride See the Game.

Society was bundled up in wraps and furs yesterday afternoon at the polo game. While the sun shone from a cloudless sapphire sky, the stiff gale which blew from the northwest as fiercely at times that it howled around the great west grandstands like a mournful dirge caused maid and matron to seek comfort under cloaks and sables.

The boxholders and their guests all came prepared for the cold breezes. There was a notable absence of Summer finery which caused the west grandstands to take on the color of an old-fashioned flower garden at the first game. Flannels, serges, velvets, and heavy satins seemed to take the place of filmy laces and chiffons, although there were many who defied the gale and wore exquisitely fashioned raiment.

There were many new faces among the fashionable throng, and some of those in evidence on Saturday were missing. The rush along the clothes-walk, at the rear of the grandstands, was not nearly so noticeable during the earlier part of the afternoon. Just before the game was called, however, the scene around the entrance to the club stand somewhat resembled a Subway rush. The battery of cameras was there as before, and dowager and debutante were obliged to run the gantlet of clicking kodaks. Most of them did not seem to mind. Those who did were not even secure in their boxes, for camera men were bobbing up here and there from the narrow entrances to the grandstands like Jacks-in-the-Box.

The Astor Newlyweds There.

Mayor and Mrs. Mitchel were in attendance, and sat with a small party of friends in Section 5 of the lower grandstand. Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor paid their first visit to the field, and were with Mrs. Astor's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert P. Huntington, in their box in the upper grandstand. The arrival of the newlyweds was the signal for concentrated action on the part of the camera men, and they were repeatedly snapshotted before they gained the cover of the grandstand.

Mrs. Astor seemed to be entirely recovered from his illness, and had lost none of the tan he got while cruising in his yacht Noma. Mrs. Astor wore a fetching costume of white broadcloth, with a coatee and short tunic, and a broad-trimmed straw hat of dark blue which was wreathed with pinkish mignon roses. She carried a white parasol. Miss Alice F. Huntington, her young sister, who came along with them, wore a frock of white embroidered muslin with touches of pale blue, and a long blue military cape lined with white satin. Her large straw hat of blue was topped with a miniature peacock. She carried a blue parasol. Mrs. Huntington, Mrs. Astor's mother, wore a dark blue costume of taffeta with a black hat trimmed with white feathers. Mrs. Astor was deeply interested in the match, and several times rose to her feet, with those about her, while cheering the Americans.

Lady Wimborne's Gown.

Lady Wimborne wore a striking taupe costume of duvetyn, with a large flat black hat. Mrs. Arthur Iselin appeared in a cloth costume of American Beauty color, with a white hat trimmed with feathers to match her gown. Mrs. Charles L. Alexander, who came with Mr. Alexander from Tuxedo, accompanied by the Misses Harriet, Janetta, and Mary Alexander, wore a gown of black moire and a black hat with black ostrich plumes.

Miss Anna Sands, who came with Miss Evelyn Burden, was in white broadcloth with a white hat, and Miss Burden, being in mourning, was in black, with a collar of Venise lace and a small black hat. Mrs. Stuart Duncan was in old rose, with a military cape of black satin topped with a black hat which was trimmed with white ostrich plumes. Mrs. H. C. Phipps was in an all white gown with a large black hat. Mr. and Mrs. Preston Gibson came with Mr. and Mrs. Preston P. Satterwhite. Mrs. Satterwhite was in white and green, with a long cape of white and a hat to match. Mrs. Gibson wore a blue and white costume with a long tunic and a blue hat.

Mrs. W. Bourke Cockran was in blue, and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., who had Miss Eleonora Sears and Miss Angelica S. Brown with her during the afternoon, was in white satin and lace with a long coat of black velvet and black fox furs. Miss Sears was in black, and Miss Brown wore a suit of dark blue cloth with a turban with a band of lacquered leather. Mrs. J. Watson Webb was in white and black, and Mrs. Vernon Roof wore a white and blue striped costume. Mrs. Edwin Gould wore a blue taffeta gown with a white hat, and Miss Susan Fish Dresser was in a reddish colored costume with a hat of lemon yellow.

Mrs. J. Sergeant Cram, who had her young daughter with her, appeared in a striking costume of white satin with a white brocaded coat, and a hat to match. Mrs. Lyttleton Fox was in a blue and green Roman striped costume with a black hat. Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden wore a white frock with touches of yellow, and a long white military cape, with a broad brimmed white hat. Mrs. Stephen H. Brown was in a white broadcloth suit with a brown hat and brown parasol.

Miss Marie L. Rodewald, who was with her father, William McN. Rodewald, was in dark blue. Mrs. John M. Rutherfurd was in blue, and Miss Edith Mortimer had on a striking costume of mauve chiffon over Roman striped taffeta. Mrs. Joseph Widener was in black and white, and Mrs. Paul D. Cravath wore a black and white striped suit, and her daughter, Miss Vera Cravath, was in dark blue, with a yellowish hat. Miss Louise Iselin was also in black and white, and Mrs. Bradish G. Johnson wore a costume of blue and Roman stripes with a military cape. Mrs. Albert Z. Gray was in old rose, and Mrs. Oliver Bird had on a lavender colored gown with a white cape.

Many Striking Hats.

Mrs. Sumner Gerard was in pink, with a greenish coat, topped with a black hat trimmed with white flowers. Mrs. Herbert Shipman was in white, and Mrs. William Goadby Loew in black. Mrs. French Vanderbilt, who was with Mrs. Loew, wore a green figured organdie costume, with a white cape and a blue straw hat, trimmed with a green bow and old-fashioned flowers. Mrs. L. Stuart Wing was in blue, with a lemon-colored cape and a black hat trimmed with white plumes. Mrs. E. N. Breitung was in a black broadcloth costume, with grayish fox furs, and a black hat trimmed with ostrich plumes. Mrs. C. K. G. Billings wore a green and gold costume, and Mrs. Franklin Mott Warner was in white and lavender, with a black hat. Mrs. Richard Wharton was in green, and Mrs. J. Henry Dick, who was with her son, W. K. Dick, wore a black and white checked costume. Mrs. Charles Coster was in black and white, Mrs. Charles Steele appeared in an all-white costume, and Mrs. E. H. Gary, who had Mrs. Lewis Nixon with her, was in a black and white checked gown. Mrs. Nixon wore a dark blue costume, with a black hat trimmed with white and black taffeta bows.

Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg wore a blue cloth costume, with a blue straw hat, trimmed with pink roses. Mrs. F. O. Beach was in a blue and white striped gown. Mrs. Paulding Fosdick was in white. Mrs. William Loeb wore a dark blue costume, with Roman stripes, and a white hat. Mrs. R. A. C. Smith was in a wine-colored gown, and Mrs. Tyler Morse was in a green and white striped dress, with a black hat. Miss Margaret Overton, who was with her father, C. C. Overton, in the review of arriving guests, wore a blue serge suit, with a black hat. Miss Julia Edey was in tan, and Mrs. Devereux Milburn in white and old rose. Miss Marion Hollins wore a lemon yellow costume, with a black hat. Mrs. Henry Clews was in dark blue, with a champagne colored hat. Gen. and Mrs. Charles F. Roe were in attendance, Mrs. Roe being in dark blue polka dot costume, with a black hat. Miss Josephine Nicoll was in black and white, and Miss Crimmins, who was with her father, John D. Crimmins, was in a blue cloth costume, with a yellowish straw hat.

Boxholders Entertain.

Mrs. George J. Gould was in a grayish costume with a hat to match, and Mrs. Jay Gould wore a cream-colored cloth costume with a white turban. Little Miss Gloria Gould was in a white frock. Mrs. Hubert Vos wore a brick-colored costume with black flower figures, with a girdle of black taffeta and a black hat. Miss Catherine L. Hamersley, who was with her fiancé, Samuel Nelson Hinckley, wore a dark blue taffeta frock with touches of white, and a black hat. Mrs. Adrian Iselin (Mrs. Bronson was in black moire, and Mrs. Edward B. McLean of Washington, D. C., wore a military cape of mustard-colored cloth over her costume of white with a black sailor hat. Miss Hope Hamilton was in a blue and Roman striped frock with a white sailor hat. Miss Mai Watson was in a blue-figured frock with a black hat.

Others seen in the boxes and during the preliminary review before the club stand included Col. James G. Elverson of Philadelphia, who was with Congressman and Mrs. George S. Graham; Mr. and Mrs. W. Lanier Washington, who were with the A. Ludlow Kramers; Miss Georgiana H. Owen, Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Field Malone, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Watson, Col. Charles G. Treat, Mr. and Mrs. Neal Dow Shaughnessy, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph B. Treat, Mr. and Mrs. J. Kennedy Tod, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, Mr. and Mrs. George Barton French, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic de Zaldo, Mrs. Frederick Nathan, Mrs. Harry Kraft, Dr. Everett M. Ellison, Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Racon, Mrs. Oliver Perin, Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock and her aunt, Miss Celestine Hitchcock; Mrs. Barger Wallach, Mrs. Herbert M. Harriman, the Duke of Manchester, Mr. and Mrs. W. Scott Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gordon Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Allen Gouverneur Wellman, Mr. and Mrs. Willard D. Straight, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Earle Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, Col. and Mrs. William Jay, Mr. and Mrs. Birdseye B. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Edey, Mr. and Mrs. Dave H. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Anson W. Burchard and Miss Greta Howeth, Clarence Mackay, Prince and Princess Paul Troubetzkov, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden L. Mills, Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont.

WIMBORNE GETS CUP.

Mrs. H. P. Whitney Presents Trophy to British Team Leader.

The presentation of the Westchester Cup to the members of the British polo team took place immediately following the game. After dismounting, the players donned heavy polo coats and made their way to the clubhouse, where a big crowd awaited the victors and vanquished. Capt. Leslie St. G. Cheape and Capt. Vivian Lockett were carried shoulder high by enthusiastic Britons and cheered by the big crowd.

When the eight players and substitutes reached the clubhouse, Secretary W. A. Hazard of the Polo Association, in the absence of Chairman H. C. Herbert, handed the trophy to Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, who in turn presented it to Lord Wimborne, representing the British team. There were no formalities in connection with the presentation, the British nobleman merely gracefully expressing his thanks to Mrs. Whitney. Lord Wimborne said:

"There are some things I feel very acutely, Americans are great sportsmen. We have witnessed today probably the finest exhibition of polo it is possible to see. We have enjoyed our stay here immensely. We shall enjoy our return home still more, for we shall carry with us the trophy of international polo. It will be a great disappointment to all Englishmen if we do not see at Hurlingham next year a team of American polo players challenging for the cup. I can assure them they will have in England as warm and enthusiastic a welcome as we have enjoyed in America."

The English players, when interviewed by a New York friend a reporter, expressed themselves in terms of enthusiastic admiration regarding the magnificent performance of Devereux Milburn. Capt. Lockett was engaged in divesting himself of his spurs when a servant approached him with the message:

"Miss Stoddart begs that you will present her with one of your spurs as a souvenir."

Capt. Lockett smilingly handed the spurs to the massenger and then observed:

"It was too exciting at the last to be pleasant. It is no fun, I can tell you, to be the back in so close a contest. I think, however, the better team won. Milburn was magnificent. We had very bad luck and ought to have scored many more goals than we did."

Capt. Cheape expressed the opinion that the game was not so even as the one last year in which the English were defeated.

Capt. Tomkinson declared the game was the fastest he had ever seen. Major Barrett also commented on the bad luck of the English. He said the changes made in the positions of the American team undoubtedly had added to its efficiency.

A dinner will be tendered to the members of the two teams, the substitutes and members of the Polo Association at the Meadow Brook Club tonight by August Belmont, when the Duke of Penaranda, a close friend of Lord Wimborne, and the Duke of Leeds, will be present.

WIMBORNE WINS $14,000.

English Peer Distributes $2,100 Among His Stable Helpers.

Lord Wimborne, the financial sponsor of the successful British polo team, is probably the happiest man in America today. In the face of almost insurmountable difficulties the British nobleman succeeded in accomplishing what the Hurlingham Club twice failed in. He was congratulated after the game by friend and foe alike, but he modestly disclaimed any credit, and said the success was due entirely to the magnificent playing of the members of the British team, adding that the members of the defending team deserve to be congratulated for their plucky play.

That Lord Wimborne reposed full confidence in the members of his team is shown by the fact that he wagered $8,000 against $12,000 in the opening game and for yesterday's contest he put up $5,000 against $2,000, which made his winnings $14,000 on the match. The members of the team and stable helpers also won considerable sums of money on the outcome of the match.

As a reward for their labors in preparing the English ponies, Lord Wimborne after the first game gave each of the stable helpers $20, and sent word to the stables after yesterday's contest that he would add $50 to each man's salary. As there are thirty men working under Stable Manager Faulkner, the total amount paid out for this purpose by Lord Wimborne is $2,100.

BIG MONEY IN POLO.

Receipts for the Two Games Estimated at $200,000.

It was stated on good authority yesterday that the receipts from the international polo game at Meadow Brook would aggregate nearly $200,000, while the expenses in connection with the game will not amount to more than one-quarter of this amount. Of this sum, about $95,000 came from the pockets of the polo enthusiasts on the opening day, while nearly $105,000 were added to the Polo Association treasury as the result of the second day's takings.

The principal items of expense are additions to the grandstands, special police, ticket takers, and ground helpers and decorators. It is not thought that more than $50,000 went to pay these charges, which leaves a comfortable balance for the Polo Association.

The International Committee declined to make any statement regarding the receipts and expenditures of the two games, but last year the Polo Association spent about $75,000 for the new national polo field at Narragansett Pier, and it is expected that a part of this year's international receipts will be set apart for clubhouse and other expenses on the new grounds.

POLOISTS WANT CHANGE.

Western Clubs Oppose Meadow Brook Club's Control of Association.

With the loss of the Westchester Cup poloists are already looking ahead, and wondering whether the emphatic defeat administered to the American defenders will result in a movement to take the challenge from the Meadow Brook Club and make it national in character. During the past two years Western members of the polo association have become restive over the exclusiveness of the parent, which they assert is dominated by the Meadow Brook Club, and they point to the fact that it is almost impossible for a player, not a member of the Meadow Brook Club, to secure recognition in international matches.

Members of the polo association are called upon to pay $75 a year in dues, but a number of the Western clubs declare they pay this money for the empty honor of belonging to the National Association, which is practically controlled by the Meadow Brook Club, and little or no encouragement is offered to Western clubs to develop players.

Several members of the Ontwentsia Club of Illinois and other Western clubs came on for the international matches and freely expressed their opinion on what they assert is an unsatisfactory state of affairs. They say they favor a national organization in fact as well as name, and the movement has already started to eliminate the Meadow Brook Club as the controlling element in the polo association.

PRAISE OUR SPORTSMANSHIP.

English Press Pays Warm Tributes to Chivalry Shown in Polo Match.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 16.—The news of England's polo triumph was received here with all the more gratification because from the moment the team sailed until the first match this year's attempt to regain the cup was looked upon as a sort of forlorn hope. In expressing satisfaction at the result the newspapers give full measure of praise to the American authorities for the splendid sportsmanship shown throughout, especially the postponement in order not to take advantage of Capt. Cheape's injury. The Daily Telegraph says:

"In commenting upon this splendid English victory, our first duty is to pay a tribute to the chivalry shown by the Americans to Capt. Cheape. It was a sportsmanlike act which will not be forgotten in this country, and which will go far to obliterate the memory of less happy incidents in some other sporting encounters where rightly or wrongly an unfavorable impression was created of over zeal on the part of the American competitors. Their chivalry in this case may very well have cost them the first match, for if they had insisted on keeping the original date, they would have been quite within their rights, and not the slightest objection could have been taken if the inconvenience and impracticability of postponing so important an event had been urged. Instead, they acted with the instinctive good feeling of sportsmen, and preferred to run the risk of losing rather than to profit by the temporary incapacity of their most formidable opponent. Now that England has won back the America Cup we hope she will keep it for a long time, but if we know anything of American nature and American ambition, her sportsmen will be already scheming and laying their plans for its recapture."

The London Times says:

"By far the most satisfactory feature of these contests from an international point of view has been the sportsmanlike spirit during their progress not only by the players, but by all those in both countries who have seen or read accounts of the matches, whichever side has won. During the last three fights for the cup our special correspondents at Meadow Brook over and over again have called attention to the generous way whereas spectators have shown their appreciation of the play of the visiting teams. The Americans have once again proved themselves in defeat as well as in victory the best of sportsmen. They had done that in a signal manner before the first match of the present rubber was played. It will be a long time before Englishmen forget that it was owing to the generous offer made by Milburn that the match was postponed until Capt. Cheape had recovered from his accident. If we had been obliged to take the field without him it is more than probable that we should have lost instead of won the first match."

The Morning Post says:

"It has been a brilliant and most welcome triumph all round for British polo and, above all, for the army."

The Daily Mail says:

"The victors well deserve the praises and congratulations ungrudgingly showered upon them by the American hosts, and the vanquished quartet may console themselves for the unexpected overthrow by reflecting that in the last five years the Meadow Brook team has made polo history and has profoundly influenced both the strategy and tactics of the game."

The King took the greatest interest in the match. He waited up to be informed of the result, which reached London at 11:15 o'clock at night. The scores during the progress of the match were cabled direct to The Daily Mail office in London from Meadow Brook, and were then telegraphed to Windsor Castle, where they were communicated to the King. Lord Roberts sent this message to Barrett:

"Well done."

ASKS WOMEN TO AID GIRLS IN VICE PERIL

Federation Delegates Learn That Daughters of the Well-to-Do Are Threatened.

REBEL AT HOME CONTROL

Theory Attacked That Only the Unintelligent Are in Danger—Speaker Suggests Rescue Work.

CHICAGO, June 16.—George J. Kneeland, Director of the Department of Investigation of the American Society Hygiene Association, in an address before the General Federation of Women's Clubs today, urged the delegates to adopt measures to save girls and young women from lives of vice. Mr. Kneeland's remarks were based on statistics gathered by his department and on the reports of investigators.

He found that commercialized vice obtained many recruits among girls between the ages of 15 and 18 years and that a startling minority of these came from homes other than those of poverty and ignorance. Mr. Kneeland's agents in the last year have gathered histories of 300 girls of immoral tendencies. Contrary to the general impression and the reports of some investigators that the majority of such girls are feeble-minded or sub-normal, Mr. Kneeland said that the majority of the girls were intelligent.

"Some of them," he asserted, "come from such homes as yours. Some live at home in idleness and ease. They are typical American girls, daughters of respectable and prosperous parents, but it is only fair to say that the majority are poor and ignorant, with a knowledge of evil and little conception of good."

Mr. Kneeland found certain characteristics among such girls. They were rebellious toward home and parents; they were suspicious and scornful of boy friends, whom they call "boobs."

He said that certain forms of dancing and love scenes on the stage intensified the dangers. He told the women they could help save misguided girls, and made the following suggestions:

Make some efforts to find these girls in your town. They are there. Having found them, you can attach yourself to them with bonds of love and understanding. The way to know them is to study your own heart; remember the days of your youth. The influences that protected you will in the end save them.

Give them healthy and sane instructions as to the mystery of life. Knowledge must drive out ignorance. The evil must be supplanted by the good.

Each of you can have a powerful influence in providing amusements in your own community where the sex appeal is eliminated.

Use your influence to bring about better economic and industrial conditions, so that fathers can be masters in their own homes; so that young girls can marry early in life.

Teach ignorant mothers and fathers so that they will love and understand their children more than they do.

Teach boys and young men to honor womanhood. You can make them realize that young girls represent more than half of all future generations; that upon them depends the health and power of the race; that to injure a girl, take advantage of her racial instinct at a critical moment is a crime against unborn generations. Men must learn to sacrifice themselves if need be for the good of the race.

Use your influence to restore to the home the simple yet powerful protection which grows out of the belief in the religion of our fathers.

The most complete solution of man or woman's sex problem lies in vital, personal relationship to the infinite and eternal God. This we must teach our sons and daughters.

Edward R. Ross, Professor of Sociology in the University of Wisconsin, in an address to the federation, said:

"Gifts of ill-gotten wealth should be cast back into the teeth of the giver until he gives evidence of repentance and restitution. Such gifts cost society more than they are worth. The real fight to uplift humanity centres around the conditions and the pay of labor. This is a terrible shock to the whole system of reliance on private philanthropy."

Private benevolence should be restricted to experimental work, said Prof. Ross, in conclusion. The States' dependents, he said, should be cared for by the State.

Resolutions adopted by the Federation this afternoon recommended simple, becoming and modest styles for women in dress; offered the services of the home economic division to further the Smith-Lever bill in Congress to establish a bureau of home economics; favored increased appropriations for State and city boards of health; urged university extension work for the prevention of disease; promised to cooperate with children's bureaus in employing nurses; requested children's bureaus to prepare pamphlets for mothers on sex instruction for children, and approved abatement and injunction law in the suppression of immoral places.

The election of officers was a matter of great interest to the delegates this afternoon. The entire ticket proposed by the Nominating Committee was elected. Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker of Austin, Texas, was re-elected President.

Miss Margaret Woodrow Wilson, daughter of the President, led the delegates this afternoon in singing Edwin Markham's song, "Brotherhood." When Mrs. Pennypacker introduced Miss Wilson the delegates rose and waved and cheered for fully ten minutes.

$500 DOG FOUND KILLED.

Throat of Another Cut, Supposedly by Burglars.

Special to The New York Times

HACKENSACK, N. J., June 16.—A bulldog valued at $500 was stabbed to death and the throat of another equally valuable was cut this morning on the grounds of their owner, N. K. Fanning of Ramsey, N. J.

It was believed that burglars, when detected in Mr. Fanning's grounds by the dogs, inflicted the wounds.

Walter Ely, Secretary of the Bergen County branch of the S. P. C. A., has offered $100 reward for information leading to the arrest of the culprit. The dog with the cut throat has a slight chance for recovery.

AMERICANS FAIL TO WIN REBELS

Continued from Page 1.

sentatives agreed upon the names of prominent Mexicans of Constitutionalist sympathies for submission to the Huerta delegates in the effort to select a Provisional President of Mexico, there is good reason to believe that nothing occurred at today's meeting in Buffalo to give any hope for an improvement in the critical situation that exists in the mediation proceedings. It is believed that if the American and Carranza delegates agreed on any names for presentation to the Mexican delegates the list includes names of men so prominent in the Constitutionalist movement that they will not be acceptable to Gen. Huerta's representatives.

The most that is known of the Buffalo conference is that the American delegates talked over with Gen. Carranza's envoys the names and characteristics, political and otherwise, of men whom the American commissioners had in mind, and whom they contemplated proposing to the Mexican delegates through the mediators.

Mediation in Desperate State.

The plain truth of the peace situation to-night is that it is desperate. Very little hope exists here that the negotiations will end with success.

Upon Gen. Carranza mainly depends a settlement, one way or the other. He will not agree to the selection of a Provisional President who is not an out-and-out militant revolutionist, and the Mexican delegates resolutely decline to accept anybody who is a militant Constitutionalist. The United States Government takes the position that any peace agreement which does not meet with Carranza's approval is not worth the paper it is written on, and in the opinion of interested persons here President Wilson is not willing to undertake to carry out an arrangement for the pacification of Mexico that may bring the United States into hostilities with the Constitutionalist forces.

How to overcome this serious condition is something that the mediators are trying to solve. The real crisis will come at the conference to be held Friday after the return of Dr. Naon, the Argentine Minister. If that conference does not bring the American and Mexican delegates any nearer together the mediators will propose the names of the non-militant Mexicans of Constitutionalist sympathies whom they have in mind. If none of the names suggested the mediators will notify the American and Mexican delegates that it is useless to proceed. Predictions are being made tonight that the peace negotiations will end in failure early next week.

The mediators, in spite of their refusal to receive the Carranza delegates except on the terms on which the American and Mexican delegates entered the peace conference, are believed to be pleased over the effort of the American delegates to obtain the views of Gen. Carranza's representatives.

Talk of Villa-Carranza Break.

According to the views of some of those concerned in the mediation conference, the action of Col. Orneals, Gen. Villa's supporter, in taking the Juarez Bureau of Information and telegraph office from the possession of officials appointed by Gen. Carranza will have no immediate bearing on the peace negotiations. Although some of those closest to the mediators said to-night that the stories of quarrels between Carranza and Villa had been heard frequently without being confirmed, there is a feeling among some well informed on the subject that a break between the two leaders may come any day. This feeling is not confined to the Huerta delegates.

The Mexican delegates found comfort today in a dispatch from their Government saying that Gen. Natera's revolutionary army had been repulsed at Zacatecas, with a loss of 3,000 men. This report was regarded by the Mexican delegates of the greatest importance, as Zacatecas is one of the principal places which the Constitutionalists have planned to capture in their campaign against Mexico City.

REBELS TAKE POSITIVE STAND

Cannot Stop Fighting, They Say, and Must Obtain Control.

By The Associated Press.

NIAGARA FALLS, June 16.—In the conference at Buffalo between the American peace delegates and the representatives of Gen. Carranza, the Constitutionalists told Justice Lamar and Mr. Lehmann to-day they could not agree to an armistice, and why only a man prominent in the Constitutionalist ranks would be accepted by them for the provisional Presidency. Finally they said that they believed the Constitutionalist army would settle the Mexican problem soon if left unhampered by foreign complications.

Of the two Carranza representatives Mr. Zubaran does not speak English, but Mr. Cabrera explained his own view of things and talked at length with Ambassador Da Gama. He did not stop for his usual few minutes' gossip with the newspaper men. His manner indicated that a crisis in the mediation conference had been reached.

Gen. Huerta's withdrawal from the Presidency is expected soon as a matter of course, regardless of the outcome of mediation. It is believed that there will be an election in July, at which a successor to Gen. Huerta will be chosen in the Federal territory, but it is thought likely that influential classes in Mexico City will persuade him to fill the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs, a more quiet, with an able and conservative person, who would succeed to the Presidency and make an effort to reconcile the warring elements.

If the mediation conference adjourns it will in all probability acknowledge its failure to bring the rival elements together for a solution of the internal problem, but at the same time will probably announce the solution of Mexico's international conflict. Just what disposition will be made of the American forces at Vera Cruz no one here is in a position to conjecture.

The atmosphere here tonight is wholly pessimistic. The American delegates declined to discuss in detail their trip to Buffalo. Mr. Lehman made a special trip across the river to urge the newspaper men not to treat the trip of the American Commissioners to Buffalo in light vein. He told them that the situation was serious.

WENT ONLY TO SEE AMERICANS

Junta Resentful at Envoys' Slight—Expect Mediation to Fail.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The sudden and unheralded departure for Buffalo today of Señor Rafael Zubaran Capmany, chief of the Constitutionalist junta here, and Luis Cabrera was explained tonight by Charles A. Douglas, local attorney for the Constitutionalists, who said:

"Señors Cabrera and Zubaran were in Buffalo today, where they met the American delegates by appointment. They went there by request for the purpose of giving the American delegates the true condition of affairs in Mexico, or, to put it differently, they went for the purpose of acquainting the American delegates with all of the matters and things that bear upon the Mexican situation. It was deemed proper to do this so that Messrs. Lamar and Lehmann might be enabled to advise wisely and intelligently with both the mediators and the President of the United States."

"Is it possible," Mr. Douglas was asked, "that this discussion in Buffalo today may lead to a triangular meeting between the American delegates, the Huerta delegates, and the Carranza representatives, aside from the mediators?"

"While such an evenuality is, of course, possible," said Mr. Douglas, "no such thought was in the contemplation of the parties. These gentlemen did not go to Buffalo in order that they might enter the mediation conferences indirectly when they had been excluded from entering them directly."

The Constitutionalist representatives, who remain here, do not believe that the meeting in Buffalo today foretells any prolongation of mediation or any quick success. Their resentment against the mediators has been increasing for weeks, and it now has a personal flavor. They said today that the mediators had intentionally slighted them in sending their answer direct to Gen. Carranza, instead of through his representatives here, who had hitherto conducted the negotiations, and that under no conditions now conceivable would they send formal or informal representatives to Niagara.

So far as a Provisional President is concerned, the junta here expects to hear at any moment that Gen. Carranza has already assumed that title. That would fit in with the original plans of the Constitutionalists. They have said all along that no Government could last in Mexico that was set up in any other way than by the complete victory of one side or the other, and victory, they think, is almost within their grasp.

Despite reports of an impending break in mediation, officials of the Government maintained confidence that mediation would not fail, and Secretary Bryan today was as emphatic as ever in his declarations that the progress of the Niagara Falls conference was satisfactory.

Before the conference between the American delegates and Carranza's representatives at Buffalo, Justice Lamar was in communication with the Washington Government to discuss the personnel of the Provisional Government. According to trustworthy information, the United States still held to its position that the man to head the temporary Mexican Government must be one acceptable to the Carranzistas.

That the Washington Government could not be influenced by appeals on behalf of the Huerta administration of representatives of the Mexican Cientificos concerning mediation was made plain today when Charles A. Towne of New York, who has been here for several days representing those interested, announced that his mission was ended.

His announcement was foreshadowed by the statement of Señor Rabasa, head of the Huerta delegation at Niagara Falls, that he was authorized by Gen. Huerta to say that Mr. Towne had no authority from him. This is regarded here simply as a roundabout way of saying that his mission had failed, for one cause or another, and that his failure was disclaimed.

Mr. Towne came to Washington to convince President Wilson that a neutral should be named as Provisional President instead of a Constitutionalist. The man Mr. Towne intended to propose was Gen. Fernando Gonzales, son of Gen. Manuel Gonzales, who preceded Don Porfirio Diaz as President of Mexico. The President did not see Mr. Towne.

This is the substance of Mr. Towne's statement following the receipt of a dispatch from Niagara Falls, saying that Señor Rabasa had repudiated him:

The firm of Towne & Spellman was retained in this matter for a specific and very limited purpose. This was to give emphasis in the proper quarters of the sincere determination on the part of the Mexican delegates at Niagara, after conceding the elimination of Huerta and waiving the customary procedure in the succession, that in the institution of the provisional Government contemplated by the first protocol, the Presidency should not be bestowed upon a pronounced adherent of Carranza, but that a man should be chosen whose neutral attitude in the recent troubles of that unhappy country should be a guarantee that the restoration of order and constitutional government would be based on a united Mexican nation rather than on the will of a victorious faction.

There are many men in Mexico of high character and capacity, who realize that justice, progress, and national safety require the prompt and honest institution of reforms in the land laws, in taxation, and in numerous other respects, but who have not been identified with the Carranza revolution. From among such men the Provisional President might readily be selected, provided (and this limitation should be sharply noted for future reference) the representatives and adherents of Carranza have any sincere wish that peace and unity shall result from a conference in which they refuse of participate except upon condition that their armies may continue a bloody war, while their delegates protract the councils of mediation.

My firm, having performed its simple and full duty, has no further connection with this matter.

DENY TOWNE HAS AUTHORITY

Mexican Delegates Say He Has No Connection with Them.

Special to The New York Times.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., June 16.—Señors Rabasa, Elguero, and Rodriguez, the Mexican delegates to the peace conference, issued this formal statement tonight, denying the reports from Washington that Charles H. Towne, former Senator from Minnesota, had been employed to represent the Mexican Government in Washington:

"The Mexican delegates have read in a New York paper of today's date an account of an intrigue, supposed to have been started in Mexico City by persons in relations with Mr. Charles H. Towne, and in this connection they definitely beg to state that they have had nothing to do with Mr. Towne; that they have held no conferences of any kind with any one over the telephone since their arrival at Niagara Falls, nor are not in any communication with Gen. Felix Diaz or with his agents, and that the part the article referred to above gives them in the intrigue alluded to is entirely without foundation in fact.

"In view of former references in the press to the intervention of Mr. Towne in Mexican matters, the Mexican delegation yesterday addressed a telegram to its Government inquiring whether the gentleman mentioned was in any way authorized by it. This morning the delegation received an answer, knowledge of which was immediately given to the press, authorizing it to deny Mr Towne's connection with the Mexican Government.

"The Mexican delegation knows as the only guide to its conduct its sense of duty to the best interests of its country, which follows the line of instructions given to it in Mexico—instructions which have not been subjected to any change or modification."

URQUIDI ADMITS FRICTION WITH VILLA

Continued from Page 1.

YORK TIMES, published on Sunday, which told of the receipt here of a report that Villa had resigned, that that report is now reiterated.

On Sunday afternoon a man in close touch with Mexican affairs, who is in a position to speak definitely and authoritatively, told THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent that word had been received by him from a reliable source that Villa had resigned.

A revolt by Villa would greatly complicate the Mexican situation. Villa is the military genius of the revolution. Once on the warpath against Gen. Carranza he would create havoc in the plans for the setting up of a Government with Carranza as its head. Villa has been a more willing and yielding friend of the Wilson Administration than has Carranza, who is a man of strong will power and very stubborn in clinging to his views. This has been evidenced in his dealings with the A B C mediators.

There has been speculation here for some time, based on hints from Mexico, as to the extent to which Villa would be willing to stand by a flat refusal of Gen. Carranza to act in harmony with the American Government in connection with mediation.

Constitutionalist junta members and their supporters in Washington have insisted that stories of friction between Carranza and Villa have been exagerated. But there is authority for the statement that Villa was far from pleased with the manner in which Gen. Natera was promoted and placed in charge of a new central military division.

What nettled Villa was the fact that Natera had done nothing to warrant that promotion. Instead of waiting until after Natera had demonstrated his worth to the extent of indicating whether he possessed the ability to capture Zacatecas, Gen. Carranza set up a central military district that had not yet fallen under the sway of the Constitutionalists and placed Natera in supreme command there.

All this was done at a time when Villa had worked out definite plans both with respect to the campaigns for the investment of Zacatecas and San Luis Potosi. After the capture of Torreon, Villa rushed two brigades of 10,000 men back to Torreon, ostensibly with a view to proceeding against Zacatecas.

Meanwhile he found that Gen. Carranza, who had made a quiet trip to Sombrerete, in the State of Zacatecas, had arranged for the promotion of Natera and for the latter to take charge of the attack on the city of Zacatecas.

Zacatecas is considered more difficult to take than any place that has been captured in the Carranza revolution. It is commanded by a great hill and easy to defend. Natera failed miserably in his first assault on the place. If it is now to be captured it is admitted that Villa must handle the task. The question bothering Constitutionalists here is whether the reported flight marks the opening stage of a general revolt by Villa. The success of such as revolt, if aimed at Carranza himself, would be fatal to the latter's plans, and Villa would be the man to deal with in Northern Mexico.

While Villa is the military genius of the revolution, it is to Carranza that Constitutionalists here have been looking for the success of their plans. They have regarded Gen. Carranza as the real master of the hour of their cause, as possessing the personal qualities of will power, training, and judgment to handle all the subordinate leaders of the movement. It is asserted here by men qualified to know that Carranza is the only man until recently who had been able to master Villa.

NEW ROLE FOR VILLA.

Laredo Heard He Was to be Governor of Chihuahua.

LAREDO, Texas, June 16.—It was reported in official circles in Nuevo Laredo today that Gen. Villa had tendered his resignation as Second Chief of the Constitutionalist Army to become Governor of the State of Chihuahua, succeeding Fidel Avila, who is temporarily acting in that post.

Rumor says that it is likely that Felipe Angeles, now Secretary of War for the Constitutionalists, will succeed Villa.

The resignation of Villa is due, it is said, to Gen. Natera's attempt to take Zacatecas without his orders.

It is reported Gen. Carranza has called together the chief army officers of various brigades under Villa for the purpose of selecting by vote a second in command to succeed Villa, as the latter was chosen.

That "particular" friend who visits your home occasionally and whom you are desirous of pleasing—

'Twould be a comfort to know that your buffet contains a bottle of that fine old Scotch

Dewar's
"WHITE LABEL"
Scotch Whisky

Special Sale
Used
Motor Trucks

All Prices Reduced June 1.

Must close out our stock of second-hand trucks, regardless of price, to make room—all makes, including Garfords, Packards, Macks, Alco, Universal, G. M. C., Gramm, etc., 2 to 5 tons. Also smaller wagons—Autocar, Chase, Overland, etc. Make offer.

Several 3-ton Garfords, latest model, used by the N. Y. Mail Co. for 8 months—all overhauled and guaranteed like new, at low prices.

GARFORD, 52d St. & Broadway.

"Sanatogen fixed up my Nerves by improving my Digestion"

IT happens every day; people who wonder why they are so easily fagged out, discover that their *digestion* is at fault—and that Sanatogen is just the thing for such a condition.

For nervousness begets poor digestion and poor digestion begets nervousness—and *Sanatogen begets nervous strength and ease of digestion.*

Sanatogen not only *feeds* the impoverished cells and nerve-tissues the protein and organic phosphorus they must have for healthy action, but helps the stomach itself take more of those same, nerve-building, hunger-satisfying elements from your regular food.

When you consider the grateful testimony of the many, many famous people who have been helped to

ROBINSON TO QUIT AS STATE CHAIRMAN

Roosevelt's Nephew Has Said He Wouldn't Run the Colonel's Campaign.

WILKINSON FOR HIS PLACE

Progressive Chiefs Canvass State and Find Sulzer Strong—Likely to "Draft" Roosevelt.

Theodore Douglas Robinson, Col. Roosevelt's nephew, it became known yesterday, is preparing to relinquish the position of Chairman of the Progressive State Committee. Mr. Robinson has told his friends repeatedly that if Col. Roosevelt became a candidate for Governor he would retire as Progressive State Chairman.

The place has been offered to Horace S. Wilkinson of Syracuse, who at present is a member both of the Progressive State Committee and the State Advisory Board, which is looked upon as the supreme council in the Progressive Party in this State. Mr. Wilkinson is a man of wealth and of large affairs. He is an officer and Director in the Crucible Steel Company of America, a $50,000,000 corporation.

The change proposed in the State Chairmanship, it was said yesterday, was in consonance with Mr. Robinson's wishes. He has felt for some time that his close relationship with the Colonel has been an embarrassment in his present position, and would be more so were the question of forcing Col. Roosevelt into the Gubernatorial race to become an issue between the Colonel and the Bull Moose leaders.

All the big chiefs of the Progressive Party in this State have about made up their minds that Col. Roosevelt must be drafted to lead the Progressive fight this Fall as his party's candidate for Governor. When Col. Roosevelt returns from Europe toward the end of this month prominent Progressives whose word carries weight with him will urge upon the Colonel as a duty to the party that he accept the nomination.

Moreover, it was said yesterday, the Colonel, as the lines were about to be cast off on the steamer that carried him abroad, gave a "half promise" that he would enter the fight to one prominent Progressive who went to the pier to bid him godspeed. The Colonel's final instruction to the Progressive leaders was to canvass the situation carefully during his absence. If on his return, the Colonel said, these leaders should be satisfied that his candidacy would benefit the Progressive cause, he would place himself unreservedly in their hands.

In accordance with the Colonel's parting instructions a very close canvass is being made in every section of the State with a view to determining the Colonel's prospective strength as a candidate. It is the intention of the leaders to use the reports of this canvass to convince the Colonel that there is a good chance for him to lead the fight and that there is a chance for a Progressive victory if he becomes the candidate for Governor on a straight Progressive ticket. Every County Chairman, in fact every member of a County Committee throughout the State, has been urged to take a straw vote in his political bailiwick.

"Do not waste time canvassing Progressives," was the friendly advice of State Chairman Robinson to the County Committeemen in a recent circular letter sent out. So far the leaders see no evidence showing demand for Col. Roosevelt as a candidate among Republicans, Democrats and independents.

A few reports have already been received. In some of the straw votes taken among workingmen, Sulzer has been shown to be the favorite in the Gubernatorial race. In some instances he has run so far ahead of the Colonel in the straw votes as to cause genuine concern among the Bull Moose leaders.

But Mr. Sulzer, it was said yesterday, would not be averse to withdrawing from the Gubernatorial race, provided the Colonel gets into the fight. Mr. Sulzer realizes that there is no chance of a Sulzer victory and that his aim of putting Tammany under the control of business could be best attained through a Roosevelt victory, which, in Mr. Sulzer's opinion, might be assured by a pooling of prospective Sulzer and Roosevelt votes behind the Colonel. Besides, there might be something of substantial advantage to Mr. Sulzer personally in return if he could receive the Progressive nomination for Congress in his old district, where he is strong, and the Progressive indorsement almost certainly would mean his next election. No such deal has as yet been made, but there is said to be a distinct prospect of Mr. Sulzer running for Congress in case Col. Roosevelt runs for Governor.

A campaign fund of respectable dimensions, according to a report from Progressive sources, has already been pledged by a number of wealthy men in the party, contingent on the Colonel becoming a candidate.

In addition plans are being made for a graft hunt under Progressive auspices with a view of furnishing the Colonel ammunition for his fight. An investigation, headed by John A. Hennessy—who is being talked of as their prospective candidate for Controller—is being considered by the Bull Moose leaders. This investigation and the assembling of campaign material, it was said yesterday, would not extend merely to the Democratic administrations that have held the fort at Albany since 1911, but to the old days of the Black Horse Cavalry when the Republicans were in the saddle.

The action of the Progressive County Committee at the meeting on Monday night putting the official quietus on a Progressive Whitman boom is merely the beginning of a State-wide movement with that aim in view. It was said yesterday that other Progressive County Committee would follow suit and that nothing will be left undone to stifle the Progressive Whitman boom before it has attained any serious proportions. Friends of Oscar S. Straus are held responsible for the trouble which the local Bull Moose leaders declare is due to an attempt on their part to bring about a Republican-Progressive deal which would result in Progressive indorsement for Mr. Whitman for Governor in return for Republican support for Mr. Straus in his candidacy for the United States Senate.

BARNES DROPS INTO VERSE.

State Chairman Quotes "Mother Goose" on Bull Moose.

From Republican State Headquarters was furnished last night this brief contribution to the day's budget of political news:

When shown this morning at the office of the Republican State Committee the resolution adopted by the Progressive County Committee last evening stating their refusal to offer marriage to the Republicans, William Barnes quoted from the old ballad, as follows:

"What is your fortune, my pretty maid?"
"My face is my fortune, Sir," she said.
"Then I won't marry you, my pretty maid."
"Nobody asked you, Sir," she said.

Mr. Barnes refrained from rhyming "goose" with "Moose."

CAMDEN NAMED AS SENATOR

Kentuckian Will Serve Until November as Successor to Bradley.

FRANKFORT, Ky., June 16.—Gov. McCreary today signed the commission of Johnson N. Camden of Versailles as United States Senator from Kentucky, to fill the vacancy caused by the recent death of Senator W. O. Bradley. Mr. Camden will serve until November, when a Senator will be elected to fill out the term, which expires March 4, 1915. Senator Camden will take his seat immediately.

RESERVE BOARD BY JULY 1.

T. D. Jones or C. S. Hamlin May Be Chosen as Governor.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The President expects that the Federal Reserve Board will be organized and prepared for business by July 1, the beginning of the next fiscal year. This would be a month before the twelve regional banks are expected to open their doors, and would give the board time for important preliminary work. Only one or two of the five men named by the President will be opposed, and, but for the plan of confirming all of them at the same time, three, if not four, of them could probably receive the Senate's approval before the end of the week.

When the board is fully made up, the President will designate one of the number as Governor and one as Vice Governor. There has been no intimation from the President to Secretary McAdoo or to John Skelton Williams, Controller of the Treasury, as to whom the President will select as the presiding officer of the board. Thomas D. Jones of Chicago and Charles S. Hamlin of Boston seem to be under consideration. No one has been mentioned yet for Vice Governor.

The board's close relation to the Government is emphasized by the fact that offices are in process of preparation in the Treasury Building. They will open on the west corridor, between the offices of Secretary McAdoo and Controller Williams, both of whom will be members ex officio of the board. Each member of the board will have a large office assigned to him, and across the corridor several large offices have been fitted up for the clerical force. These offices, which overlook the White House grounds, are regarded as the best in the building.

The Organization Committee, consisting of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Controller of the Currency, will call the members of the Reserve Board together and turn over the records to the new board. Each member of the board will certify under oath that he is not an officer or Director of any bank, trust company, or banking institution, or of any Federal reserve bank, and that he holds no stock in any such banking institution.

The first few days after the organization the board will be occupied in getting settled down in their new quarters. The first duty of the board will be to pass on the ballots electing Directors of the reserve banks, the blank forms for which were sent out several weeks ago. Nominations for Directors of Class C, which are to be named by the Reserve Board, and one of whom is to be designated as Federal Reserve Agent, are coming in steadily, and appointments will be made soon after the board organizes. This work will continue for days before the whole system is under headway.

The powers of the board are distinctly enumerated by law, and cover the subjects of bank examination, regulation of rediscounts among the reserve banks, regulation through the Controller of the Currency of the issue and retirement of Federal reserve notes, the safeguarding of all collateral bonds, reserve notes, money, or property of any kind deposited with Federal reserve agents; the general supervision of Federal reserve banks, and the employment of experts, attorneys, and clerks necessary to carry out their duties. The salaries of many employes will be fixed by the board.

THE COLDEST JUNE 16.

Weather Records Show No Such Day as Yesterday in 43 Years.

Yesterday was the coldest June 16 recorded at the local Weather Bureau since its establishment. The mean temperature from midnight was 61 degrees. In 1902, 1911 and 1912 the mean temperature reached 62.

Northerly winds blowing at the rate of 52 miles an hour were responsible for the weather, Forecaster Scarr said. They set in early in the morning and the temperature reached its lowest mark, 54 degrees, at 5 A. M. Only once in 43 years did the minimum temperature fall below that mark in June. That was in 1887, when a 53 record was made, the average for the day, however, being above 62. Yesterday's maximum temperature was 68 degrees at 3 P. M.

With the winds there came a falling of the humidity from 94 per cent. at 8 A. M. to 23 at 11 o'clock last night. The forecaster noted a high pressure area moving eastward from Michigan, and that, with clear skies, he said, accounted for the unusually cold evening.

It will be somewhat warmer today in Eastern New York and fair weather is predicted for both today and tomorrow. No heat wave is in sight.

BROKER GOES TO BELLEVUE.

Walter W. Talbert Rouses Suspicion by His Letter Writing.

After attracting attention for two days by his queer actions at the Hotel Breslin, where he lived, Walter W. Talbert, 53 years old, a cotton broker of Memphis, was taken from the Hotel McAlpin yesterday afternoon to the observation ward at Bellevue.

Mr. Talbert first excited suspicion two days ago, when he appeared in the lobby of the Breslin with no collar and his hair disheveled. That day and yesterday he spent hours in the writing room of the Breslin, and wrote hundreds of letters.

Mr. Talbert had lived at the Breslin for six months. He represented a Memphis cotton broker here, and seemed prosperous. Losses through the failure of a bank and the death of his wife, according to the police, caused a mental breakdown. Mr. Talbert's son, who is at Virginia Beach on a vacation, was sent for last night.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Appraisers Decide Duties in Several Contested Cases.

Thomas Meadows & Co. imported Nottingham lace curtains which were assessed under the old act at 60 per cent. under Paragraph 349. The Appraiser amended his return, however, by stating that the goods were properly dutiable at 50 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 351. The Collector took duty at the rate of 6 cents per square yard and 20 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 351, which also contains a provision that the duty shall not be less than 50 per cent. Judge Cooper for the Board of General Appraisers, holds that the Collector was within his rights in taking the compound duty instead of the strictly ad valorem rate in the same paragraph so long as the assessment did not exceed 50 per cents on the value of the goods. Under these circumstances it is held the importer cannot file a valid protest.

The board declined to grant relief to George Sachs & Co., in a protest involving what is claimed to be a "manifest clerical error" as that term is used in the tariff. This error was in omitting the cost of bleaching and dyeing. The Examiner imposed advances aggregating 75 per cent. above the entered prices. The board holds that the omission was not apparent to the Collector at the time of assessing duty. The error cost the importers $656.25 in extra duties.

William Openhym & Sons, were sustained in a controversy relating to cotton velvet ribbons. The importers claimed a rate of 60 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 349, as ribbons in principal value of cotton. In a report to the board the Collector stated that the goods had been erroneously classified and duty exacted from as a non-alcoholic toilet preparation. Claims were filed for lower rates as alum or as a medicinal preparation.

It was decided that small parasols and fans imported by the Universal Shipping Company, Chicago, under the old act, must stand duty at 50 per cent. ad valorem under the tariff's specific provisions for such articles. The claim for duty at 35 per cent. as toys is overruled.

Hawley & Letzerich, Galveston, were given a rate of 20 per cent. on cigarettes imported under the old law. The Collector classified the goods as finished cigarettes and took duty at 60 per cent. ad valorem. The importers claimed them as crude leaves. The testimony and samples sustained the claims of the importers, and the board of

SENATE DEMOCRATS SPEED TRUST BILLS

Committee Work Expedited by Wilson's Stand Against Delay —May Adjourn by August.

FEDERAL CHARTER BILL IN

Newlands Reintroduces Measure for Incorporation of Railroads—Trolleys Prefer State Supervision.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Following last night's conference at the White House, trust legislation in the Senate was advanced in several directions today. The Committee on the Judiciary continued its perusal of the Clayton Anti-Trust bill. The Committee on Interstate Commerce heard trolley line representatives in opposition to the inclusion of electric properties under the provisions of the Rayburn Stock and Bond bill.

Explaining that the Supreme Court's recent decision of the Shreveport case seemed to call for such action, Senator Newlands, Democrat, of Nevada, Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, introduced a bill for the Federal incorporation of railroads. This bill is substantially the same as the one Senator Newlands introduced in 1909. It is not part of the Administration's programme and probably will not receive extended consideration at this session.

"The recent decision of the Supreme Court in the Shreveport case," said Senator Newlands, "points decisively toward the necessity of organizing as national corporations the great railway systems of the country. The constant trend of the Supreme Court decisions, which is toward the absorption of all the powers over commerce by the United States Government, by reason of the grant to it of jurisdiction over that part relating to interstate commerce, indicates the necessity of incorporating the great railway systems under national law.

"In addition, we are now about to enter upon the control of the stock and bond issues of carriers engaged in interstate commerce. This will involve, according to the contentions of many, the exclusion of the control heretofore exercised by the States over the stocks and bonds of all carriers organized under State laws that have any relation to interstate commerce. The whole trend, therefore, is toward national absorption by the Federal Government of the entire jurisdiction over railways."

Trolley Interests Protest.

Hearings on the Rayburn Stock and Bond bill have tended to complicate the situation in the Committee on Interstate Commerce, and it is improbable that a report will be made immediately upon a measure of this character. today's hearings in strong plea that trolley companies be left to regulation by the State public utility corporations was made by representatives of the American Electric Railway Association.

"Electric railways are always merely an aftermath with the Interstate Commerce Commission," said Bernard F. Weadoeck of the Detroit United Lines. "Consider the trouble which including trolley lines in your proposed bill would cause, for instance, to the small trolley companies in Michigan. At present the State has the very regulations for the control of security issues which you propose to enact Federally. A company would not have much trouble in getting the necessary permission for the issuance of securities at present from this capital. But if it had to send a representative to Washington for permission from the Interstate Commerce Commission what happens?

"In the first place, if it seems all right, the commission sends special examiners to Michigan, as soon as they can be spared from their many other duties, with instructions to look into the property and see if the proposed bond or stock issue is justified. These inspectors, taking their time, make their report that it is all right. Then, when the time comes around for it, the commission hands down its decision, and the securities may be issued. But permission might be intermingly delayed by the fact that important requests from the steam roads were pending at the same time. These would be considered far more important by the commission. 'Less than 1 per cent. of the trolley business is interstate. Take my own company, the United of Detroit, as an example. We have 800 miles of track, of which 798 miles lie in Michigan and just two miles in Ohio. Those two miles make my company an interstate road."

In reply to a question from Senator Robinson of Arkansas Mr. Weadoeck declared that there had been no watering of electric railway stocks in Michigan. Arthur W. Brady of Chicago, counsel for the American Electric Railway Association, said that there was practically no water in the stock of Indiana electric lines.

"There was a time when some stock was given as a bonus," he explained, "but we could never pay dividends on that stock. We have found it was all we could do to pay dividends on the money actually invested."

Mr. Brady made the point that the trolley lines were very much regulated already by the States.

Others who argued against the inclusion of electric lines in the proposed anti-trust legislation were J. M. Barrett of the Fort Wayne & Northern Indiana Company and Charles L. Henry, President of the Indianapolis & Cincinnati Traction Company.

A protest along similar lines from the smaller telephone companies was made by F. B. Mackinnon of the National Independent Telephone Association.

The New Haven system of trolleys was represented by Samuel Perry, assistant to the President of the New Haven, and counsel for that company. He urged that it would be much better to leave the control of the trolley companies with the States.

Adjourn Possibly by August.

The Clayton bill was not considered by a quorum of the Judiciary Committee. Half of the bill was read. Most of the time was consumed in informal discussions of its proposals. It was indicated today that the committee would not hold hearings on the bill and that the measure perhaps would be reported to the Senate with amendments within two weeks. The conference of Democratic Senators with President Wilson last night convinced Congressmen that there would be no adjournment before the trust programme was disposed of. As a result they have decided to settle down and work more expeditiously.

Talk was heard among Senators today of a possible conclusion of the anti-trust programme and an immediate adjournment of Congress by the latter part of July. Such an expeditious result would depend upon the Republicans refraining from prolonged opposition to the anti-trust bills.

A Democratic Party conference on trust legislation, it is said, may be issued before long. No attempt would be made in such a conference to bind the majority Senators to the trust bills as they came from committee, but there would be an opportunity for an understanding on the main features and for an agreement on debate, which would help along the cause of early adjournment.

There is every prospect that the Senate will pass all the annual appropriation bills by the end of June. Showing the speed it can put on the Senate today put through the Diplomatic and the Pension Appropriation bills and got well along in consideration of the Indian bill. After the Indian bill is finished only the Sundry Civil and the Rivers and Harbors bill must be passed. With twelve legislative days remaining this month, the prospect that the slate will be clean by that time is good.

In order to give the committees handling trust bills more time for work, the Senate tonight agreed to meet hereafter, until further notice, at noon, instead of 11 o'clock.

Democratic Leader Kern said today that he thought the trust programme could be disposed of so Congress could adjourn before Aug. 1. He expected no opposition from the Republicans, he said.

BRYAN AND BANKERS ASSAILED IN SENATE

Senator Smith Attacks Nicaragua Policy and Accuses Financiers.

HE DEMANDS AN INQUIRY

Resolution Recites That the Republic Was Robbed by Our Guarantee of Zelaya Bonds.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—A double-barreled attack upon the administration of the State Department was undertaken today by Senator William Alden Smith of Michigan, a Republican member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, who introduced a resolution in the Senate providing for an inquiry into the alleged purchase by Brown Brothers & Co. and Seligman & Co. of New York of securities comprised in the so-called Ethelburga syndicate, based on Nicaraguan credit.

At the same time Mr. Smith indicated his intention to oppose the confirmation of Boaz Long, Chief of the Division of Latin-American Affairs, as Minister to Salvador, on the ground that his confirmation would tend to conserve the interests of the United Fruit Company in Central America.

Mr. Smith's attack upon the State Department to-day is particularly significant, because Secretary Bryan expects to go before the Committee on Foreign Relations tomorrow with the Nicaraguan and Colombian treaties. Both these conventions will be bitterly opposed, and Mr. Smith's charges are expected to figure in an extended debate.

Mr. Long was called before Senators Smith and Williams of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations yesterday and examined as to his relations with John Gray of Delaware, attorney for Minor C. Keith, said to be a dominant factor in the United Fruit Company. It is asserted that Mr. Gray, who spends much time in Washington, has supported Mr. Long's nomination as Minister to Salvador and wishes to have him confirmed as quickly as possible.

Mr. Long told the Senators that he had known Mr. Gray for many years, and that at times Mr. Gray was almost constantly in the State Department. Mr. Gray, he said, appeared in the interest of the so-called Keilhauer syndicate in Honduras, in which Mr. Keith is said to be keenly interested; the National Bank of Santo Domingo, and other financial enterprises in Central America and the West Indies.

The National Bank of Santo Domingo is under the supervision of officials of the United States Government. In his examination of Mr. Long Mr. Smith attempted to show that the State Department, collecting money on the one hand, was extremely friendly with the interests which held the funds in trust. But it is stated that Mr. Long replied that the collection of Dominican customs was actually under the control of the Insular Bureau of the War Department.

Mr. Long also told how Mr. Gray had appeared before the State Department to urge that American influence be used to obtain the recognition of bonds of the National Railroad of Guatemala. The securities are held by American bankers, it is understood.

Text of the Smith Resolution.

The resolution introduced in the Senate today by Senator Smith was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. The preamble constitutes a series of charges against the State Department. The preamble and resolutions are as follows:

Whereas, The present Administration of Nicaragua, headed by Adolfo Diaz, as President, has been maintained for upward of two years by the presence of United States marines in the capital at Managua, under the guise of a legation guard, and in defiance of the wishes of the people of that republic; and

Whereas, The American banking houses of Brown Brothers and Seligman have undertaken to finance the affairs of the Nicaraguan Government during this time; and

Whereas, Certain fraudulent syndicate bonds issued by former President Zelaya, known as the Ethelburga Syndicate, aggregating $6,250,000 in gold, have been questioned as to their validity, even by the former Government of President Estada and the present Government of Nicaragua; and

Whereas, Said bonds were issued without valid consideration and the names of the beneficiaries unknown, but said bonds were largely deposited with certain European bankers for safe keeping until secured in final consummation of the transaction by Brown Brothers & Co. and Seligman; and

Whereas, Such bonds were purchased at an average of 25 per cent. of their face value for speculative purposes, and were, through the assistance of the State Department of the United States, brought within the scope of an American guarantee, which entirely validated said bonds, greatly to the detriment of the people and Government of Nicaragua, and to the advantage of the purchasers thereof; and

Whereas, The consummation of the said fraud upon a friendly republic were the Brown Brothers and Seligman and Speyer & Co. and their allies, who became friendly depositors thereof; and

Whereas, This course upon the part of the American financial institutions, aided by the Department of State has brought reproach upon the American Government; and

Whereas, The late Presidential election in Nicaragua was intentionally and directly influenced by the presence of the marines of the United States Navy at Managua, Corinto, Bluefields, Carinto, other interior places, and the presence of the American naval vessels at the ports of Corinto and Bluefields, in violation of the present treaty of commerce, peace, and amity between the Republic of Nicaragua and the Government of the United States of America, such action tending to prevent the invalidation of the fraudulent indebtedness herein specifically described; and

Whereas, The National Railroad of Nicaragua—about 129 miles in length—has been sold much below its actual value to said Brown Brothers and Seligman, with the approval and acquiescence of the Department of State of the United States, in open and flagrant violation of the Constitution of that republic; and

Whereas, By virtue of the protection granted by the Department of State of the United States to the said bankers in maintaining their control of the Custom Houses of Nicaragua, said bankers are enabled to secure enormous profits through compelling the Republic of Nicaragua to redeem at par the said Ethelburga syndicate bonds, acquired at a discount.

Resolved by the Senate, That the Committee on Foreign Relations, or any subcommittee thereof, are hereby authorized and directed to inquire into the transactions above described. They are authorized to take testimony wherever necessary, subpoena witnesses, and the expenses incurred shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

Smith Has Republican Support.

The resolution is certain to have a measure of Republican support in committee. The Smith resolution, together with the proposal of the State Department, to urge the ratification of treaties with Colombia and Nicaragua, may lead to a general investigation of the relations existing between the State Department, groups of bankers, and commercial and political interests in Central America. The committee is dominated by Democrats, and ordinarily party interest would cause them to move cautiously in an investigation of the State Department, but it is said that there are two or three Democratic members of the committee who are not averse to joining with Republicans in forcing an investigation should it appear that the inquiry would start on solid ground.

The Nicaraguan loan has been under discussion in and out of the Senate for many years. Under President Taft Secretary of State Knox negotiated a treaty that provided for a large loan by American banking interests. Democrats opposed it, however, on the ground that it was "dollar diplomacy." It was still unratified when President Wilson assumed office. Then, without the formality of a treaty, Secretary Bryan gave his department's moral support to a loan by Brown Brothers & Co. and J. & W. Seligman & Co.

On Oct. 31, 1913, it was announced in THE NEW YORK TIMES that these bankers had taken over 51 per cent. of the stock of the Pacific Railway of Nicaragua and 51 per cent. of the National Bank of Nicaragua, leaving the minority stock in the hands of the Government. The same bankers discounted at par $1,000,000 one-year treasury bills of Nicaragua dated Oct. 1, 1913, drawing interest at 6 per cent.

This formal arrangement between the Department of State and the bankers was bitterly assailed by Republicans. They said they could see no difference between the dollar diplomacy of the two preceding Administrations and the dollar diplomacy of Mr. Bryan, except that Mr. Bryan did it by irregular and informal means. But the general aspects of the arrangement are not distasteful to Republicans, who regard the Nicaraguan protectorate treaty that Mr. Bryan will present tomorrow as a long, but logical step forward along the lines of dollar diplomacy.

NO COMMISSION ON BONDS.

Seligman & Co. Deny That They Owned Them or Profited by Sale.

When he had read the charges in the preamble of Senator Smith's resolution denouncing his own firm, Brown Brothers & Co. and Speyer & Co. for their activities in Nicaragua, a member of J. & W. Seligman & Co. said yesterday:

"I don't want to be provocative, and it is 'more in sorrow than in anger' that I affirm that if Senator Smith had asked us about the points he raises he would never have introduced such a resolution.

"With the presence of marines in Nicaragua we, of course, have nothing to do. The next allegation, to the effect that Brown Brothers & Co. and our firm have undertaken to finance Nicaragua is true.

"With the alleged fraudulent bonds we have had nothing to do, further than to secure an adjustment favorable to Nicaragua by getting a further cash payment from the holders and a reduction in the interest rate paid by the Government. This we did without a commission. No member of Brown Brothers & Co. or of Seligman & Co., and no associate or friend of theirs, has owned one of these bonds or has in any way profited through them. Speyer & Co. have had no dealings with Nicaragua since negotiations with us were opened.

"It is not true that the Government received 25 per cent. for these bonds and that it is redeeming them at par under pressure. I don't recall what was paid for the bonds, but it was considerably more. They are not being redeemed at par. Under the operations of the sinking fund, as money accumulates the bonds are bought at the market, around 75 or 80, and turned in to Nicaragua. We receive no commission on such purchases and return them at cost.

"Ernest H. Wands was not designated financial agent for the Government of Nicaragua in our interest. He held that place before we entered the situation at all, and negotiated with us on behalf of the United States.

"We bought 51 per cent. of the stock of the National Railroad rather against our wishes, for we are not in that business. We have not profited by such ownership, for the road has not paid a dividend since we acquired an interest. We loaned Nicaragua $1,000,000 at 6 per cent., to be paid in October, 1914, without deduction for commission. The remaining 49 per cent. of the railroad's stock is pledged to secure this loan.

"Finally, as to the allegation that the bankers have secured enormous profits, it only remains to be said that they have never obtained any profit. That is a sad fact, but true."

At the office of Speyer & Co. it was said that the firm had never made any loan to Nicaragua and had never bought or sold any Nicaraguan bonds.

MAN FOUND DEAD IN FIELD.

Supposed to be Detective Hunting Counterfeiters Near Poughkeepsie.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 16.—Dutchess County authorities are investigating the case of a man whose body was found in a field by a farmhand near Pawling this morning. They are working on the theory that the victim was a detective who went to Pawling three weeks ago to hunt down a band of counterfeiters believed to have a house in that section.

Dr. Pearce, the Coroner's Physician, says the man had been dead at least two weeks. He believes that the man was stabbed to death. The clothing was of excellent quality, but every mark by which identification might be made had been removed. The body was found near a clump of bushes, and these were trampled, indicating a struggle.

NO WEDDINGS ON SATURDAYS

Sunday Also a Closed Day for Catholics in Connecticut.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 16.—Bishop John J. Nilan of the Catholic Diocese of Hartford promulgated today an order to the priests in Connecticut that they shall not perform marriages on Saturdays or Sundays.

The order was discussed at a retreat for Catholic clergy of the diocese at Keyser Island last week. The reason for barring Saturday is the practice among some foreigners of prolonging the wedding festivities into the Sabbath.

A SWORD FOR PRIMARIES.

Jeffersonian Alliance Answers Chairman Osborn's Letter.

Bert Hanson, Chairman of the Central City Committee of the Jeffersonian Alliance, yesterday sent a letter to William Church Osborn, Democratic State Chairman, urging him to plan no method of conducting the primaries which will tend to aid the Murphy-McCooey combination. Mr. Osborn's letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES, in which he said he would try to secure an ante-primary agreement impels Mr. Hanson to write:

"The game of Tammany bosses is 'harmony,' 'agreement.'

The letter to Chairman Osborn says:

"In your letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES of June 16 you indicate your purpose to secure an agreement among Democrats preliminary to this year's primaries. In any such effort there are certain cardinal facts which cannot be overlooked without disastrous results. In emphasizing them we seek not to discourage agreement, but to point out the only kind of agreement which can possibly be successful.

"There is in the party a radical and irreconcilable division between the servitors of the Tammany Hall oligarchy and those who believe that the party can never be of real service or achieve any degree of permanent success in this State until the influence of Mr. Charles F. Murphy and his associates is totally eliminated. No agreement which in any way recognizes the Murphy-McCooey group of bosses will be worth the trouble of making. No arrangement which enables them to make their ticket, or to the action of any conference or Executive Committee will be successful in deceiving the voters of this State. No ticket open to the suspicion of being subservient to their dictation can possibly hope for success or receive the support by Democrats who have caught any of President Wilson's spirit or progress.

"What we do need is an agreement among Democrats who are inexorably determined to defeat Tammany Hall within the party. United action on their part is an end worthy of achievement at any pains. If your conference can adopt a method for bringing about such a consolidation of the progressive and unselfish forces in the party it will accomplish a great service.

"The game of Tammany's bosses is 'agreement,' 'harmony.' They will appear to yield. They will disguise their candidates. Respectability and weakness will characterize their ticket.

"The Jeffersonian Alliance is entering this campaign carrying a sword. We shall seek to drag the Murphy-McCooey combination into the open, knowing that in the open it will meet sure defeat. We urge you to make no compromise, to plan no method of conducting the primaries, which will tend to aid or to shield the devices of these tricksters."

Brooklyn Demands Colonel.

The Progressive County Committee of Kings went on record last night as favoring a straight Progressive ticket, with Col. Roosevelt for Governor, next Fall, and turned down the idea of fusion at a large and enthusiastic meeting at the Johnston Building, Nevins Street and Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn. Robert H. Elder presided.

HEAR TWO THEORIES OF EMPRESS WRECK

Commissioners Call Capt. Kendall and Chief Officer of Storstad as Inquiry Opens.

LORD MERSEY'S COMMENT

"Signal and Order Seem Inconsistent," He Says of Storstad's Report —Tell of Movements of Ships.

Special to The New York Times.

QUEBEC, June 16.—Some very definite theories as to the cause of the collision which resulted in the sinking of the Canadian Pacific Liner Empress of Ireland and the loss of more than 1,000 lives in the River St. Lawrence in the early morning of Friday, May 29 were developed at the official investigation which opened here today.

Briefly put, the contention on the part of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the owners of the Empress, is that the officer in charge of the Norwegian collier Storstad, the vessel which sank the Empress, formed a mistaken impression of the relative positions of the vessels in the fog and ordered his helm hard aport, wrongly surmising that this would give the Empress more room to pass.

On the other hand, the suggestion is made by counsel for the owners of the Storstad that the Empress improperly attempted to cross the bows of the Storstad which, as incoming vessel was entitled to right of way, and that when a sudden fog gave rise to dangers of a collision officers aboard the Empress blundered, one giving an order to put the helm aport and another subsequently ordering it hard astarboard.

The commission which began its sittings at 10 o'clock this morning, consists of Lord Mersey, Chairman; the Hon. Ezekiel McLeod, Judge of the Admiralty Court, New Brunswick, and Judge Routhier of Quebec, with the following nautical assessors: Capt. Demers, Dominion Wreck Commissioner; Engineer Commander Howe, Canadian Naval Service; Prof. John J. Welch, naval architect, Newcastle-on-Tyne; F. W. Caborne, of the Royal Navy Reserve. Alleyn Taschereau of Quebec is secretary of the commission.

E. W. Newcombe, Deputy Minister of Justice, represented the Dominion Government and there was a formidable array of counsel representing the various interests involved, prominent among them being Butler Aspinall, K. C., representing the Canadian Pacific Railway, with E. W. Beatty, the general counsel of the Canadian Pacific Railway; F. B. Meredith, K. C., and A. R. Holden, K. C.

For the owners of the Storstad appeared C. A. Duclos, Montreal; J. W. Griffin and C. S. Haight, New York, both members of the United States Admiralty; Norman Beecher, New York, and Arthur Fitzpatrick, Quebec.

Lord Mersey Halts Proceedings.

When the inquiry had gone on nearly an hour, Lord Mersey suddenly remarked that according to the Canadian Shipping act the commissioners ought to have been sworn in, and asked who would perform the duty.

"I am not particular who does the swearing in," said Lord Mersey, "but it ought to be done anyway. It can't do any harm. I like things done in order."

Eventually Judge Langelier was discovered in court and swore the commissioners and assessors in.

When the lawyers had presented themselves to the court Mr. Newcombe outlined the salient features of the foundering of the Empress of Ireland as at present known. He explained that the commission had been appointed to investigate the cause of a shipping casualty which had reached the dimensions of an appalling character.

The Canadian Government desired a most searching investigation not only to ascertain the immediate cause of such a catastrophe, but also to go into matters connected with the structure, equipment, and navigation of ships to see whether any lessons could be learned which would be of future advantage for the preservation of shipping and the lives of passengers.

Butler Aspinall handed in what he described as a succinct version of the case for the Canadian Pacific Railway. Lord Mersey asked if counsel for the Storstad had prepared a similar document, and was informed they had not. Mr. Haight of New York, however, undertook to state the case for the Storstad verbally. He gave a description of the navigation of the Storstad prior to the disaster, and contended that the accident was not due to any fault of the Storstad, but to an attempt on the part of the Empress of Ireland to do something contrary to the rules of the navigation of the St. Lawrence and to contradiction in orders due to confusion created by the fog.

Capt. Kendall Is Called.

It was nearly noon before the first witness, Capt. Kendall, was called. He limped into the witness box leaning on a stick, and bearing facial evidence of the agonies he had passed through. Examined by Mr. Aspinall, Capt. Kendall gave a lucid, straightforward, and unhesitating account of the disaster, the general impression caused by his testimony being most favorable. He repeated in fuller detail the story he told at the inquest, entering, however, more fully into technical points of navigation and bringing out several new facts.

He related how before reaching Father Point the Empress passed through two belts of fog, slowing down and blowing blasts. He produced a letter from the Marine Superintendent of the Canadian Pacific Railway sent to him on May 9, when he took over the command of the Empress, fully setting forth the stringent regulations of the company respecting the careful avoidance of all possible risks. Capt. Kendall emphasized the fact that when he last saw the lights of the Storstad before the fog hid the vessel from view her course was such that if she had continued on it there would have been no collision despite the fog. The only thing that would give rise to the danger of collision was for the Storstad to port her helm.

Lord Mersey—I should like to know why the Storstad ported her helm. What is your opinion, Mr. Aspinall?

Mr. Aspinall—Mr. Haight has stated that the Storstad's helm was ported, but said that the vessel did not answer her helm. I suggest that the officer in charge of the Storstad thought, unfortunately improperly, that porting the helm would give the Empress more room; that he erroneously thought the vessel did not answer to her helm because of lack of steerage way, and that he then put the helm hard aport, which was a fatal mistake.

Telling how he tried to save his ship after the collision, Capt. Kendall said:

"When she keeled over I ordered full speed ahead and shouted to the engine-room to give her all they could, as I was trying to beach the ship. I was told the steam had gone."

Mr. Aspinall—What caused her to face toward the land? A.—The blow from the Storstad. It had a tendency to throw her around because she was struck in the middle line and would go to starboard. I could have beached her in a short time if the steam had held.

Q.—Did you see any boats lowered? A.—Yes, about three. I was on the port side of the bridge but saw those because of the slant.

Q.—I am instructed that four boats were lowered, but probably the Captain did not see them. Did you see any passengers on deck? A.—Yes, the boat deck was swarming with people.

The Empress Sinks.

"What happened after that?" was the next question.

Capt. Kendall paused at this point and seemed to waver a bit as he recalled the tragic events of the next few moments. Pulling himself together, however, he said:

"The Empress then keeled over further, and finally, with a jerk, went right over on her starboard side, both funnels striking the water together. I was thrown into the water, and when I came up I grasped a piece of grating. I was saved by some of my own men in an Empress boat, and superintended the work of rescue. I loaded the boat down to the water line and placed people on the ropes around the boat, telling them to hold on. We then went to the Storstad and disembarked the passengers. I called for volunteers to go back to the scene of the wreck, and all of the ten men in the boat volunteered. I took six. We found no more alive, and some of those dead had life belts around their waists. I saw two Storstad boats. One had survivors lying across the thwarts and the other had three in a similar position. Both were pulling in survivors. We made our way to the Lady Evelyn, who said they had no survivors on board. I then boarded the Storstad and went up to the bridge, when I met her Captain, and said to him—"

Mr. Aspinall—Wait a moment. I don't know whether the court wants to hear the controversy which followed.

Capt. Kendall—I wish to give an account of it.

Lord Mersey—That may be, but it may not be relevant.

Mr. Duclos, for the Storstad owners, said they preferred that the matter should come out now, whereupon Capt. Kendall continued:

"I said, 'Are you the Captain?' He said, 'Yes.' I said, 'You have sunk my ship, and you were going full speed in a dense fog.' He replied, 'I was not going full speed; you were going full speed.'

"The pilot, who had just come aboard, intervened and said, 'You had better say no more, but go below.' I went below to the chartroom and collapsed."

In cross-examination by Mr. Haight, Capt. Kendall said it was possible to bring the Empress to a dead stop in two minutes when going at full speed.

"What reason had the Storstad for altering her course on two points, as has been suggested, thus causing the collision?"

Capt. Kendall—I can only give an opinion.

Lord Mersey—I should like to hear it.

Capt. Kendall—My opinion is that when the Storstad was on the other side of the fog it sighted the Cock Point Gas Buoy on its port bow, and immediately put helm hard

WIRELESS FINDER LESSENS FOG PERIL

Current Over New Arrangement of Aerials Shows Direction of Messages on a Dial.

HAS A RADIUS OF 50 MILES

By Strength of the Current Operator Can Tell Distance of His Ship from Sending Point.

David Sarnoff, contract manager of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America, explained yesterday in his office, in the Woolworth Building, the possibilities of the wireless direction finder with which, as a dispatch from London to THE NEW YORK TIMES announced yesterday, the Canadian Northern's liner Royal George has been equipped. This apparatus will enable the ship's navigating officers to find the position of his ship in relation to any fixed or moving wireless telegraph station within a radius of fifty miles, regardless of weather conditions. These facts in regard to the new device were gathered from Mr. Sarnoff's description:

By the finder a wireless operator on shipboard determines the direction of a message to him. This direction is found in relation to the course of the ship; or, in other words, the finder indicates the angle which a straight line between the station on the ship and the station sending the message makes with the centre line of the ship, that running from stem to stern. If the station sending the message is directly ahead of the ship, or only a few degrees off the port or starboard bow, the indicator will show this fact, and with this knowledge the navigating officer of the ship may alter his course to avoid a collision.

Thus, if a ship equipped with the finder is approaching another equipped with an ordinary wireless transmitting instrument, the captain of the first ship, by getting into communication with the other vessel, can point his finger at his neighbor in the sea as accurately as if he could see the other ship. Fogs, winds, and waves will not affect the accuracy of the finder.

In addition to giving the direction of another station in relation to his own course, the finder will also give a wireless operator an accurate idea of the distance between him and the other station. The radius of the finder is approximately fifty miles, so that the extreme distance between two points in communication through a finder is fixed. But within this fifty-mile radius an operator can tell by the strength of the message received through the finder the distance between him and the sending station. As this distance is lessened the strength of the message forms a more reliable basis of judgment, so that the nearer two ships are together the more accurately can an operator determine their distance apart.

Then the Marconi-Bellini-Tosi system, which is the formal name of the new device, has many other valuable applications for navigators. By its use the position of a ship in degrees of longitude and latitude may be determined if the ship can get into communication with two fixed stations whose distance apart is known.

For example, if a ship was approaching Nantucket communication might be established with the wireless station there, and with the one on Nantucket Lightship. The direction of the message from the island and the direction of that from the lightship in relation to the ship's course would be indicated by the finder. The distance between the stations on the island and the lightship is a matter of chart record. With this the knowledge of this distance and the directions of the two messages, the Captain of the ship at sea could form a triangle, from which he could figure the position of his own ship.

Another practical use for the finder would be in case one ship received a distress signal from another, if they were not too far apart. With ordinary wireless apparatus it is necessary for the ship in distress to give another ship its position in degrees of longitude and latitude, and the navigating officer of the ship summoned to the rescue must know his own position in order to steer a straight course to the vessel needing help. All of this is unnecessary with the direction finder. Even though the position of neither vessel is known, an S O S flash received through the finder would enable the navigating officer of the rescue ship to head directly for the ship sending the signal.

The finder will be of great value to a ship entering a harbor or passing a point through a fog. When lighthouses and land can be seen nothing else is necessary, but when they cannot be seen it is of very material value to a navigating officer to know his bearing in relation to them, and the finder will give him this knowledge.

The parts of the finder that differ from those of an ordinary wireless receiving station are the aerial and finder box. Instead of being composed of several straight parallel wires, the aerial of the Marconi-Bellini-Tosi system consists of two large wire triangles. On the top of the finder box, which sits in front of the wireless operator, are two switches, each of which is connected with one of the triangles.

Because of their arrangement the two triangles cannot receive a message with the same strength at the same time. If one of them receives a message full strength, the other does not receive it at all, and if both receive it the message is always stronger over one than over the other. The position of the sending station in relation to the triangles is determined by the strength of the message as it is received over each triangle.

The first thing an operator does, therefore, in determining direction of a message, is to take the message alternately over each triangle. He does this by disconnecting each triangle in succession at its switch on the finder box.

On this box is a dial marked in the degrees of a compass with a movable indicator. Half of this dial, say from 0 degrees to 180 degrees, is affected by a message coming over one of the triangles, and the other half, from over 180 degrees to 360 degrees, is affected by the other triangle, so that the indicator is moved accordingly. When the current is at its strongest the indicator points to the direction of the sending station.

To determine the point on the dial at which the message is strongest the operator moves the indicator first one way and then another, noting the points at which the current disappears. The mark midway between these two vanishing points gives the direction of the message.

REESE RETELLS HIS STORY.

Gives County Prosecutor Account of Miss Winter's Last Night.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 16.—D. Meredith Reese, Jr., came here today to see State's Attorney Green of Anne Arundel County concerning the case of Miss Ella G. Winter, the stenographer whose body was found floating in Curtis Creek eight days ago. He has repeatedly said that he was anxious to tell his story to the Anne Arundel County authorities. He went at once to Mr. Green's office with Sheriff Potee.

Reese went over the story of the night on which he says he last saw Miss Winter, relating their movements in detail. His statement was similar to those he has made frequently since the discovery of the girl's body. He said he wished to place the county officials in possession of every fact he knew.

After his examination of Reese, State's Attorney Green said he had learned nothing new.

"I have not finished the investigation," he added. "There are several other lines which have been called to my attention, which I will look into before I finally give up my attempt to solve the mystery of Miss Winters's death."

He declined, however, to say what these lines of inquiry would be.

BURNS FINDS A NECKLACE.

Vaterland's Staff Captain Will Seek Owner on the Way to Hamburg.

While a crowd estimated to number between 3,000 and 4,000 persons thronged the Hamburg-American Line pier at Hoboken yesterday morning to see the great liner Vaterland start on her second westward voyage, a string of pearls lay on the floor near the entrance to the pier, just by the telephone booth.

It was unnoticed until William J. Burns, the detective, came along. The detective was accompanied by Capt. H. Von Maibom, the staff Captain of the Vaterland. Mr. Burns picked the necklace up, and showing it to his two companions, said:

"See, the gold clasp is broken. Apparently it was dropped by some woman who was hurrying to catch the Vaterland."

It was decided that Capt. von Maibom should take the pearls to Hamburg with him and inquire quietly on the voyage who had lost such a valuable necklace.

At Hoboken Police Headquarters nothing was known about the discovery of the pearl necklace on the Hamburg-American Line pier, but the officer in charge said he thought that it should have been turned over to the police there instead of being taken to Hamburg by Capt. von Maibom. He added that Capt. Nelson, head of the Detective Bureau in Hoboken, would investigate the matter.

The Vaterland had to wait at her pier for an hour yesterday after 11 o'clock in the morning, her scheduled hour for sailing, because the strong west wind had kept the tide back. She swung out into the river just before noon, and got away down the harbor without any fuss of any kind and with very slight assistance from the tugboats. There were 720 first-cabin passengers aboard.

WELLESLEY GETS $622,000.

A Single Gift of $250,000 for a New Dormitory to Replace Burned Hall.

WELLESLEY, Mass., June 16.—The sum of $622,000 has been paid or pledged toward the $1,250,000 which Wellesley College must raise before Jan. 1, 1915, in order to receive a conditional gift of $750,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation. This was announced by President Pendleton tonight at the commencement exercises.

The largest single gift was $250,000 from an anonymous donor for a central dormitory to be built on the site of the college hall burned on March 17. This gift came through Mrs. Louise McCoy North of New York, of the class of 1879, the first class graduated, in honor of its thirty-fifth reunion. The gift of $50,000 was given by Miss Susan Minns of Boston, in honor of the late Susan M. Hallowell, formerly Professor of Botany in Wellesley.

The largest gift from a former student was $25,000 from Mrs. Dudley P. Allen of Cleveland, Ohio. The total contributions of alumnae and former students was $207,064. The undergraduates contributed $20,000.

Miss Pendleton also announced that a new academic centre would be established in the meadow opposite the chapel instead of on the site of College Hall, which offers inadequate space for growth.

CALDER WILL MAKE RACE.

Brooklyn Congressman Announces Candidacy for U. S. Senator.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 16.—Representative William M. Calder of Brooklyn, who is here attending the Knights Templar conclave, today announced his candidacy for the United States Senate. Mr. Calder, who was indorsed for the nomination by the Executive Committee of the Kings County Republican Committee last night, issued this statement:

"The Republican vote in Kings County is about one-sixth of the entire Republican vote of the State, and the action of the Executive Committee, therefore, carries with it a very forceful commendation. But I would not become a candidate, even now, had I not been personally informed by the present Senator, Elihu Root, that he would not accept a renomination under any circumstances.

"When I say that I will accept the responsibility laid upon me by my friends of Brooklyn and elsewhere, I also mean that I will work every minute from now until election day to be nominated and to win."

FREE RIDES FOR CHARITY.

Interborough Will Carry Women and Children to Park.

Frank Hedley of the Interborough has written in response to a request from Charities Commissioner Kingsbury to offer free transportation during the Summer to and from Van Cortlandt Park to the women, and to children under 14 years of age, of such charitable organizations as are recognized by the Department of Charities. This privilege will be granted on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, but not on holidays.

New Members of Phi Beta Kappa.

His interesting experiences during a polar trip, "From Norway to the Polar Ice Pack," formed the subject of Dr. Walter Timme's address at the annual meeting of the City College Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa in the Hotel Astor last night. The Committee on Admissions submitted for election five former graduates of prominence and seven members of the present graduating class, all of whom were received. Among the new members are Louis Kaufman Anspacher, '97, author and playwright; J. Arthur Barratt, '77, counsel to the American Embassy in London; Dr. Nathan E. Brill, '77, discoverer of Brill's disease; James Luby, '77, of The New York Sun, and Alexander G. McAdie, '81, Professor of Meteorology at Harvard.

Fined for Laying Race Odds.

Max Levy of 1,581 Madison Avenue and Jacob Leese of 866 Southern Boulevard were fined $10 each in Night Court by Magistrate Simms last night for laying odds on horse races. Detective Wittenberg told the Magistrate that he watched the men for fifteen minutes at 116th Street and Lenox Avenue with such a crowd of young men about them that passersby had to take to the gutter. He says he saw money pass, and heard bets and odds discussed.

PRISONER ESCAPES FROM COURT TWICE

Peter Madden, Alleged Robber, Flees Yorkville to Call on District Attorney.

DEMANDS "A SQUARE DEAL"

Squeezing Through Narrow Aperture Above Spikes, He Gets Loose Again, but Is Caught.

Peter Madden, otherwise known as Punk Madden, a van driver living at 680 Second Avenue, had perhaps the most strenuous day of his existence yesterday. It began with his arrest shortly after midnight on a charge of complicity in the robbery of Mrs. Artha Ingram of 422 East 136th Street, which was committed on Friday.

When the day ended Madden was locked up in the prison attached to the Yorkville Court, held in default of $5,000 bail; and meantime he had escaped twice and had paid a visit to the District Attorney's office in search of a "square deal," which he said was not being given him by the police. His only consolation for the fact that he was still in durance at the end of the day was the admiration which his agility aroused in every one connected with the Yorkville Court.

Mrs. Ingram, who is a collector for the Phipps Model Tenements, was going back to her office at 331 East Thirty-first Street with more than $100 in her handbag when three men attacked her and after a struggle tore the bag out of her hand and escaped. She notified the police at once, giving them an accurate description of the three men. One of the descriptions fitted Madden, who the police said had been arrested several times; and Detective Finn of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station arrested him early yesterday.

Madden was taken to Police Headquarters, where Mrs. Ingram identified him as one of those who had taken her purse. Detective Finn took him up to the Yorkville Court, where he pleaded not guilty before Magistrate Campbell. Finn went back to the complaint room to get the papers for making out the prisoner's pedigree, leaving him in a temporary detention room which had only two exits—one through the complaint room where Finn was at the moment, the other through the courtroom itself. When Finn turned back two minutes later Madden was not there. No one had seen him leave through either room; and while various theories were advanced to account for his escape nobody knew just how it had been done but Madden, and he would not tell.

The prisoner then disappeared from the public eye for more than two hours. He burst into the limelight again at a little before 3 o'clock, when he walked into the office of District Attorney Whitman, hatless and exhausted, and asked for protection against the police. He had walked all the way down from the Yorkville Court, he told Lloyd Willis, Mr. Whitman's secretary, because he had not car fare. The police had "framed it up" on him, he said, and so he had walked past the detective and come down to demand the protection due an innocent man. He admitted that he was in the neighborhood of the robbery last Friday and that he had seen the crowd and heard that some woman had lost her pocketbook; but he swore by the saints that he had never stolen anything.

Assistant District Attorney Aaron J. Colnon, to whom the case was turned over, assured Madden that justice would be done him. Then he sent for Acting Captain of Detectives Cooney from Police Headquarters, who took Madden back to the Yorkville Court. Madden was placed in the men's detention pen until Magistrate Campbell should get ready to hear his case.

Apparently Madden felt that his confidence had been betrayed, and that he had been badly used in being put behind the bars again after he had explained that he was innocent. At all events, he felt that he was no longer under any obligations to the City of New York, and particularly not to remain in its jails if he did not care to. He was allowed to go to a wash room, from which the only exit except the door into the pen was a high window. The window was guarded by a heavy iron grating, ending in spikes which rose to within six or eight inches of the top of the window, which is ten feet from the floor. It looked as if no man could get out of the top unless he had been flattened out by a steam roller, but Madden was not daunted. He pulled down the window a little, shinned up a water pipe, and slid out over the top of the sash and the points of the spikes.

Madden now found himself on top of a heavy wire screening which sheltered the women's detention pen. Over this he crept to the other side, let himself down by his hands and dropped some fifteen feet into the private corridor through which the Magistrate entered the court building. He slipped down the corridor and the winding stair, got out of a side door, and started down Fifty-seventh Street toward Third Avenue.

About this time the court officials who had gone to look for him found that he wasn't there at all, and raised a great disturbance within the building. At the same moment Capt. Morris W. Reedy of the Department of Correction's steamer Josephine Whitney, who was walking along Fifty-seventh Street, saw Madden slinking out of the side door and raised the alarm. A crowd of policemen and detectives darted out of the building and chased the fugitive down to Third Avenue, where he dodged around an automobile and sprinted toward Fifty-sixth Street. There he was caught by Detective Sievens and Coffee, and taken back to court.

When arraigned before Magistrate Campbell, Madden had not yet produced the conclusive proof of his innocence of which he had spoken, so he was held in $5,000 bail. He was taken to a cell in the prison attached to the court, and there remained the object of the wonderment of the police.

"That fellow could get away through a keyhole if he wasn't watched," said of the detectives.

Munsey Newspaper Stops Publication

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.—The Philadelphia Evening Times, owned by Frank A. Munsey, ceased publication with today's issue. Mr. Munsey in a statement said The Times never passed out of the experimental stage and that success for the paper was not in sight. The Times was established July 15, 1908.

SUBWAY CONTRACT AWARD.

Interborough Subsidiary to Build Lexington Avenue Section.

The construction contract for the section of the Lexington Avenue Subway from Fifty-third to Forty-third Street was awarded yesterday by the Public Service Commission to the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company, the Interborough subsidiary. The company bid $1,915,164, and was $111,042 lower than the next bidder, the MacArthur Brothers Company.

As this section is immediately adjoining the diagonal connection between the old Park Avenue Subway and the new Lexington Avenue line the award places the Interborough in an advantageous position with regard to bidding for that.

Bids were opened yesterday by the commission for Section 1 of the Eastern Parkway subway in Brooklyn. This begins at the end of the present Subway at Atlantic Avenue and runs under Flatbush Avenue to join Section 1A, a little to the southeast of St. Mark's Avenue. It also includes a stretch of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit subway, to connect the Fourth Avenue with the Brighton Beach line, which begins under Fulton Street near Ashland Place, curves into St. Felix Place, and runs under that thoroughfare to near Hanson Place.

There were ten bidders, the lowest three according to unofficial tabulations being the Cranford Company with $2,193,000, E. C. Moore with $2,289,000, and the Degnon Contracting Company with $2,301,000.

The Gravesend Avenue line for the Culver Line elevated railroad in connection with the Brooklyn Rapid Transit's Fourth Avenue subway has been legalized by the Appellate Division, as the property owners refused their consents.

WOMAN STRANGELY KILLED.

Marks of Violence on Throat and Gas Is Turned On.

Mystery surrounds the death of Mrs. Maria Tominelle, 35 years old, a waitress in a hotel in West Forty-second Street, whose body was found in her flat, at 639 First Avenue, last night, with marks of violence on the throat. Rings, bank books, and money which she was known to possess were missing. Her body was found by a man who described himself as Joseph Bisogno, who called on her every evening and took supper to her.

Bisogno, who said he was a barber, and lived at 69 Eldridge Street, rushed into the East Thirty-fifth Street station soon after 10 o'clock and said he had found the door open at the flat and the woman lying on the kitchen floor with a gas jet turned on. Dr. Knowles of Bellevue Hospital, who responded, said she had died of gas.

The flat was in disorder. Bureau drawers were pulled out and turned upside down, and everything bore marks of rummaging. On the woman's throat were several marks of strangulation, and there were marks on the fingers to indicate that her rings had been taken violently off.

Mrs. Hannah Madden, janitress of the tenement, had not seen Mrs. Tominelle since Monday afternoon, when the rent of the flat was paid. She said that two men called on the woman yesterday afternoon and had come downstairs to her rooms inquiring about her, saying they could not get in.

"Nellie," a pet dog of the woman, was in the flat alive.

FIND McCARRICK BOY'S BODY

Police Working on Theory That He Was Murdered.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.—The body of Warren McCarrick, the boy who disappeared from the home of his parents, at 619 South Nineteenth Street, on March 12, was found floating in the Delaware River off Vine Street wharf today.

Three theories are being worked on by the police: First, that the boy accidentally fell into a sewer inlet, near his home, and was carried down the Schuykill River to League Island and up the Delaware; second, that the boy was killed by the "German farmer," who wrote a detailed description of the slaying to the child's father; third, that the boy was murdered in this city by some one who buried the body in lime or chemicals until the excitement subsided, and then threw it into the water.

Relatives of the missing boy, as well as the City Hall detectives who have been working on the case, went to the morgue and viewed the body and clothing. All agreed that there was no doubt that the drowned boy was Warren.

There have been standing rewards of $6,000 offered by the city for the recovery of the boy alive and the arrest of his abductors.

AGED TWINS CELEBRATE.

Mrs. Banks and Miss Hawxhurst Hale at Eighty-four.

Mrs. Maria Banks and Miss Elisabeth Hawxhurst, said to be the oldest twins on Long Island since the recent death of one of the famous ninety-two-year-old Muncy twins, celebrated their eighty-fourth birthday yesterday, and received visits and congratulations from friends at the home of Mrs. Banks and her husband, Daniel Banks of Sea Cliff.

The twins were born at Searington, near Roslyn. They are members of an old Long Island Quaker family. Both sisters were school teachers for many years. They are in excellent health and retain all their faculties.

Hayes Dismissal Stands.

The Court of Appeals at Albany yesterday sustained ex-Police Commissioner Waldo in dismissing Inspector Cornelius G. Hayes and Patrolman John J. Morrissey from the force. The Appellate Division had held that Morrissey's dismissal was illegal.

TYPHOID VACCINE MAKES ANOTHER ILL

National Guardsman Stricken After Third Inoculation in Brooklyn Armory.

U. S. ARMY SERUM USED

Board of Health Declares That Mercer Family Illness Was Not Due to Vaccination.

Another case of illness following inoculation with typhoid fever vaccine became known yesterday. At about the same time the Department of Health issued a statement that the illness of the three Mercer children and the death of their mother after inoculation were not due to the vaccine but to typhoid fever contracted before the vaccine was applied.

The new case came out through the arraignment before Magistrate Voorhees in Brooklyn of Walter M. Burlingame, a chauffeur, charged with speeding. He pleaded that he was hurrying Private Bellinger of Troop A, who had become ill after he had been vaccinated for the third time with typhoid vaccine, to Grand Central Terminal.

To prove his case, Burlingame handed the Magistrate a letter from Dr. Charles A. Brown of 155 Halsey Street, in which he said that he had vaccinated the members of Troop A, First Cavalry, N. G. N. Y., against typhoid fever, and that the "third inoculation" took place on May 27 at the armory in Bedford Avenue, near Eastern Parkway. Private Bellinger had then become ill from the severe reaction, and had been unable to drill, and Dr. Brown said he had cared for him in his quarters until a taxicab could be got. As Bellinger lived in Mount Vernon the chauffeur was instructed to make all possible speed to the Grand Central Terminal, as he "was in bad shape."

This satisfied the Magistrate, and Burlingame was discharged. Private Bellinger improved after he got home. Dr. Brown visited him on May 28 and found he was nearly well. He was completely recovered on May 29.

Dr. Brown said yesterday that he had used the vaccine, which was prepared by Surgeon Major Russell of the regular army, more than 1,500 times. He had vaccinated the members of the First Cavalry three times in three years and had used the vaccine on many other patients. In reference, therefore, Dr. Brown said, he had only one other serious case—a patient suffering from liver trouble. He had had a high fever for five days. The army vaccine, Dr. Brown explained, contained an antiseptic known as tricresol which prevented the growth of other organisms and made the serum food-proof.

The statement of the Brooklyn Board of Health as to the Mercer family said that on May 2 Robert F. Mercer of 20 Crescent Place, East New York, who was dying of typhoid, had Dr. Sydney E. Smith of 78 Arlington Avenue, Brooklyn, inoculate Mrs. Mercer, her three children, and her sister, Mrs. Blanche Romer of 452 Eleventh Street. The vaccine was obtained from the Brooklyn Board of Health and all five became ill. Since then the mother has died and two of the children are now in a critical condition.

On May 18, the official report says, Dr. Smith, after a consultation, diagnosed the illness of the patients tentatively as "anaphylaxis," a phenomenon met with after injections of anti-toxic sera. On May 22 another consultaion was held, at which were present Dr. Krumwiede and Dr. Nicoli of the Health Department Research Laboratory, Dr. Blattels, pathologist of the Jewish Hospital, Brooklyn, and Dr. Smith. The clinical examination, afterward confirmed by laboratory investigation, showed that the children had typhoid fever, the result of infection prior to the immunizing injections. The report then goes on:

Although the correctness of this diagnosis has been questioned, it may be stated that the Department of Health has abundant evidence to sustain its position. The blood examination made by Dr. Blattels on May 21 showed a marked diminution of the white blood corpuscles with a relative increase in the proportion of the lymphocytes. This is characteristic of typhoid fever. In so-called "blood poisoning," due to contaminated vaccine or to infection introduced at the point where the injection was made, just the opposite condition is found in the blood—that is, there is an increase in the number of the white blood corpuscles and a relative fall in the proportion of the lymphocytes.

Furthermore, in "blood poisoning," cultures made from the blood frequently show the presence of the contaminating germ. In this case such blood culture, made on May 20, remained entirely sterile. Moreover, the Widal test was positive even in dilution of blood 1 to 1,000. Such positive reactions are almost unknown after a single immunizing injection.

Finally, on May 21, as conclusive evidence of the nature of the disease, the bacteriologist of the Research Laboratory of the Department of Health found that the intestinal discharges contained typhoid bacilli.

Of the case of Mrs. Mercer, who died after vaccination, the report says that it was of the classical type of typhoid fever and that her death was due to intestinal hemorrhage and shock.

The Health Department is positive that all the cases thus discussed were due to typhoid infections and that the immunizing injections were in no way responsible for them.

Funeral services were held last night for Mrs. Catherine Mercer at her late home at 20 Crescent Place, East New York, by the Rev. J. Howard Fairchild of the Glenmore Avenue Methodist Church. Mrs. Henrietta Mercer, the aged mother of Mrs. Mercer, was present.

David Kennedy and J. R. Rogers, prominently identified with the Mergenthaler Linotype Company, which employed Robert Foster Mercer, the father of the family, who died several weeks ago, said yesterday that the heads of the company were interested in an investigation which was being made with a view to bringing action for damages against the city if it should be determined that the death of Mrs. Mercer and the illness of the children were due to want of care on the part of the Health Department. They added that the company would see that the children did not want if occasion for aid arose.

LASSEN HAS A NEW VENT.

California's Volcano Smokes from an Opening on Its South Slope.

REDDING, Cal., June 16.—Reports received here at noon today from the different stations of the Northern California Power Company said that Lassen Peak was smoking heavily from a new vent on the south slope.

Earlier reports from Manzanita Lake and Macomber Flats said the volcano this morning was steaming, as it did yesterday.

Lance Graham, the only victim of the disturbance thus far, was brought last night from Viola to the hospital here. He withstood the fifty-mile trip well, and physicians say today that his remarkable vitality will pull him through if blood poison does not develop. The wound in his side was filled with volcanic ash in the six hours he was left for dead on the mountainside.

W. J. Rushing, United States Forest Supervisor, issued a warning today to persons anxious to view the phenomena at close range to keep away from the crater.

The most recent volcanic disturbance in the United States prior to the present outbreak of Lassen Peak, according to geologists, occurred at a point about eleven miles east of Lassen Peak, the vent being known as the Cinder Cone. The time of this eruption is estimated at from 80 to 200 years ago. Basalt flowed down the slope into the valley and formed a dam, which gave rise to a body of water now called Snag Lake because of trees which were killed by the basalt flow.

ROOSTER ATTACKS CHILD.

Jumps on Rescuer, Too, When He Trips and Breaks Arm.

MALDEN, Mass., June 16.—A large Plymouth Rock rooster attacked Elizabeth Smith, a three-year-old, today, picking at her eyes and grasping her nose. George Evans, the girl's uncle, rushed to her rescue, stubbed his toe against a plank and fell, dislocating his shoulder and fracturing his right arm. While the man was prostrate the rooster left the child and attacked him, scratching his face severely before he succeeded in driving it away. Both the man and the child needed medical attention.

The rooster belonged to the child's father.

THAW NOT GOING ABROAD.

Only Wants to Visit Pittsburgh, He Says, in Denying a Report.

GORHAM, N. H., June 16.—In a signed statement issued today, Harry K. Thaw denied a report that he was planning to leave the country.

"The only place I am going to is Pittsburgh," he said. "As soon as I get permission I am going home to be with my family and look after my business interests. I have no intention whatever of going abroad. Any statement to that effect is fabricated."

GEO. WARRIN'S BODY FOUND IN THE RIVER

China Dealer Thought to Have Been Stricken with Heart Disease After Losing His Way.

LONG A NEW YORK MERCHANT

Famous in the Trade for His Artistic Sense as a Decorator of Fine Porcelain.

The body of George Warrin, head of Warrin & Son, dealers in glass and china at 49 and 51 Wooster Street, an expert on china decorating and known throughout the trade in this country and in England, was found in the Harlem River, opposite West 151st Street, at 5:30 o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. Warrin was in his seventy-seventh year and lived at 211 Passaic Street, Hackensack, N. J.

The body was seen in the river opposite the Bronx shore by a man, who notified Harbor B Station at the foot of East 120th Street. Patrolman Finnegan of the Harbor Squad went to the place in a police launch and brought the body to the Harlem Morgue, where it was later identified by Thomas H. Williams, a stepson of Mr. Warrin. Coroner William J. Flynn of the Bronx examined the body. On it he found a personal tax bill, gold cuff buttons, and a gold watch. There were no marks of violence and the Coroner and the police decided that Mr. Warrin had fallen accidentally into the water.

At Mr. Warrin's office yesterday it was said that he had been kept at his home in Hackensack for several weeks with an inflammation of the foot which came from a bunion.

Going to Hackensack, Mr. Warrin usually boarded a West Broadway surface car to Chambers Street and thence transferred to a Chambers Street car for the ferry. It was said at his office that he rarely went to Hackensack by the Edgewater Ferry at 129th Street. It is the theory of the police that he went to Harlem to take the ferry and got an east-bound car instead of one going west, and that after alighting, while looking for the ferry, he fell into the river.

Mr. Warrin had been in the glass and china decorating business since 1880. At one time he was a member of the New Jersey Legislature and of the Jersey City Board of Education which opened the first public school in Jersey City. He was a stanch Republican in politics.

HACKENSACK, N. June 16.—"My husband suffered from heart disease, and I am sure that his death must have been accidental," said Mrs. Warrin this afternoon. "He left us yesterday morning for the city in good spirits and with a smile on his face."

1857

Three Ways.

One is to dig a hole and bury your money—this is the oldest—no return.

Another is to place your cash where interest may be drawn upon it—a part of its earning power is received—interest.

A third way, the most profitable, is to own interest-bearing securities.

As the way becomes more valuable so should the care exercised in making selections be increased. Our experience will be helpful. Permit us to make suggestions.

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ESTABLISHED 1857
44 Exchange Place
MEMBERS OF New York STOCK EXCHANGE

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ROUND TICKET STOCKING
4 THREAD
HEELS & TOES
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Hard
TO WEAR OUT

Look for this ticket on every pair.

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REMARKABLE wearing qualities, correct style, and pleasing colors. Thin weight in silk lisle and lustrous fibre silk.

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RUGS AND ALL FLOOR COVERINGS.
Largest in the World. Every detail.
44 years' experience.
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Erie, cor. 5th Sts., Jersey City. Phone 1666.
STORAGE WAREHOUSE AND MOVING VANS.

Especially Selected Employees
With commercial or industrial schooling—with and without previous business experience, supplied by Fellowship House, After-Care Department Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Orphan Asylum. No charge to employer or employee.
Apply 32 W. 115th St. Telephone Harlem 3843-W.

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Broadway and Thirty-third Street
Store Opens 8:30 and Closes 5:30

Up-to-the Minute Millinery at Special Prices On the Main Floor

NOTE—At the Polo Match it was a conspicuous fact that many women who wore severely tailored Summer Suits also wore Panama Trotteur Hats.

$6.75 Panama Trotteur Hats, $3.50
Trimmed by our own milliners—With
Black Velvet Bands and Bows,
Fancy Bands appliqued with White Soutache Braid
Persian and Roman Striped Silks

$1.50 to $2.75 Untrimmed White Tagal Hats, at 85c to $1.50 Hat $3.50

The Favorite White Flowers, 35c to $1
Camellias, Asters, Hyacinths, Chrysanthemums, Daisies, Violets, Poppies, Gardenias, Also, Wheat
Hats Trimmed Free of Charge
Main Floor

GIMBELS Introduced the Basque to America!

It was "La Mienne," the first model reviving the quaint Style of 1830

It was the model worn by Mme. La Franc, the late chief designer of the House of Premet, at the Spring Opening of that establishment. And on that occasion she predicted that the Basque would reign in the late Summer and Autumn. She was right!

Since that time, Premet has improved the basque gown—and today we shall present

Reproductions in White Satin of the Newest Basque Dresses by Premet, $37.50

White satin, you know, is the latest choice of Paris. It is the silk which has dominated at all the recent Races. And it is the silk which will be the feature of the season at Deauville.

New White Satin Trotteur Frocks, $25 and $29.50.
Third Floor

White Satin Model, $37.50

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The Emperor of Germany

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The King of Silk Gloves

Appreciating this fact, we specialize "Kayser" Gloves

Short Silk Gloves 50c to $1.25
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GUN METAL—the shade that will harmonize with almost any costume.

Wrist Length 1.00 Full Elbow Length 1.25
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A SPECIALLY woven, durable silk glove reproducing our fascinating Gun Metal Tranchant Kid. An exclusive novelty noted for exceptional wearing quality. Double tipt. Perfect fitting. Made with Paris Point and wide white embroidery.

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Young Men's Suits

Suitable for medium size men. 32 to 42 chest.

An additional 275 Hand-tailored suits, two- and three-button soft roll front, patch or flap pocket, English models. Latest colorings, stripes, Tartan checks, mixtures and plain effects, quarter or full lined.

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NOW! FOR THE BRINY DEEP

There is an irresistible lure about the seashore these warm days. Most of us are impatient to be where the

Cool Breezes Blow

and take a dip in the briny deep.

There is an indescribable something—style, material, color combination—that makes these bathing caps

Particularly Fetching

If you want the most up-to-date and becoming styles you cannot afford to overlook these splendid models.

ALPHA No. 1—A fetching, all-rubber cap with crown that comes in all the popular colors. Green, black, red, blue, tan and lavender. Fits head snugly. 49c

PURITAN—An unusually dainty all-rubber bonnet-shaped cap, with soft frill framing the face; finished with rosette and strings; may be had in all popular colors, 84c

A large assortment of rubber, sateen, satin and silk bathing caps, ranging in prices from 44c to $2.39

WATER WINGS—23c and 35c.
HIGH BATHING SHOES for women, pair 59c
SATIN FINISH SANDALS.59c
BATHING SUIT BAGS..39c up
CORK BALLS.....9c, 14c, 19c

SUMMER BOX of light-weight waterproof leatherette. About half the size of a suit case. Take one with you on a beach party, fishing or week-end trip 69c

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the inconvenience of fires. Use a cool "Hot Point" electric iron and iron in comfort.

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Fine quality soft cotton towel; desirable for bathroom use; size 27x42; hemstitched ends. Each 29c

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You don't like to use another's wash cloth. You don't like another to use yours. These initialed wash cloths prevent just such mistakes. Fine quality soft crash. Embroidered red initials. Each 10c

Sick Room Refrigerators, of plain oak or white enamel finish $3.75

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A simple and effective remedy for tired, aching, swollen feet. Consists of antiseptic tablets to be used in foot bath, and plasters for relief from corns. Box.....25c

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Lv. New York 10 A. M. Arrive Chicago 12:50 P. M.
No Extra Fare
Arrive St. Louis 3:53 P. M.
Kansas City, 9:45 P. M.

TRANSATLANTIC CABLE DISPATCHES TO THE TIMES

BUILDINGS FALL AFTER PARIS STORM

Continued Rain Hampers Recovery of Bodies from the Chasms in the Streets.

DEATH LIST MAY REACH 20

City Deprived of Water, Gas, and Electricity—Enormous Damage Reported from the Suburbs.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 16.—It seems probable that the terrible storm which broke over Paris last night claimed at least a score of victims. Up to the present nine bodies have been recovered from the chasms in which they were engulfed. Fully that number of persons are reported as missing. Among these is John Luntley, the self-taught artist-tailor, whose clever water colors were exhibited a few months ago at the Galleries Georges Petit.

It is a mercy that the catastrophe happened no later than it did, as otherwise the exodus of workers would have been in full swing and the roll of victims a terrible one.

The Crédit Lyonnais stands at the edge of a twenty-foot precipice and had to be vacated. A gaspipe exploded and a sheet of flame shot up as high as the second story. This was followed by the explosion of a compressed-air pipe, and a fireman and two other persons were dragged away from the very brink of the abyss just in time to escape falling in. The first body recovered from this hole was that of Georges Bedoiseau. It was identified by his brother, who was walking by his side at the time the sidewalk collapsed, but managed to spring to safety.

At the chasm in the Rue St. Philippe due Roule there are still three bodies to be accounted for—those of a man aged 60 and two children, aged 10 and 12.

Very close to this chasm but across the square another gulf opened near Paul Poiret's well-known dressmaking premises. An electric train was brought to a standstill a few yards away as the collapse occurred.

Between the Church of St. Augustin and Félix Poitin's big grocery establishment the chasm into which a taxicab vanished yesterday, its woman passenger and the chauffeur being killed, is more than thirty feet deep. The cause of this catastrophe is said to be that the Asnières main sewer was clogged with the heavy rain. Instead of receiving and carrying off the water of its ten feeders, it forced it back with the result that gas and water mains were broken and explosions occurred.

Several minor subsidences occurred today.

There is widespread indignation at the frequency and terrible nature of these subsidences. Paris has been honeycombed to such an extent by underground railways, sewers, electric cables, compressed air pipes, &c., that the Temps sarcastically calls it a city of plaster.

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, June 16.—Parts of Paris presented scenes of devastation today, with gaping holes in some of the main thoroughfares, as the result of yesterday's subsidences caused by the terrific storm, while the population of the entire city was deprived of water, gas, and electricity, cut off as a precautionary measure against floods, explosions, and fires.

Several more buildings collapsed in various parts of Paris today, owing to subsidence of the soil caused by yesterday's terrific storm, and a number of persons were injured.

The courtyard of a hotel in the Rue Pierre-Ginier at Montmartre fell in today, but there were no casualties. In another locality the walls of a building under construction collapsed, and the workmen were seriously injured. A street collapsed in the northern district of Montmartre behind the great cemetery, far from the other cave-in. People in the vicinity scurried away as the ground began to sink, and all managed to escape.

Heavy rains have added to the difficulties of the firemen and city workmen engaged in the task of searching for the bodies of persons believed to have been engulfed and to be buried beneath the debris.

Strict precautions were taken to prevent the public approaching spots where there was danger of further subsidence owing to washouts caused by burst sewers and water mains. Many streets were barred to wheeled traffic entirely, while police kept pedestrians at a safe distance.

The Minister of the Interior brought the situation to the attention of the Government and urged the necessity of measures being taken to prevent a repetition of the occurrences.

Just what is responsible for the subsidence of the streets it is impossible to establish at the present time. Experts seem unable to agree in placing the blame. Some say that it is due to the floods in 1910, which weakened the soil, and others attribute it to weak points in the sewers, which have not been sufficiently inspected. Still others express the opinion that the slipping of the earth under the roadways was due to the subway contractors hurrying the preliminary excavations.

The Minister of Public Works, M. Renoult, has commissioned expert engineers from his department to make a searching inquiry as to the causes of the disaster.

When communication with the suburbs had been partially restored this afternoon it was learned that fruit and vegetable growers had suffered enormous damage from the storm.

At Troyes lightning struck a military tent, killing a soldier and injuring several others.

NEW ATTACK ON DURAZZO.

Moslems Open Brisk Artillery Duel —Palace Barricaded.

DURAZZO, June 16.—Another attack on the Albanian capital was made by Mussulman insurgents at 6 o'clock this morning, when heavy artillery was brought to bear on the defending force commanded by Prince William.

Later an attempt to rush the city failed, and the insurgents retreated all along the line.

The guns of the attacking force were soon located, in the vicinity of Rasbul, and the artillerymen in the garrison quickly found the range. The opposing forces then engaged in a brisk artillery duel.

Detachments of bluejackets from the international fleet lying off the coast took up positions in the neighborhood of the foreign legations and Consulates, and also erected barricades around the royal palace.

Several Austrian torpedo-boat destroyers started early in the day for Scutari to embark 1,500 Malissori tribesmen loyal to Prince William's Government who will reinforce the garrison of the capital.

Major Roelfsema, one of the Dutch officers of the gendarmerie, was today appointed to succeed to the command of the troops left vacant yesterday by the death in the battle of Col. Thomson.

The insurgents express their determination to have a Mussulman as ruler of the country.

PRAISES PRINCE WILLIAM.

Dr. Dillon Says He Behaved Admirably in the Battle on Monday.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 17.—Dr. Dillon, in a Durazzo dispatch to The Daily Telegraph describing Monday's fighting, says Col. Thomson met his death while warning three newspaper correspondents of the danger of their position and advising them to retire. The next moment he tottered and fell, with a bullet through his chest.

Dr. Dillon pays a tribute to the conduct of Prince William. While guns were booming and rifles were cracking the Ministers went to the palace and found the Princess looking dejected, but the Prince smiling as usual. The Prince offered breakfast to the Ministers and afterward mounted his horse and rode out four miles to the advance posts, to the joy of the Malissoris.

Dr. Dillon says that the Prince behaved admirably, despite the opinion of at least one member of the Cabinet that the safety of the royal family was endangered.

In the forenoon, while hope of defending Durazzo had sunk, the diplomatists were asked to have a few shots fired in the air by the warships in the roadstead for the purpose of scaring the rebels. The foreign Ministers felt unable to comply, pleading the unmistakable instructions of their respective Governments, which prescribe absolute neutrality except when the lives of the members of the royal family are in danger.

The Prince's Ministers insisted on adjuring the diplomats to render this service to the cause of humanity, but the same answer was persisted in.

Dr. Dillon saw the insurgents mowed down by machine guns. The dead and wounded encumbered the ground where they were gathered.

IN DR. BUTLER'S HONOR.

Over One Hundred Well-Known Persons at a Dinner in Paris.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 16.—As a recognition of the hospitality shown to distinguished Frenchmen at Columbia University, President Nicholas Murray Butler of that institution and Mrs. Butler were the guests of honor at a dinner given tonight.

The dinner was attended by 100 of the best-known men and women in Paris and a score of foreign diplomats and educators.

Baron d'Estournelles de Constant presided. The speakers were ex-President Loubet, Gabriel Hanotaux, Prince Roland Bonaparte, Henri Bergson, the new Minister of Public Instruction, M. Augageur; Prof. Miliukoff of Russia, and Emile Boutroux.

Among those present were ex-Premier Leon Bourgeois, Gaston Menier, and United States Ambassador and Mrs. Herrick.

NATHAN DEFEATED IN ROME.

Entire Catholic and Monarchist Municipal Ticket Is Elected.

ROME, June 16.—The entire Catholic and Monarchist ticket was elected at the municipal elections held on Sunday, the results of which became known today.

Prince Colonna headed the list with over 6,000 votes more than Ernesto Nathan, the former Mayor, who led the anti-Clerical coalition.

Signor Nathan was last but one among the representatives of the minority, and he got on the list with only eighty-two votes to spare.

SHIP ENGINEERS STRIKE.

Between 500 and 800 English Vessels May Be Laid Up.

LONDON, June 16.—A general strike of marine engineers on English tramp steamers began today. The engineers demand an increase in wages.

It is expected that between 500 and 800 vessels will be laid up.

AQUITANIA CROWDS HUNT FOR HOTELS

Overflow Big London Hostelries and Have to Take Shelter in Boarding Houses.

FILL FOUR SPECIAL TRAINS

Great Liner Reaches Fishguard in 5 Days 11 Hours 58 Minutes—Well Handled, Passengers Say.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 16.—A record crowd of passengers who arrived on the Aquitania came to London from Fishguard this afternoon on four special trains, which arrived at Paddington Station at five and ten minute intervals. The trains all drew in at the same platform and the result was utter confusion. Extra police were required to handle the people who had come to meet friends.

The passengers had great trouble in finding their baggage, which was taken from the four specials and dumped indiscriminately. "This is worse than the homeward rush at the Grand Central Station after Labor Day," remarked one American as he paid his compliments to the English system of handling baggage.

This simultaneous influx of the record crowd put the hotel accommodations to a severe strain. All the big West End hotels are full, and many Americans who failed to reserve rooms or waited too late and tried to make reservations by wireless were forced to make the round of the big hotels with bag and baggage, only to be turned away and forced to seek shelter in smaller hotels and boarding houses.

Much admiration was expressed at the manner in which Capt. Turner handled the Aquitania. At Liverpool he brought the huge vessel around against the swift Mersey tide and up to the landing stage in half an hour. This is a far more difficult job than berthing the ship in New York.

The Aquitania covered the 3,095 nautical miles to Fishguard in 5 days, 11 hours, 58 minutes. Her average speed was 23.45 knots, and the highest daily run 550 miles. A speed of over 24¼ knots was maintained for more than a day. Capt. Turner says he will get 25 knots out of her some day.

ITALIAN STRIKE ENDED.

Government Is Studying Means to Prevent a Repetition of It.

ROME, June 16.—Italy, which last week was facing revolutionary uprisings in various parts of the kingdom, has apparently come back to a normal state of affairs. The threatened strike of the railway men and the general strike, which included only a comparatively small section of the working people, seem to have come to a definite ending, and the resumption of work everywhere has served to re-establish normal conditions.

The Government is studying means to avoid a repetition of the crisis, which has been injurious to the principle of authority at home and the prestige of the country abroad; but it is probable that no sweeping action will be taken at present, at least against those responsible for the revolutionary movement.

Immense material damage has been done; a few persons have been killed, and many wounded. Possibly fifty of those caught red-handed in acts of violence have already been convicted, and many others under arrest are awaiting sentence.

SEQUEL TO BEILISS CASE.

Twenty-five Lawyers Accused of Insulting Ministry of Justice.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 16.—Twenty-five members of the Russian bar were placed on trial here today on charges of insulting the Ministry of Justice in connection with the case of Mendel Beiliss, who was acquitted last Nov. 10 at Kieff on the charge of the "ritual murder" of the boy Yushinsky.

The lawyers brought up today issued a strong protest at the time of the Beiliss trial, alleging that the Ministry of Justice and the Court at Kieff were inspired by racial and national enmity.

SACKVILLE-WEST'S SAD END.

Friend Who Witnessed It Says Loss of Lawsuit Embittered Him.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 16.—Further details about Ernest Sackville-West, whose suicide after the death of his wife was disclosed yesterday, were given today by his close personal friend, M. Maisonneuve, who said:

"He never accepted the finding of the English court as to the legitimacy of his birth. A few weeks before his death he had decided, as soon as he could find sufficient funds, to make an attempt to bring the matter before the courts again. He was much embittered at the loss of his suit, and could hardly think of anything else. His wife's illness came as the final blow.

"I was with him when she died. As I followed him from the room I was horrified to see him raise a pistol to his head. I sprang toward him to seize the weapon, but was too late. He fired, and fell dead into my arms."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 16.—The suicide of Ernest Henry Sackville-West recalls the fact that the question of the legitimacy of the second Lord Sackville's children was once the subject of diplomatic correspondence between Washington and London. A well-informed correspondent writes to The Evening Standard:

"At the time of the famous lawsuit, when Henry Sackville-West was unsuccessful in obtaining the Sackville peerage and estates, the Attorney General remarked that it was small wonder that Mr. Sackville-West was convinced of his legitimacy, seeing that his father, the second Lord Sackville, described him as such in his birth certificate.

"Henry's sister Amalia was also registered as legitimate, and when the second Lord Sackville, then Lionel Sackville-West, was appointed British Minister at Washington his sister, Lady Derby, assured Queen Victoria that he was married to the beautiful Spanish dancer known as Pepita, and because of this he was permitted to have his daughters—Victoria, now Lady Sackville, wife of the present Lord Sackville, and Amalia—with him at Washington, where they were accepted as his legitimate children.

"Had the American Government not been satisfied that the second Lord Sackville had been married it would not, of course, have tolerated his position."

BIG PRICES FOR COINS.

Mary Half Groat Brings $135—Elizabethan Three Farthings $125.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 16.—The sum of $135 was paid for a Mary I. half groat at today's sale at Sotheby's of the collection of Anglo-Saxon and English coins owned by G. J. Bascom of New York. The coin shows a bust of Queen Mary. It weighs 15¾ grains. It is extremely rare.

For an Elizabethan milled three-farthings $125 was paid. The coin was minted in London in 1563. Its design is the bust of the crowned Queen. Its weight is 6½ grains.

The total realized at today's sale was $7,895.

TURKS SLAY 100 GREEKS.

Massacre in a Town Near Smyrna —Police Are Accused.

ATHENS, June 16.—Greek refugees from Asia Minor today brought reports of the massacre by Turks of 100 Greeks, including priests, old men and children, in the town of Phokis, twenty-five miles northwest of Smyrna.

The town, according to the official report, was invaded by a horde of armed men, who looted and then set fire to all the buildings. They are said to have been assisted by the Turkish police.

All the inhabitants, most of whom were Greeks, fled, leaving their property behind them, and 3,800 of them have reached Salonika. They declare that the bodies of the massacred persons were thrown into wells.

The refugees, many of whom were suffering from wounds, were in a state of starvation on their arrival at Salonika.

A Gift to the Louvre.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 16.—M. Peytel, Vice President of the Union des Arts Decoratifs and one of the best known Paris collectors, has announced his intention of presenting a number of important pictures to the Louvre, including Millet's portrait of himself in crayons.

VOLUNTEER FORCE AGAINST MILITANTS.

County Authorities Throughout England Are Organizing Civilian Patrols.

KING GUARDED LIKE CZAR

A Thousand London Officers and Hundreds of Detectives Aid the Local Police at Ascot.

LONDON, June 16.—As a means of circumventing the militant suffragette "arson squads," the county authorities throughout England have started the organization of volunteer civilian patrols, whose first duty will be the protection of churches.

The volunteers are to be sworn in as special constables, and will be armed and accompanied by dogs.

Never before had such precautions been taken to guard members of the royal family from the attentions of the militant suffragettes as were taken today at the Ascot racecourse.

The opening of the leading society race meeting found upward of 1,000 men of the Metropolitan Police and hundreds of detectives from Scotland Yard assembled on the historic course as reinforcements for the regular Berkshire County police force, which had been mobilized in full strength in order to prevent any attempt by suffragettes to interfere with King George and Queen Mary.

The six-mile route from Windsor Castle to the course over which the King and Queen and their guests were to drive in the state procession was lined practically all the way by policemen.

The militants, in spite of the Queen's threat that she would cancel the rest of the season's social engagements if she should be again annoyed, showed themselves more determined than ever to obtain publicity for their cause by attacking the King.

In consequence of this resolute attitude of the women, the arrangements for guarding the entrance to the royal inclosure on the race course were on this occasion made more stringent than ever, and every person before being able to obtain a ticket had to be vouched for by some responsible official.

The track, moreover, was closely guarded in order to prevent a recurrence of the sensational incident of last year, when August Belmont's Tracery was interfered with and thrown by a madman while he was leading for the race for the Ascot Gold Cup on the third day of the meeting. Triple rails were erected along the track, and for several days past, throughout the day and night, men accompanied by watchdogs patrolled the course, while alarm guns were placed in position at night around the stands and the lawns.

A large contingent of resident Americans were among those invited to the royal inclosure. These included Walter Hines Page, the American Ambassador, and Mrs. Page, with the members of the Embassy staff; Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, Philip J. Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and Col. Edward M. House of Texas.

Makeshift accommodations will be unknown in the Equitable

The Equitable Building is designed to take care of a record rent roll, and the squared-out elasticity of its interiors is designed to ensure to every tenant whatever space he needs, without burdening him with space which he does not need and which, therefore, he cannot afford to lease. Makeshift accommodations will be absolutely unknown in the Equitable Building, and every tenant will get what he wants to a nicety of mathematical accuracy hitherto unknown in commercial structures.

Leases now being made from May 1, 1915. The building, however, is due to be completed 2 or 3 months ahead of that date.

Equitable Building
Temporary Office, 27 Pine Street

FOUNDED 1856
BROKAW BROTHERS
MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING, HATS & FURNISHINGS

Zephyr describes best this light and airy Dinner Suit—ideal for dancing.

Made of a sheer, covered worsted, with little more than a suggestion of lining—waistcoat without back.

The complete suit weighs only 46 ounces.

Price $40
Coat Separate, $25

Beginning next Saturday we resume the summer half-holidays. Closing every Saturday at 12 noon until September 12 inclusive.

Astor Place & Fourth Avenue
ONE BLOCK FROM BROADWAY — SUBWAY AT DOOR

Today & tomorrow, sale of

Men's $5 & $6 Low Shoes
reduced to
$3.85

¶ All leathers, black, tan and patent—all the season's new styles, including the new long, low, flat English last—most sizes in many styles, and all sizes in others—and the knowledge that you are buying a shoe that is still redolent of the bench, at a substantial saving on regular price. 5th floor.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street.

60 Splendid Upright PIANOS

Of exceptional manufacture. Used only during the rental season. Every one has been overhauled in our shops and is in perfect condition. Of fine tonal quality and with a broad variety of case designs to choose from, you may be sure of finding the piano you have wished for. Many are of convenient size for Summer homes. These pianos sold at prices ranging from $300 to $350. Today only..... $165

Better than renting
$5 Down and $5 Monthly

PLAYER-PIANOS

used for demonstration only, that sold up to $550. Today Only $345

TERMS TO SUIT YOUR CONVENIENCE.
Music rolls free and special library privileges
All Are Fully Guaranteed
Liberal Allowance for Old Pianos Taken in Exchange

KNABE WAREROOMS
5th Ave., cor. 39th St.

THE POGROMS OF RUSSIA

"Pogrom" is a word not found in American dictionaries. It means pillage or riot and has been applied also to the authorization of riot conducted with the connivance or veiled approval of the authorities. The Russian Government excused the pogroms by saying that the Russian insurrections were of Jewish rather than of Russian origin. This is the subject of Kurt Aram's article which will be published in The New York Times next Sunday. It is an instructive paper written without bias or prejudice by a distinguished German investigator, and gives an intelligent idea of Russian Government conditions as applied to her Jewish population.

The concluding article on the "Trusts" by ex-President Taft, to be published next Sunday, discusses the application of the anti-trust law in its relation to the present operation of Standard Oil, Sugar, Tobacco, and other trust interests.

The Picture Section will have a page of polo photographs showing some of the most exciting incidents of the international match; a photograph of Shamrock IV. under full sail for the first time; West Point graduation photographs; a remarkably beautiful photograph of the famous "Daisy Chain" at Vassar, and many other pictures of more than ordinary interest; six full pages of current events photographs.

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'64 LEADS CRIMSON MARCH.

Confetti Battle in Stadium Tangles Great Harvard Throng.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 16.—Harvard's class of 1914 held its class day exercises today. In the morning the seniors marched to Appleton Chapel for their special class day service.

The formal exercises were held later in Sanders Theatre. A. L. Jackson of Englewood, N. J., was the class orator; C. P. Curtis, Jr., of Boston, poet, and P. B. Potter of Long Branch, N. J., odist.

In the afternoon the yard was filled with a great crowd of seniors, undergraduates, alumni, and friends of the graduates. The seniors later held exercises around their class tree.

Alumni and undergraduates, headed by the members of the class of 1864, marched to the stadium late this afternoon where the ivy oration by J. R. Osgood Perkins of West Newton was followed by a battle of confetti.

When the sport was at its height the throng seated in the great amphitheatre resembled an animated rainbow.

The Cromwell

A design of beautiful simplicity and one that has achieved marked popularity. Like all

1847 ROGERS BROS.

"Silver Plate that Wears"

it is backed by the world's largest makers of sterling silver and plate with unqualified guarantee made possible by actual test of over 65 years. It is very appropriate for Wedding Gifts.

Sold by Leading Dealers

"CLEAN" TALK

¶ Cleanliness of body shows health, happiness and comfort. The healthy appearance, the smooth skin and clear complexion of one who uses Synol Soap and whose pores breathe air are noticed by everybody.

Use

Synol Soap

The Antiseptic Liquid Soap

and you will *know* what real *"comfort of cleanliness" is.*

¶ Synol Soap is the "clean soap." It lathers quickly, gets into the tissues, destroys disease germs, dissolves oils of perspiration and leaves the pores free and open and the skin smooth. Its use is a safeguard against contagious diseases and skin eruptions.

¶ The use of Synol is necessary in these days of "brushing elbows" with people from every sort of home.

¶ Your doctor insures himself against infection by cleansing himself with Synol.

¶ "From Head to Foot, Synol is the soap for clean people."

¶ In a sprinkler bottle at all Drug Stores.

MADE BY
Johnson & Johnson
Manufacturing Chemists
The House that enjoys the confidence of your doctor.

CARPET CLEANING
W. H. Hankinson
54th YEAR
RESPONSIBILITY—RELIABILITY
CLEANLY METHODS
Booklet Mailed.
423-425 E. 63d St.—Plaza 596.

PRINCETON CONFERS DEGREES UPON 232

President Hibben Announces Gifts of $614,524 to the University for the Year.

A DEGREE AFTER 52 YEARS

Man Who Quit School to Join Confederate Army Gets His Due Amid Storm of Cheers.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, June 16. — Princeton University conferred degrees upon 232 youn men today. Alexander Hall, where the exercises were held, was crowded to the great doors with friends of the graduates. Though this year's class was smaller than the average Princeton class of recent years, the volume of sound that greeted the speakers and the classmen and the enthusiasm of the audience were no less than in other years.

President John Grier Hibben presided. He announced that gifts had been received during the year amounting to $614,524. Most of these have been announced separately before. Mrs. Russell Sage, he said, had extended the time limit condition upon the gift of $100,000 for a new dining hall. The university will now have until Jan. 1, 1915, to raise $350,000 to complete the fund.

There was a storm of applause when President Hibben conferred the degree of B. A. on Dudley Avery, a gray-haired Southerner. Mr. Avery's degree was given as of the class of 1862. President Hibben in presenting the degree said that Mr. Avery had left Princeton at the end of his junior year in 1861 to join the Confederate Army.

The Honorary Degrees.

When the honorary degrees were conferred there was much applause, and sometimes ringing cheers. In conferring the honorary degrees, Dean Andrew West said:

JOHN WESLEY BEATTY, (Master of Arts.)—Director of Fine Arts in the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh since its foundation. To his guidance is largely due an improved instruction in the schools, the fuller interchange of understanding among artists of many lands, a recent advance in education of the public taste, the gathering of the great collection of modern paintings in the institute, and the organization of the only international annual exhibition in America broadly representative of the painting of the entire modern world.

ALBERT CONSTABLE, (Master of Arts.)—Junior, of the Class of '94, member of the Court of Appeals, Judge of the Circuit Court, and in 1912 unanimously elected by the people as Chief Justice of the Second Judicial Circuit of the State of Maryland. Subsequently forced to meet a determined attempt, backed by misguided popular passion, to lynch two prisoners charged with murder, he threatened and subdued the offenders, destroyed their lawless attempt, and secured the prisoners in their right to fair trial.

TIMOTHY COLE, (Master of Arts.)—Foremost artist in wood engraving now living; faultless transcriber of the master works of painting, instinctively swaying his style to meet the meaning of his subject; arduous in labor, yet leaving on his workmanship the look of effortless ease; losing himself to dwell a while in the thought of his originals that he may body them forth without spot or blemish; stirred by "a motion and a spirit that impels" him to blend purely the older traditions and the newer lights—harmony with freedom, reposse with serenity, gentle dignity with luminous beauty.

JOHN WILLIAMS WHITE, (Doctor of Letters.)—Lately Professor of the Greek Language and Literature in Harvard University and now choosing retirement to perfect his scholarly work; a founder and the first Chairman of the American School at Athens, for five years President of the Archaeological Institute of America, for forty years continuous, stimulating classical study by his teaching, editing, writing; a master of method from the beginning to the highest stages of his subject; our best editor to Aristophanes and clearest expositor of the Alexandrian learning; a profound and original metrician, who has heard and revealed the inner harmonies of Greek poetic art; a thinker of keen and sweeping vision, a writer of incisive energy, a humanist who has well taught our time the lesson that Greek is not so much the name of a race of men as the name of knowledge.

WILLIAM CRAWFORD GORGAS, (Doctor of Science.)—Since 1880 in the medical service of the United States and now Surgeon General of the United States Army. A health officer in Havana after the Spanish war, he was the first to apply the discovery, there and then made of the cause of yellow fever to the complete prevention of that disease, and as health officer of the Panama Canal he has rendered the Isthmus as salubrious for laborers as most places in the temperate zone. He has devised a practical general plan for preventing and combating tropical diseases, one of the few most notable achievements of sanitation in modern history, and he worthily caps the long series begun ages ago by the Greek Empedocles in cleansing the Harbor of Agrigentum, boldly altering the conditions of nature to make the world more wholesome for man.

After the graduation the entire body of alumni present in Princeton marched to the University gymnasium for the annual alumni luncheon, following which President and Mrs. Hibben held an "At Home" to the alumni and their friends at "Prospect" the home of the President.

The "Seniors of the last year" put the grand finale to the commencement exercises tonight with the customary "cap ceremonies" on the sward before Nassau Hall, after which they had their first "alumni" dinner, and they ended the exercises by burning their old benches which had been used for senior singing this Spring.

Those Who Received Degrees.

BACHELOR OF ARTS—J. O. Adler, J. G. Agar, Jr., J. McM. Alexander, J. E. Andrews, Wm. Armour, A. C. Bakewell, Jr., E. P. Bannerman, W. A. Barras, B. E. Biswanger, J. B. Blackburn, J. P. Blair, Jr., E. De W. Bleecker, B. B. Brown, R. A. Bullock, Charles Bunn, Drayton Burrill, Jr., W. Callery, R. L. Carpenter, H. A. P. Carter, J. E. Cauchey, K. N. L. Church, J. M. Colt, J. M. Cook, A. A. Cooper, E. J. D. Cross, Jr., S. T. W. Cull, R. R. Curtis, E. M. Day, A. L. Dexter, F. N. Disbrow, R. J. Du Bois, A. W. Dulles, Thornton Emmons, W. K. Enck, J. N. Gatch, D. L. Gill, D. R. Goodwin, G. E. Harris, Jr., J. I. Hartman, J. B. Heyl, J. G. Hillhouse, Willmer Hoffman, T. B. Hogg, J. B. Hunter, Jr., J. H. Jowett, Jr., R. McA. Jones, E. V. Kellogg, G. P. Klipstein, Benj. Laskin, E. K. Loveland, Robert Lynd, James McLean, W. F. Mayer, W. S. Middleton, H. E. Milerow, Shackleford Miller, Jr., R. A. Milliken, H. C. Minton, Jr., C. E. Moore, C. W. Morrisey, G. E. Muehleck, Edwin Muller, Jr., W. B. Myers, R. B. Nesbitt, J. H. O'Connell, Stuart Parker, G. F. Phillips, R. N. Pierson, G. S. Pitney, R. A. Plimpton, E. W. Puttkammer, H. R. Pyne, Adrian Riker, Jr., W. F. Roberts, A. C. Robinson, 3d, T. H. Robinson, N. T. Rogers, J. B. Schmidt, M. A. Spencer, J. N. Stearns, 3d, G. E. Strebel, W. B. Tippetts, F. R. Twolvetrees, C. G. Vardell, Jr., E. M. Wells, R. B. Williams, J. L. B. Williams, D. E. J. Wilson, W. J. Wolf, W. N. Wood, and K. W. Moore.

BACHELOR OF LETTERS—C. V. Armstrong, Owen Armstrong, D. R. Baker, H. A. H. Baker, J. I. Baker, B. E. Barnes, O. A. Bartholomew, J. M. Beck, H. H. Beyer, G. M. Billings, F. N. Bolton, Kenneth Bonner, J. H. Boyd, T. C. Briggs, Jas. Bruce, E. E. Bunzel, Pierce Butler, Jr., D. H. Carpenter, S. P. Carson, W. B. Connett, E. B. Coulter, W. O. Daly, H. F. Dean, F. E. de Mercado, J. B. Dewar, L. C. Dinsmore, Beverly Douglas, D. B. Douglas, F. S. Dunn, V. A. Dwelle, F. H. Dyckman, H. P. Elliott, O. B. Elsworth, C. G. Fielder, Torrance Fiske, A. J. Flanigan, Jos. France, C. P. Freeman, R. D. Frick, C. J. Gamble, F. W. Gardner, C. E. Goldsmith, Ralph Gregory, L. K. Harper, Thurmond Harris, Harold Hartshorne, D. R. Hawkins, F. S. Heath, J. M. Hendel, Romaine Hogan, R. W. Holbert, J. C. Hughes, C. B. Hunter, R. S. Ingersoll, Fred Ingraham, Jr., D. O. B. Jameson, G. W. Kassler, E. B. Kilner, W. S. Kuhn, Hsu Kun Kwong, J. Laird, H. A. Laughlin, J. H. Legendre, A. W. Leslie, A. B. Lichtenstein, Edward Lloyd, Jr., C. S. Long, J. R. MacColl, G. C. McKown, M. L. March, S. A. Mead, J. C. Murray, S. R. Noble, J. H. O'Neill, T. C. O'Sullivan, J. L. D. Painter, Josiah Pierce, C. A. Potter, Jr., G. J. Pyle, W. F. Reeve, 3d, B. K. Rhodes, F. I. Robertson, Edward Seull, W. T. Shackleford, Jr., D. V. Shaw, S. E. Slaymaker, Jr., E. D. Starbuck, Jr., G. B. Stockton, K. E. Stockton, Robrt. Strain, Jr., H. C. Stuart, C. P. Tseusch, K. C. Thomas, A. E. Van Court, J. C. Vroman, Jr., A. T. Wall, Jr., R. G. Watson, and F. H. Winants.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.—E. L. Alling, J. W. Beatty, Jr., D. W. Campbell, D. B. Clapp, C. C. Harding, H. M. Hessenbruch, J. K. Honigman, Walter Hughson, Jr., Carl Haller, 3d, J. E. Jenkins, R. R. McClellan, P. D. McMaster, Sigmund Manheim, G. M. Owlett, A. G. Shenstone, J. K. Smith, E. D. Spalding, P. C. Speers, B. K. Taylor, J. N. T. Walker.

CIVIL ENGINEER—C. R. Bird, W. B. Bolmer, G. J. Clifford, F. G. Darlington, Jr., H. W. Dixon, Jr., R. C. Eddy, R. H. Gibson, T. G. Graham, J. T. Granbery, Wm. Haddock, Jr., N. E. Hubbell, J. W. Huntley, J. F. Kennedy, T. B. Kennedy, Jr., M. A. Kent, C. R. Le Compte, H. T. Meeker, W. W. Nissley, G. T. Richards, Jr., A. J. Smallshaf, A. R. Stevenson, Jr., A. H. Stump, M. W. Voorhees, E. A. Whaley, E. N. Wigton.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER—A. H. Gosnell, R. J. Kieffer, Allen McLannahan, Horace Platt, P. D. Sanford, B. Williams.

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY—J. M. S. Allison, history; E. F. Amy, English; R. D. Beetle, mathematics; W. S. Carpenter, politics; J. W. Cohoon, classics; H. M. Cummings, English; N. C. Dale, geology; J. K. Dale, chemistry; L. R. Dean, classics; Frank Fritts, philosophy; Haig Galajikian, mathematics; H. A. Gibbons, history; C. R. Hall, history; A. O. Hayes, geology; Jesse Herrman, philosophy; B. L. Jefferson, English; Tsunezo Kishinami, philosophy; J. M. Stetson, mathematics; V. A. Suydam, physics; Clarence Ward, archaeology; A. N. Young, economics.

MASTER OF ARTS.—English Bagby, T. W. Baldwin, R. W. Baskerville, J. D. Bickford, W. R. Bradley, A. E. Bye, J. H. Capps, R. R. Carson, W. W. Cleland, P. L. Coffin, A. H. Compton, H. K. Dennis, J. V. De Porte, E. T. Dewald, H. W. Dodds, P. C. Durrie, Clyde Eagleton, A. E. Fox, S. F. Franklin, J. A. Furman, Jr., Charles Ghisselin, Jr., H. N. Gould, H. M. Hartmann, Phares Hertzog, L. M. Hickernell, J. G. Hughes, Jr., J. H. Irwin, M. C. Jacobs, A. E. Jennings, Jr., W. E. Jordan, J. P. Knott, Jr., J. V. Koontz, A. R. Larrick, J. S. La Rue, W. P. Lemon, Arthur Lilewellyn, J. P. Lytle, Edward Mack, Jr., J. F. Martin, Jr., J. S. Moffatt, Jr., J. E. Napp, H. C. Offermann, M. R. Plaxco, R. B. Pomeroy, Eliot Porter, J. W. Reeves, Prentice Reeves, R. H. Robinson, J. O. Rodgers, J. E. Ross, H. R. Shear, D. L. Sherertz, D. L. Stone, P. S. Stonesifer, A. A. Swanson, C. C. Tevis, P. C. Voris, J. D. Voorhees, A. T. Waterman, James Watt, H. R. Werner, A. C. Williamson, R. G. Mackay, Paul Martin, John Matter.

MASTER OF SCIENCE.—S. H. Curran.

Honors Awarded.

SENIOR HONOR MEN.—Chas. Bunn, S. T. W. Cull, J. I. Hartman, J. P. Pyne, A. Larkin, Jr., J. MacM. Alexander, J. E. Andrews, W. A. Barras, B. E. Biswanger, J. P. Blair, Jr., R. L. Carpenter, R. N. L. Church, J. M. Colt, R. R. Curtis, A. W. Dulles, J. B. Hunter, Jr., R. McA. Jones, Benj. Laskin, E. K. Loveland, W. S. Middleton, K. W. Moore, C. W. Morrisey, R. B. Nesbitt, E. W. Puttkammer, M. A. Spencer, G. E. Strebel, W. B. Tippetts, C. G. Vardell, Jr., D. E. J. Wilson, Torrance Fiske, C. J. Gamble, C. F. Taeusch, Pierce Butler, Jr., E. B. Coulter, O. B. Elsworth, D. R. Hawkins, R. S. Ingersoll, M. L. March, G. J. Pyle, G. B. Stockton, H. C. Stuart, A. E. Van Court, J. C. Vroman, Jr., E. L. Alling, A. G. Shenstone, D. W. Campbell, R. R. McClellan, Sigmund Manheim, G. M. Owlett, E. D. Spalding, B. K. Taylor, F. G. Darlington, Jr., J. W. Huntley, M. A. Kent, C. R. Le Compte, Jr., A. R. Stevenson, Jr., W. W. Voorhees.

SPECIAL HONORS.—C. F. Taeusch, B. E. Biswanger, Pierce Butler, Jr., A. W. Dulles, D. R. Hawkins, C. W. Morrisey, R. B. Nesbitt, H. R. Pyne, G. E. Strebel, A. E. Van Court, Torrance Fiske, C. J. Gamble, W. S. Middleton, E. W. Puttkammer, B. Stockton, W. B. Tippetts, John Milton Colt, Marcus Achesoh Spencer, J. M. Alexander, W. A. Barras, G. J. Pyle, L. M. Cook, J. G. Hibbard son, Ralph T. W. Cull, J. P. Blair, Jr., J. B. Hunter, Jr., P. V. Kellogg, Benj. Laskin, E. K. Loveland, K. W. Moore, Adrian Riker, Jr., A. G. Shenstone, E. L. Alling, B. K. Taylor, D. W. Campbell, G. A. Owlett, R. R. McClellan, Sigmund Manheim, E. D. Spalding.

The Prizes Awarded.

George Potts Bible Prizes—G. E. Harris, Jr., P. C. Speers.

Class of 1859 Prizes in English Literature—R. S. Ingersoll.

Lynde Debate Prizes—First, C. F. Taeusch; second, J. O. Adler; third, D. R. Hawkins.

Baird Prizes—The Baird Prize, G. B. Stockton; oratory, J. M. Alexander; delivery, J. O. Adler; poetry, G. J. Pyle; disputation, first, J. O. Adler, and second, W. B. Tippetts.

Frederick Barnard White Prize in Architecture—E. B. Coulter.

Alexander Guthrie McCosh Prize in Philosophy—A. W. Dulles.

C. O. Joline Prize in American Political History—R. S. Ingersoll.

Class of 1869 Prize in Ethics—A. W. Dulles.

New York Herald Prize—R. S. Ingersoll.

Dickinson Junior Prize—C. E. Dunn, Jr.

Junior Orator Medals—D. W. Carruthers, E. G. Frank, C. P. Erdman, J. J. Swafford, Jr.

MacLean Junior Prize—J. T. Graves, Jr.

Thomas B. Wanamaker Junior English Language Prize—H. L. Savage.

Class of 1870 Junior Prize in Old English—Isidor Kaufman.

Class of 1870 Junior Prize in English—G. B. Logan. Honorable mention—Isidor Kaufman.

R. Percy Alden Memorial Junior Prizes in French—First, D. C. Smith; second, Sterling Galt, Jr.

Mary Cunningham Humphreys Junior German Prizes—First, C. D. Brenner; second, C. E. Whitehouse, Jr.

Garrett Junior Prize in South American History—E. C. Lukens.

Class of 1876 Memorial Prize for Sophomore Debate—B. B. Atterbury.

Spencer Trask Sophomore Debate Prize—B. B. Atterbury.

Class of 1861 Sophomore Prize in Mathematics—E. S. Carter.

Francis Biddle Sophomore Essay Prize—Edmund Wilson, Jr. Honorable mention—Stuart Mudd.

Class of 1870 Sophomore English Prize—C. S. Tippetts.

Class of 1883 Freshman English Prize in the School of Science—H. R. Watt. Honorable mention—Albert Nacht.

Alton B. Parker Prize for Freshman Debate—R. W. Stoeltzing.

Award of Fellowships.

Porter Ogden Jacobus Fellow—E. B. Smith.
Charlotte Elizabeth Procter Fellows—C. C. Brigham, K. E. Imberg, A. N. Young, John Shapley, Arthur Williams, Henning Larsen, Cortlandt Van Winkle, Haig Galajikian, Charles Linnaeus Cumming, Sol Felte Light.
Philosophy—D. R. Hawkins, Chancellor Green Fellow in Mental Science; Henry Van Weesp, C. W. Hendel, Jr.
History—C. H. Wooddy, Boudinot Fellow in History; J. C. Green.
Economics and Social Institutions—W. W. Cumberland, South East Club Fellow in Social Science; W. M. Compton, Nell Carothers.
Classics—R. J. Deferrari, John Harding Page Fellow in Classics; P. L. Coffin, J. De H. Harrison, W. A. Dittmer, S. T. W. Cull, P. C. Durrie, J. P. Harland, R. W. Scott.
Modern Languages—N. L. Greene, Gordon Macdonald Fellow; J. P. Knott, Boudinot Fellow in Modern Languages.
English—Edwin Mulley, Jr., Class of 1873, Fellow in English Literature; W. B. Henderson, Charles Scribner Fellow in English Literature; T. R. Mather, T. K. Whipple.
Mathematics—R. E. Gilman, J. S. K. Fellow in Mathematics; R. A. Wester, J. S. K. Fellow in Mathematics; Edwin Wood: A. D. Campbell, Theodore Cuyler Graduate Scholar; R. E. Gleason.
Astronomy—R. J. McDiarmid, Thaw Fellow in Astronomy.
Physics—A. K. Chapman, Class of 1869, Experimental Science Fellow; A. T. Waterman, James W. Queen, Fellow in Physics; K. K. Smith, Class of 1883 Fellow.
Chemistry—A. S. Eastman, Harvard Fellow in Chemistry; S. F. Cox, Edward Mack, Jr.
Geology—A. F. Buddington, Class of 1883 Fellow.
Biology—H. B. Goodrich, Francis Hinton Maule Fellow in Biology; F. P. Reagan, Class of 1877 Fellow in Biology; W. E. Hoy, Jr.
Electrical Engineering—R. G. Thompson, Orson Desaix Munn Fellow in Electrical Engineering; C. R. Le Compte, Jr., Sayre Fellow in Applied Electricity.

Wilson Farrand of New York was elected today by the alumni of Princeton to serve on the Board of Trustees for five years. The 1901 Trophy Cup for the largest percentage of alumni in attendance at the 1914 reunion was won by the class of 1869 with a percentage of 70.97, the highest figure in the history of the cup. The class had twenty-two of its living alumni present at the reunion from Saturday until today noon. The class of 1913 also set a record in point of numbers by having 210 of its membership present.

BREAKS RECORD AT YALE.

Sheffield Gives Highest Mark in Its History to Pierson Tuttle.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 16.—A gale of wind today made trees sway, banners snap, and kept members of reunion classes, who were arrayed in fantastic garb, busy chasing their hats along the streets. Hundreds of alumni returned for the commencement festivities.

Prof. T. R. Lounsbury presided at the meeting of Phi Beta Kappa this morning, and addresses were made by David B. Porter of Montclair and William J. Schieffelin, Jr., of New York.

In announcing senior honors Director Chittenden of the Sheffield Scientific School said that Pierson Muir Tuttle of Rockaway, N. J., who took the select course, had a stand of 3.72 on a scale of 4, the highest standing taken in the history of the school.

Dean Jones announced that the highest stand man in the academic department was Kendrick D. Burrough of Cape Girardeau, Mo., with a standing of 3.66. Samuel C. Bushnell, '74, of Arlington, Mass., presided at a meeting of the alumni this morning. President Hadley of the university made his report to the alumni.

Following the alumni meeting there were class luncheons, and before the noon hour the classes began to assemble for their picturesque march to Yale Field for the ball game between the Blue and Crimson

NEW YORKER DROPS DEAD.

M. H. Burch, Attending Yale Commencement, Stricken with Apoplexy.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 16.—After the Yale-Harvard baseball game today at Yale Field, Mark H. Burch, a New York business man, dropped dead. He had crossed the street and stepped into the plant of a firm of monument makers when he felt faint. He sank upon a gravestone and died instantly. His wife tried to arouse him and refused to accept the statement of physicians that he was dead. She insisted that an examination be made by a local Christian Science practitioner.

Medical Examiner Scarborough pronounced death due to apoplexy. The body was taken to New York.

Mr. Burch came here to attend the graduation from Yale of the son of a friend.

Mark H. Burch was President of Burch, Bailey & Co., a $500,000 dry goods corporation, of 10 Thomas Street. He lived with his wife and son, Ralph Burch, at Euclid Hall, Broadway and Eighty-fifth Street, during the Winter and had a Summer home at Allenhurst, N. J. Ralph Burch, a graduate of Yale, left the Allenhurst home on Monday with his father and stepmother to attend commencement at Yale.

At his country home the servants were informed last night of Mr. Burch's death. It was said there that he had not been ill recently, and that he had left home in the best of spirits. His first wife died many years ago, leaving him two sons. He married a second time about twelve years ago. One of his sons is in the West.

Mr. Burch was a member of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, Central Park West and Ninety-sixth Street. At his home it was said that he was active in church work.

"SMALL NAVY" MEN SCORE.

Block Sale to Greece of Old Ships to Build Dreadnought.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The absence from the capital of many members of the House helped the "small navy" men tonight to defeat the plan of Secretary Daniels to sell to Greece the old battleships Mississippi and Idaho and build a dreadnought with the proceeds. It was the first victory of the "small navy" men at the present session of Congress.

The item providing for the sale was placed in the Naval Appropriation bill in the Senate. The House conferees refused to accept the proposal. The House tonight in effect, due principally to the absence of a quorum, stood by its conferees, and Chairman Padgett of the Naval Committee finally withdrew a motion offered by him seeking the concurrence of the House in the amendment.

The fight over the proposal ran into a night session which lasted until 10 o'clock. While the Sergeant at Arms and his deputies searched the city for members from 6 o'clock until 10 the business of the House remained practically at a standstill, with the parliamentary situation such that an adjournment could not be brought about. Several members started to sing, "My Old Kentucky Home" appeared to be a favorite. Somebody started "America," and the spectators in the galleries stood up and joined in the refrain.

5,000 VISIT SCHOOL FOR DEAF AND DUMB

Crowd at Outdoor Commencement Overflows to Lawns and Grass Plots.

WORK OF PUPILS DISPLAYED

Music by Deaf Mute Band for the Pageants of Students—Many Alumni Attend.

The New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb held its ninety-sixth commencement yesterday afternoon on the grounds of the institution at 163d Street and Fort Washington Avenue. A temporary stage was erected at the east end of the main building facing the lawn, which slopes up to Fort Washington Avenue, and the exercises were held in the open. Five thousand people attended, many of them being alumni of the institution.

Before the exercises proper, which began at 3 o'clock, the visitors inspected the work of the pupils in the manual training and art departments. There were bureaus, chiffoniers, wardrobes, sofas, desks, and various articles of household and office use made by the boys, pictures painted by boys and girls, and dresses and suits made by the girls.

Promptly at 3 o'clock the exercises began. The three thousand chairs on the lawn proving insufficient for the crowd, hundreds stood or sat on the grass. An orchestra at the foot of the stage made music for the evolutions of the pupils.

An address by the President, Charles Augustus Stoddard, delivered orally, was translated into the sign language for the pupils by Col. Enoch Henry Currier, Principal of the institution.

The salutatory address, with essay on "Musical Vibrations as an Aid in Developing Voices of the Deaf," by Lena Herschleifer, was spoken and simultaneously translated into the sign language by a teacher.

A "Presentation of Cooking Class Methods" was given by a bevy of little girls and three small boys. Cakes and biscuits were made before the spectators.

Then the very little children gave a "Children's Pageant." There was a Swedish Folk Dance, The Tarantella, A Hungarian Dance, An English Folk Dance, A Morris Dance, The Sailors' Hornpipe, and The Minuet, followed by the rhythmic exercises by the whole class.

John J. O'Brien delivered an essay, "Thought Training in Our School," in the sign language, as did Charles L. Drake, his subject being "Work." The Primary and Intermediate classes gave "The Pageant of the Year" in which a dozen children represented the months and made appropriate speeches.

Lizzie Caplan recited "Gen'rous Sister" and was easily understood by all, although the little girl had learned all she knows of spoken language by watching the lips of others.

The advanced classes gave examples of rhythmic voice culture; the band of thirty pieces, all pupils of the institution, rendered several selections; there was a military exhibit by Company C of the Cadet Battalion; the art class made a picture of Niagara Falls with chalk and crayon on a blackboard; and there were gymnasium exercises by boys and girls.

An essay, "My Life" by Minnie Brown, and an essay "A Retrospect" with the valedictory address by Walter E. Kadel, were followed by the distribution of diplomas, certificates and prizes by Charles A. Leale, Chairman of the Instruction Committee.

The exercises closed with the singing of "America" in signs by the pupils and orally by the spectators.

These are the seventeen graduates: Walter E. Kadel, John J. O'Brien, George H. Gilmore, Eva Christian, Annie M. Bennett, William Burke, Minnie Brown, Charles H. Drake, Mary E. Gilmore, William L. Garrison, Lena Herschleifer, Charles Lambert, Katie Ross, Harry Rothstein, Francis Smith, John E. Stafford, and Walter G. St. Clair.

Programmes made up and printed by the pupils were distributed among the spectators as souvenirs.

CATHEDRAL COLLEGE.

Cardinal Farley Cables Blessing Upon Closing of School Term.

The closing exercises of Cathedral College, the preparatory department of St. Joseph's Seminary, Dunwoodie, were held yesterday in the College Hall, 462 Madison Avenue, the Right Rev. Mgr. Joseph F. Mooney, P. A., Adm., presiding.

The Cardinal's Medal for general excellence was awarded to John T. Donegan, and the College Medal for scholarship to Joseph Ostermann.

The graduates were:

James J. Ahern,	F. V. Liszauckas,
Henry C. Breen,	Felix A. Laughlin,
William L. Brennan,	John J. Lumley,
John R. Carroll,	Joseph F. Mannix,
Joseph A. Cattaglo,	Charles J. McCabe,
Edward V. Chambers,	C. J. McCormack,
Joseph A. Chinnery,	T. J. McDonnell,
P. D. Costello,	James G. McGowan,
Joseph H. Crew,	Joseph F. McKenna,
Philip P. Deignan,	Michael F. McKinnon,
John T. Donegan,	Arthur E. Murphy,
James E. Doris,	Michael J. Murphy,
John J. Flynn,	John Navickas,
Francis A. Froehlich,	Joseph D. Ostermann,
Hugh F. Gilmartin,	Daniel F. O'Sullivan,
Robert E. Hefferon,	Albert A. Pinckney,
Henry V. Kolb,	Edmond V. Radford,
Peter John Lambe,	Vincent J. Scully,
William A. Lee,	William A. Scully,
John A. Leiashes,	Valentine F. Snyder.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon the following:

Rev. F. A. Garvey,	Rev. F. A. Hemmer,
Rev. J. W. Cunningham,	Rev. A. L. Hopkins,
Rev. M. J. Drury,	Rev. P. Lombardo,
Rev. G. W. Foley,	Rev. E. P. Nilan,
Rev. R. T. Gibson,	Rev. J. Pasquarelli.

Cablegrams were received from Cardinal Farley and the Right Rev. P. J. Hayes, who are in Brunnen, Switzerland. This is Cardinal Farley's cablegram:

Blessings and prayers for our dear sons of Cathedral College on your happy completion of college course. May God's benediction follow you to Dunwoodie.

Mgr. Hayes, Auxiliary Bishop-elect of New York, said in his cablegram:

Success and good wishes to the class of 1914. Offered holy mass today for perseverance in vocation. Regret that I am not with you. Ora pro me.

It was announced yesterday that examinations for admission in September would take place at the college on July 1 and July 3. Applications will be received at the college on June 26 and June 27.

CLASS PLEDGES $130,000.

Cornell Seniors Surpass Records in Subscribing to Alumni Fund.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, June 16.—The class of 1914 of Cornell University held its class day exercises in the natural amphitheatre back of the Cornell library slope today. Albert H. Henderson of Brooklyn, the memorial orator, announced that the sum of $130,000 had been pledged to the alumni fund by the members of the class. This is the largest sum a senior class ever has pledged. The pledges cover twenty years, a specified sum being due each year.

The class oration was delivered by Bert W. Hendrickson of Brooklyn, who urged the seniors to remember the qualities that won for the Cornell football team a memorable victory over Pennsylvania, the first in ten years, and won for the track team the intercollegiate trophy cup. These victories, he said, were won by perseverance and the never-say-die spirit. He urged all seniors to carry this spirit through life. He also urged that alumni criticism of the university management be withheld until the facts were known.

GLYNN PRUNES MONEY BILLS

Cuts Out $1,308,351, Leaving Total Sum Appropriated $47,570,000.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 16.—Gov. Glynn today signed the appropriation bills after he had cut out items aggregating $1,308,351. The bills carry $47,570,000, of which $7,750,000 is for sinking fund purposes. As a starter the Governor vetoed unexpended balances of $1,700,000. In addition, the bill for the construction and repair of public institutions suffered a cut of $546,000, the general appropriation bill $475,580, and the supply bill $288,471. From the supply bill the sums for most of the Sulzer investigators were eliminated.

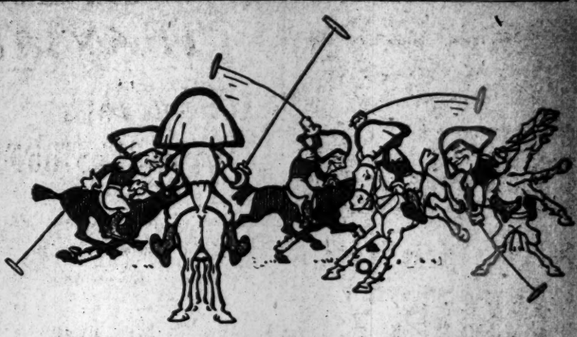
This statement was issued from the Executive Chamber:

"Incident to the pledges made by the Governor in his message last January to the Legislature upon State finances, the Governor has reduced the current yearly expense of maintaining the Government almost $11,000,000 and has avoided for this year the burden of a direct tax upon the people. The total appropriations for all purposes for the year, including sinking fund contributions, amount to $47,570,000, as against $57,962,000 for 1913. The anticipated receipts from all sources which will be available are $49,000,000."

From the general appropriation bill the Governor cut $200,000 for the executive printing, $100,000 for the publication of the session laws and the official canvass, and $20,000 for printing for the Education Department on the ground that the next Legislature will have met before the money is necessary.

This will create a deficit which must be met in next year's supply bill or by special act.

Talk was heard about the Capitol that the Governor had gone too far in his economy and that the present fiscal year would wind up as did Gov. Flower's administration, when the National Commercial Bank of Albany loaned the State upward of $4,000,000 at 3½ per cent. interest to keep the wheels of government running. These wise heads declare that the State will be at least $3,000,000 behind on Oct. 1.



The International Sport - POLO
The International Sock - INTERWOVEN

INTERWOVENS are as popular in Europe as in New York.

If you are looking for a cool, snug fitting, un-wrinkable sock ask your dealer for the Interwoven.

And best of all, you will find every wearpoint—toe, heel, sole and ankle wearproofed by the patented Interwoven process, which makes them the most durable socks in existence.

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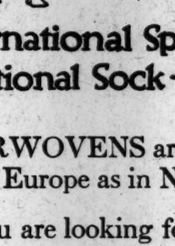
INTER 

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NEW SKIPPER FOR VANITIE---COLLEGE CREWS SWAMPED

HARRY HAFF NEW VANITIE SKIPPER

But the Cochran Cup Defense Yacht May Yet Be Sailed by an Amateur.

Capt. William S. Dennis surrendered the helm of Alexander Smith Cochran's Vanitie yesterday, and when this cup candidate sails her next trial race she will have a new skipper. Harry Haff, son of Hank Haff, of America's Cup fame, was named to fill Dennis's place, but it is by no means certain that he is the final choice. Haff, like Dennis, is a professional, and the opinion is more or less general in yachting circles that every effort is being made to find an amateur to take the helm.

Addison G. Hanan is the man most prominently mentioned in this connection, but it has been said that he has decided to do no racing this season. Mr. Hanan is regarded as one of the cleverest racing skippers in the world, and many yachtsmen would like to see him try conclusions with the amateur at Resolute's wheel, Charles Francis Adams, 2d, of Boston. Eliminating Mr. Hanan there are other Corinthians of ability to draw from, and at least one of these is understood to be under consideration at the present time.

While no explanation was offered, many believe that the real trouble with Capt. Dennis was that he was miscast, and that for this reason a good deal of the criticism heaped upon him after the Sandy Hook series last week was not deserved. When Vanitie's sails failed to fill properly, Capt. Dennis was blamed for pinching his boat, and when the Cochran sloop failed to catch up with Resolute in the reaches he was blamed for using the wrong sails.

As a matter of fact, much of the sailing done by Vanitie so far has been frankly of an experimental sort, and the discovery that Dennis was not the man for the job may be classed among the results of early tests. The "Mayor of Greenport," as he is called, is unquestionably one of the most skillful yacht skippers in these waters, but his success has been achieved chiefly with schooners such as the champion Queen, Frederick F. Brewster's Elmina. Mr. Cochran's Westward, and Morton F. Plant's Elena.

Dennis turned in his resignation yesterday at City Island, and he and his brother, Phil, who has been sailing with him on the sloop, made ready to return to Greenport. No comment was forthcoming from any of those in a position to speak, but it was stated that the crew—picked men recruited for the most part by Dennis—would stick.

That Capt. Dennis did not succeed in getting the best out of his boat in the three sea-going trials is the opinion shared by Mr. Cochran, William Gardner, the designer, and many others who watched every move Vanitie made while racing over the international cup course. It was said that dissatisfaction reached such a point that in Thursday's race, when Resolute slipped into the lead on the last leg, an amateur on board Vanitie took the helm temporarily, got the sloop into her real stride, and eventually regained the lead. But what really happened was that Gardner himself ordered the headsails trimmed differently. The change in the way the boat moved made it seem as if some one else was sailing her.

Harry Haff has sailed on Vanitie in the capacity of right-hand man to Dennis from the first. He is a skipper of ability, but he has not the record or prestige of his predecessor. He has had charge of small boats for the most part. When William E. Iselin's schooner Enchantress won the King's Cup at Newport in 1911, Harry Haff was on board and had a lot to do with the victory. He is one of the best-posted men on tides, and Enchantress won by leaving the pack and following the best currents.

If tradition is all that counts, Capt. Haff is well qualified for his new job. His father, Hank Haff, sailed Defender to victory over Lord Dunraven's Valkyrie III. in 1895, and he was also skipper of old Volunteer in 1887. In the Volunteer-Thistle races, Harry Haff sailed as mate under his father.

It became known yesterday that through an error Resolute's time allowance from Vanitie in last week's cup trial was announced as 3 minutes and 13 seconds, when the correct figure was 5 minutes over a thirty-mile course. The rating of the Herreshoff boat was based upon measurements taken when she wore her double headrig, whereas in the seven races thus far she has sailed with a single headrig. Resolute is now going back to the double headrig, so that the 3:13 time allowance will hold good in the next contest.

It so happens that the mistake does not alter the result of a single race to date. The two which Vanitie won were won by margins wide enough to overcome the five-minute handicap. In the first she won by 16 minutes and 48 seconds, and in the second she led by 5 minutes and 52 seconds.

SHAMROCK TO BE A CUTTER.

Cup Challenger to Have Longer Bowsprit, with Jib and Foresail.

GOSPORT, England, June 16.—It is understood that Charles E. Nicholson, designer of Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock IV., purposes to remove about four tons of lead from the keel of the new challenger for the America's Cup. He thinks this will materially increase the speed of the yacht.

LONDON, June 16.—A special dispatch from Portsmouth says the rig of the Shamrock IV. is to be altered from that of a sloop to that of a cutter. The challenger for the America's Cup is to be given a longer bowsprit with jib and foresail. The dispatch adds that the removal of the lead will reduce her water line and affect the time allowance.

WESTERN PLAYER LOSES.

Herbert Hahn Defeated by Washburn in Metropolitan Tennis.

Several prominent players were eliminated in the men's singles tennis tournament for the Metropolitan championship yesterday on the courts of the West Side Lawn Tennis Club at Forest Hills, L. I. Herbert Hahn of Leland Stanford University was put out of the running by W. M. Washburn, the playing through champion. The Western player was outclassed by the Harvard crack, who won in straight sets.

Harold H. Hackett, Captain of the 1913 American Davis Cup team, and his old partner, Frederick B. Alexander, made their reappearance in doubles. The summary:

Metropolitan Championship, Men's Singles.—Second Round—J. T. Harrison defeated B. F. Thomas, Jr., 2—6, 6—4, 6—3; Harold Throckmorton defeated R. O'Gorman, Jr., 6—1, 6—1; George M. Church defeated S. Howard Voshell, 4—6, 6—4, 7—5.
Third Round—Benjamin M. Phillips defeated Henry S. Mellick, 8—10, 7—5, 6—1; Dr. William Rosenbaum defeated Walter L. Pate, 6—1, 5—7, 6—3; George C. Shafer defeated Frederick C. Inman, 6—2, 6—2; Alfred D. Hammett defeated W. A. Campbell, 6—3, 6—4; J. T. Harrison defeated James S. Cushman, by default; Louis Graves defeated Harold Throckmorton, by default; George M. Church defeated Arthur S. Cragin, 6—3, 6—2.
Fourth Round—Benjamin M. Phillips defeated H. J. Henry, 6—4, 7—5; Alfred D. Hammett defeated Abraham Bassford, Jr., 6—7, 6—4; Louis Gans defeated J. T. Harrison, 6—1, 6—1; W. M. Washburn defeated Herbert Hahn, 6—3, 6—4; R. Lindley Murray defeated Dean Mathey, 6—2, 6—4.
Men's Doubles.—First Round—Watson M. Washburn and Charles M. Bull, Jr., defeated F. T. Hunter and K. G. Fisher, 6—4, 8—6.
Second Round—Walter Merrill Hall and R. Lindley Murray defeated R. L. Von Bernuth and A. V. Von Bernuth, 6—0, 6—0; H. H. Hackett and Frederick B. Alexander defeated P. McClave and partner by default.

MISS WAGNER IN FORM.

Indoor Champion Wins Twice in Amacassin Tennis Tourney.

Miss Marie Wagner, the national indoor tennis champion, played her first match in the Amacassin Club open tournament yesterday on the club courts at Yonkers, when she defeated Miss Wilbourn in straight sets. Following this victory Miss Wagner easily defeated Miss Carrie B. Neely, champion of Illinois. Miss Wagner showed splendid form, and scored 24 games against 8 by her opponents in the two matches. Miss Clare Cassell was another double winner in the women's singles.

Women's Singles.—First Round—Miss Clara Cassell defeated Miss Helen Bernhard by default; Miss K. Browning defeated Miss Bessie C. Holden, 6—3, 4—6, 6—3; Miss Marjorie Browning defeated Miss Ann Hamilton by default; Miss Carrie B. Neely defeated Miss C. L. Seldenberg by default; Miss Marie Wagner defeated Miss Milbourn, 6—2, 6—3.
Second Round—Miss Marie Wagner defeated Miss Carrie B. Neely, 6—1, 6—0; Miss F. A. Ballin defeated Miss Mary Hamilton by default.
Men's Singles.—First Round—S. P. Fuller defeated Dr. St. C. Moorehead, 6—3, 6—4, S. H. Rowe defeated Dr. E. J. Littell by default; T. F. Walsh defeated H. A. Steinkamp by default.
Second Round—Ingo Hartmann defeated T. F. Walsh, 6—4, default; A. J. Ostendorf defeated S. F. Thayer, 6—0, 6—2.
Third Round—Ingo Hartmann vs. Ralph L. Baggs, 12—10, 6—6, unfinished.

XAVIER SCHOOL FIELD DAY.

"Old Timers," Scratch Team in 880-Yard Relay, Finishes Third.

Attended by a few hundred of the "old timers" and many of the younger set, the annual field day of the Xavier High School was held at Travers Island yesterday afternoon. Interest centred in the "old timers'" relay, but only three teams, whose graduation dated back to 1909, faced the starter. The 1909 men had to concede a handicap of fifteen feet to their rivals before they would compete, and they did, but lost the event, the team of 1913 winning almost as it pleased by twenty-five yards. The victorious quartet was composed of Kelly, Travers, Painton, and Halligan. Kelly is now one of Holy Cross University's most promising sprinters. Each man ran 220 yards, and the winners covered the distance in 1:36.

Class 1 A, with 36 points, captured the banner. Four A with 16 points, was second, and 3 A was third with 12.

The mile handicap furnished the best contest, Gallagher of 1 C, with an allowance of 150 yards, lasting just long enough to break the tape a winner a short distance ahead of Gamble of 1 A.

Massachusetts Aggies Win Shoot.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Marksmen of the Massachusetts Agricultural College have won the intercollegiate outdoor rifle shooting championship for the second consecutive year. The National Rifle Association of America today announced the results of the annual match just finished, showing the champions again at the top, with a score of 827 out of a possible 900. Only one point behind the leaders came the United States Naval Academy with a score of 826. Third place was won by the University of Illinois with 774, fourth by the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, fifth by the George Washington University with 763, sixth by Massachusets Institute of Technology with 760, seventh by the University of Pennsylvania with 700, and eighth by the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College with 743.

COLUMBIA HAS ONLY TO BEAT CORNELL

Coach Jim Rice Makes Prediction for Intercollegiate 'Varsity Crews.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 16.—In an interview tonight Jim Rice, the Columbia rowing coach, made the prediction that Cornell and Columbia would fight it out to the finish in the 'Varsity race here on June 27. Rice said that he had seen all the crews, and although Syracuse, last year's winner, seemed to be fast, he thought that after the first two or three miles the race would be a struggle for supremacy between Cornell and Columbia.

Rough water blocked most of the crews this morning, but Pennsylvania, Cornell, and Wisconsin were all out for paddles. The Badgers narrowly escaped having a serious accident when a blast on the hillside at Milton, just as the crew was going by, hurled boulders into the river within 100 feet of the 'Varsity shell. A launch that was following the crew narrowly missed the avalanche, too. Vail had a good stretch of water under the lee of the west shore, and both 'Varsity and freshman crews had some snappy practice.

The Pennsylvania crews were almost swamped at the two-mile mark this morning. Nickalls did not think the river was quite as rough as it proved to be, and sent all three crews to the starting line at Krum Elbow for what was to be a time row. The crews struggled along for two miles, then had to stop because the shells were taking in a lot of water.

In the afternoon the Quakers made another attempt and had a long row upstream.

Hiram Connibear, the University of Washington coach, did not send his eight out this morning, and in the afternoon he would not venture forth until he had asked Coach Courtney whether it would be safe. Courtney said that his crews had to learn to row in rough water sooner or later, and that there was no better time than the present. Connibear then took his crew down for a long row in the roughest water they have had since they came East.

CREWS SWAMPED IN THAMES

Harvard and Yale Oarsmen Have to Swim to Shore.

GALES FERRY, Conn., June 16.—Yale's 'Varsity oarsmen had a swim in the Thames this morning when their shell was swamped in the rough water off Red Top and sank beneath them. The crew swam ashore with the shell and returned to Broad View in the launch. The accident occurred as the crew was on its way back to quarters after a paddle down to the navy yard, accompanied by the second 'Varsity boat. The 'Varsity rowed a stretch of a mile at a higher stroke than usual, and the second crew did a half-mile stretch at speed. The freshmen eight did little work.

Owing to the cool weather and the rough condition of the Thames the Yale crews had only half an hour's practice tonight. The shells were equipped with washboards. The 'Varsity and freshman eights practiced racing starts under the gun. Twice the youngsters got the jump on the first boat, but the 'Varsity men pulled into the lead after a few strokes.

Yale's victory over Harvard at baseball today was duly celebrated here tonight with a huge bonfire.

The graduates' eight-oared race is practically assured for Thursday evening, enough former Yale oarsmen having announced their determination to compete against the Harvard crew to assure the making up of an eight. The race this year will be for the Herrick Cup, presented last year by R. P. Herrick for competition after Harvard had captured the Andy Graves Trophy.

RED TOP, Conn., June 16.—A gale of wind whipped the Thames into a wild stretch of water this morning, and none of the Harvard crews ventured out. The first Yale eight, which was out for a paddle, keeping close inshore, was swamped off the quarters here, and there was excitement for a few minutes. Coxswain McLean cannot swim, and he yelled lustily when he found the shell sinking under him. The oarsmen, each carrying his oar, gave McLean assistance and then swam ashore. The launch Tarpon, which was on the river, picked up the shell and also took the Yale men back to their quarters.

Coach Wray took the double-oared shell to an inland cove below quarters and gave individual instruction to each of the men of the first 'Varsity and freshman eights.

This afternoon the Yale squad came to quarters for the annual visit and to listen to returns from the ball game at New Haven.

To Investigate Dillon-Moha Bout.

BUTTE, Mont., June 16.—The Montana Boxing Commission directed the Copper City Athletic Club today not to pay the purse hung up for last night's boxing bout between Jack Dillon of Indianapolis and Bob Moha of Milwaukee. Chairman Cooney said the showing of Moha had been so unsatisfactory that an investigation had been ordered. Dillon, it was said, would be paid his portion of the purse. Dilin received the referee's decision.

Carpentier to Referee Johnson Bout.

PARIS, June 16.—Georges Carpentier, the heavyweight champion pugilist of Europe, has been asked to act as referee of the Johnson-Moran fight, which is to be held here June 21. Numerous others, Americans and Frenchmen, have been proposed as referee, but Carpentier alone is acceptable to both sides. It is expected that the French boxer will accept.

FINLAND OFF OLYMPIC MAP.

Her Athletes Must Compete Hereafter Under Russian Flag.

PARIS, June 16.—Finland was wiped off the Olympic map today when the International Olympic Congress adopted the German definition of an Olympic nation, under which Finland cannot enter as a separate nation. The opinion was expressed by some of the delegates that Finland was likely to withdraw entirely from the games rather than compete under the Russian flag.

The delegates from the United States abstained from voting on the question. France strongly opposed the German definition. England and her colonies, with the exception of South Africa, voted with Germany.

The Russian delegates declared they had no objection to the competition of a separate Finnish team. They expressed a desire, however, that Finland's name should appear beneath that of Russia and not in a separate part of the programme as an independent nation.

The Congress adopted also a proposal by Italy, seconded by the United States, that a man who competes for one country in one series of Olympic games may never compete afterward in the games for another country. It was decided that competitors must be natives or naturalized citizens of the country they represent.

A new feature was added to the Olympic games when the Congress adopted a French proposal that competitors should swear an oath on their country's flag that they are amateurs and will violate none of the regulations. It was pointed out that a similar oath was required from competitors in the ancient Olympic games.

The Congress accepted the definition of an amateur settled upon by the International Amateur Athletic Federation for each group of sports.

AROUND-THE-WORLD RACE.

Aero Club Sanctions Event for Which $1,000,000 Is Expected.

Formal sanction was issued yesterday by the Contest Committee of the Aero Club of America to the proposed serial race around the world, which is planned to be started from the Panama-Pacific Exposition next May. The sanction was granted on condition that a guarantee be offered by a bank for the $150,000 prize money, which the exposition managers have promised. Arnold Kruckman, Commissioner of Aeronautics for the exposition, promised that the required guarantee would be made, and that the awarding of the prizes would be made under the supervision of the Contest Committee and under the Aero Club rules.

According to Mr. Kruckman, the main prize of $150,000 will be only a small part of the actual gain to the winning aviator. There are 400 clubs in eighteen different countries affiliated with the International Aeronautical Federation, of which the Aero Club of America is a section, and it is planned to have many of these clubs hold aeronautical contests when the racers reach their vicinity. The contestants in the around-the-world race will have a share in the prizes offered at these smaller events, and Mr. Kruckman says that he believes that total prize money for the race will amount to nearly $1,000,000.

The announcement that the Aero Club would sanction the race was made yesterday after a hearing in New York before the Contest Committee on the preceding day, at which Mr. Kruckman explained his plans in full. Those present at the hearing were Alan R. Hawley, President; Charles M. Manly, Henry A. Weiss Wood, Henry Woodhouse, Arthur Johns, and Howard Huntington, Secretary.

The national aero clubs of Great Britain, France, Russia, Germany, Denmark, Belgium, and The Netherlands have written to the Aero Club of America promising their co-operation. It is expected that an entrance fee of $500 will be charged and that only such aviators as shall be considered as having an adequate equipment for such a race will be allowed to enter. It is estimated that such an equipment will represent an expenditure of at least $35,000.

AMERICAN OARSMEN SAIL.

Union Boat Club Crew Off for England to Row in the Henley.

BOSTON, June 16.—The Union Boat Club crew, entrants for honors in the English Henley regatta July 1-4, sailed for England on the steamer Caronia today. The twelve oarsmen of the party got a cheering send-off.

They will be joined at Sonnington, where they will be quartered during practice by Tudor Gardiner, a member of the Harvard Varsity eight, who is entered as a Union member for the diamond sculls championship. Gardiner will leave for England with the Harvard second eight, which also is an entrant in the Henley event, after the regatta with Yale at New London.

The men who sailed were: Paul Withington of Honolulu, captain; Lothrop Withington of Honolulu; Roger Cutler, S. A. Sargent, R. M. Tappan, Elliot Farley, Gordon Balsh, Jesse Wald, J. B. Ayre, J. M. Lunt and C. P. Badger, all of this city, and C. T. Abeles of St. Louis, coxswain. All except Badger formerly held seats in Harvard crews. Badger is a Yale graduate. All the men were said to be in good condition.

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GIANTS DEFEAT THE PIRATES---YANKEES AND DODGERS LOSE---TURF

BIG JEFF AND DAVE ROUT THE PIRATES

Tesreau and Robertson Heroes of Giants' Victory Over Pittsburgh.

Between Jeff Tesreau and Dave Robertson, who pulled in opposite directions, one stopping hits and the other making them, the Pirates did not have a chance at the Polo Grounds yesterday and the Giants remained a couple of jumps and a hop ahead of Buck Herzog's Cincinnati Reds, who were whipping the Dodgers over in Brooklyn. Jeff allowed only four hits, and, with the aid of brilliant fielding, shut out the Buccaneers by a 3 to 0 score. Robertson, the raw recruit from the South, who made such a fine showing upon his first appearance in the regular line-up on Monday, was kept in right field by Manager McGraw, whose judgment was vindicated by Dave slashing out a single and a home run, in addition to making a fine running catch of Konetchy's liner in the ninth inning.

The Giants did not expect a lot of brotherly help from across the river and did not get it, although things looked very rosy when the first inning of the Brooklyn-Cincinnati game was posted. It showed Brooklyn 4, Cincinnati 0. The Dodgers were trimmed in the end, however, and the Giants needed yesterday's game with the Pirates in order to sleep comfortably last night.

The showing made by Robertson in the two complete games he has played has been of the most sensational character. In the two games he has made a single, a triple, and a home run out of seven times at bat. While he was bursting forth as a possible new slugging star the once mighty Hans Wagner, once the king of them all, had to content himself without a hit.

The big German, who has made more than 3,000 hits in his baseball career, has not made anything that resembled a hit in the two games played so far in the Giants series. Hits are not coming as easily for the big fellow as they used to.

Fred Merkle was back in the Giants' line-up at first base and in order to make room for Robertson, Fred Snodgrass was benched. Dave looked better than ever, and if he has not got some fault which opposing pitchers can get on to and stop him, he looks like just the clean-up hitter McGraw has been looking for. The Giants have not had a free swinging slugger of the type Robertson appears to be since Mike Donlin used to bang breaking fences for the World's Champs of 1905.

Bob Harmon, who did the pitching for Pittsburgh, was master of the situation except in the sixth inning, when a combination of two hits and an error netted two runs for the Giants. Bob Bescher opened this inning by singling to centre field. Burns was out on a foul fly to Konetchy. Art Fletcher got to first by being hit by the ball, which is one of the most scientific ways known of getting to first. Larry Doyle's fly to centre field gave Bescher a chance to get to third, and both men scored when Fred Merkle drove a steaming liner to left field, which rolled out of Carey's hands toward the fence.

There is no long story attached to the Giants' third run, which came in the seventh inning. It was just Robertson's home run. It was the first man up in the inning and lined out the second ball thrown to him into the right field wing of the grand stand.

The Giants worked a peculiar double play in the eighth inning, which spoiled what looked like a good opportunity for the Pirates to score. Mowrey, the first batter up in this inning, made a double to centre field. Hans Wagner, who came up when Joe Kelly flied out, hit down to Fletcher, who threw to Stack to catch Mowrey, who tried to reach third base. Mowrey stopped and turned back and the whole New York infield collected to run down the runner. In the meantime Wagner rounded first base and dashed for second. Apparently none of the New York players were watching him, but just as he slid into second Larry Doyle received a throw on the bag, touched him out, and threw to Fletcher at third, where Mowrey was also touched out.

Tesreau was only in serious trouble once, when three men got on base in the third inning. Gibson opened for Pittsburgh by singling. Harmon struck out, and then Carey and Mowrey both got bases on balls, filling the bases. Tesreau immediately tightened up, however, and struck out Joe Kelly. It looked very bad for Jeff with Hans Wagner at the bat, but the best the Flying Dutchman could do was to ground to Fletcher, who doubled Mowrey at second base. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bes'er, cf.	4	1	1	1	0
Burns, lf.	4	0	0	2	0
F'cher, ss.	3	1	1	3	4
Doyle, 2b.	4	0	2	2	6
Merkle, 1b.	2	0	2	6	0
R'tson, rf.	3	1	2	4	0
Stack, 3b.	2	0	0	1	2
Meyers, c.	3	0	0	6	2
McLean, c.	1	0	0	1	0
T'reau, p.	3	0	0	0	4
Total	28	3	7	27	12

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf.	3	0	0	4	0
Mowry, 3b.	3	0	1	1	1
Kelly, cf.	4	0	0	2	0
Wagner, ss.	3	0	1	0	4
K'chy, 1b.	3	0	0	8	0
M'chell, rf.	4	0	1	2	1
McC'y, 2b.	4	0	0	3	2
Gibson, c.	3	0	0	5	0
Harmon, p.	2	0	0	0	2
Total	30	0	3	24	11

Errors—Carey, Mowry, McCarthy, (2,) Gibson.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	—3
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

First base on errors—New York, 1. Two-base hit—Mowrey. Home run—Robertson. Stolen bases—Gibson, Kenetchy. Left on bases—New York, 4; Pittsburgh, 7. Double plays—Meyers and Doyle; Mitchell and Gibson; Fletcher, Stock, Doyle, and Fletcher. Bases on balls—Off Tesreau, 1; off Harmon, 2. Struck out—By Tesreau, 6; by Harmon, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Harmon, (Fletcher.) Passed ball—Gibson. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

Phillies' Rally Falls Short.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.—Philadelphia made a rally in the ninth inning, but could not overcome St. Louis's lead and lost by 4 to 3. With one run needed to tie the score and runners on third and second bases, with two out, Perritt ended the game by striking out Burns, a pinch hitter. St. Louis won the game by hitting Mayer's delivery hard and taking advantage of the home team's errors. Huggins hurt a leg running to first base in the sixth inning and retired. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hg's, 2b.	2	0	1	0	1
Dolan, lf.	1	0	0	0	0
Ja. Mag'e, cf.	2	0	1	1	0
Cather, lf.	2	0	0	1	0
Miller, 1b.	4	1	2	2	0
Wilson, rf.	4	1	1	0	0
Butler, ss.	4	0	0	2	3
Snyder, c.	3	1	1	4	1
Beck, 3b.	3	0	1	1	1
Per't, p.	3	0	0	0	4
Total	31	4	9	27	12

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Irelan, 2b.	3	1	0	1	3
Fisher, lf.	4	1	1	0	0
Loh't, 3b.	3	0	0	0	2
Mc'k, ss.	4	1	1	2	2
Cr'v'th, rf.	4	0	1	2	0
Pask't, cf.	4	0	1	3	0
Kil'fer, c.	4	0	0	7	2
Mayer, p.	2	0	0	0	1
M'ch'l, p.	0	0	0	0	0
†Reed	0	0	0	0	0
†Lineup	0	0	0	0	0
‡Burns	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	3	10	27	13

*Batted for Mayer in eighth inning.
†Ran for Devore in eighth inning.
‡Ran for Luderus in ninth inning.
§Batted for Marshall in ninth inning.

Errors—Miller, Butler, Becker, Paskert.

St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0	3	1	0	—4
Philadelphia	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	—3

Two-base hits—L. Mages, Cather, Snyder. Home run—Luderus. Hits—Off Mayer, 9 in 8 innings; off Marshall, none in 1 inning. Sacrifice hits—Miller, Snyder, Lobert. Stolen bases—Huggins, Snyder, Dolan. Double plays—Paskert and Irelan; Miller and Butler. Left on bases—St. Louis, 8; Philadelphia, 6. First base on balls—Off Perritt, 1; off Mayer, 1. First base on errors—St. Louis, 2; Philadelphia, 2. Struck out—By Perritt, 6; by Mayer, 4. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Hart.

Bill Sweeney Has a Big Day.

BOSTON, June 16.—Boston turned the tables on Chicago today and won 7 to 5. It was "Sweeney Day" and Chicago's second baseman, who was a member of the Boston team for several years, was the recipient of several gifts. These included a silver service, not given by the Boston club, and a percolator set from "The Winter League," a local organization. Tonight Sweeney was the guest of honor at a reception in Cambridge.

Both James and Crutcher, who pitched for Boston, were wild, but they kept the hits scattered in all but two innings. The Braves batted Vaughn hard in the third inning, getting four runs on singles by Gilbert, Evers, and Deggy, a base on balls to Gowdy, and a wild pitch and an error by the Chicago pitcher. Vaughn gave way to Humphries in the fifth inning, with three on bases and after one run had been scored. Stack, who pitched the eighth inning for Chicago, gave three bases on balls and struck out three batsmen. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
G'bert, rf.	4	1	1	3	0
Evers, 2b.	4	1	2	2	5
Deggy, lf.	5	1	1	1	0
Con'lly, lf.	1	0	0	0	0
M'rle, ss.	5	0	0	2	1
Sch'te, 1b.	3	1	1	9	1
Sw'y, 3b.	3	1	1	0	1
Deal, 3b.	4	0	0	2	1
Mann, cf.	3	0	2	0	0
Gowdy, c.	2	2	0	8	0
James, p.	2	0	0	0	2
Crutcher, p.	2	0	0	0	1
†Martin	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	7	9	27	13

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leach, cf.	5	1	1	3	0
Good, rf.	5	1	1	3	0
Saier, 1b.	4	0	1	9	0
P'lan, 3b.	3	1	0	1	0
Br'han, c.	3	1	2	5	2
Fl'gh'n, p.	1	0	0	0	0
C'den, ss.	3	1	0	2	2
Stack, p.	1	0	0	0	0
‡Wms	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	5	5	24	12

*Batted for Humphries in the eighth inning.
†Batted for James in the fourth inning.

Errors—Good, Vaughn, Schmidt, James.

Boston	0	1	4	0	1	0	0	1	—7
Chicago	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	—5

Two-base hits—Good, Saier. Hits—Off James, 3 in four innings; off Crutcher, 5 in five innings; off Vaughn, 7 in four and two-thirds innings; off Humphries, 1 in one and one-third innings; off Stack, 1 in one inning. Sacrifice hits—Sweeney. Stolen bases—Corriden, Deggy. Left on bases—Chicago, 11; Boston, 9. First base on balls—Off James, 7; off Crutcher, 4; off Vaughn, 3; off Stack, 3. First base on error—Boston, 1. Struck out—By James, 1; by Crutcher, 4; by Vaughn, 3; by Stack, 3. Passed balls—Gowdy, Bresnahan. Wild pitches—Vaughn, Crutcher. Time of game—Two hours and twenty-six minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Orth and Byron.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York, 3; Pittsburgh, 0.
Cincinnati, 7; Brooklyn, 4.
St. Louis, 4; Philadelphia, 3.
Boston, 7; Chicago, 5.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Detroit, 3; New York, 0.
Cleveland, 3; Washington, 1.
Philadelphia, 10; Chicago, 7.
Boston, 2; Detroit, 0.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Pittsburgh, 4; Chicago, 3.
(Ten innings.)
Indianapolis, 4; Buffalo, 1.
Kansas City, 14; Baltimore, 1.
Kansas City, 8; Baltimore, 3.
St. Louis, 13; Brooklyn, 12.
(Twelve innings.)

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Toronto, 13; Jersey City, 3.
Newark, 19; Buffalo, 4.
Rochester, 7; Baltimore, 5.
Montreal, 4; Providence, 2.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.
New York	28	18	.609
Cincinnati	30	22	.577
St. Louis	28	26	.519
Pittsburgh	24	24	.500
Chicago	26	27	.491
Philadelphia	22	24	.478
Brooklyn	20	26	.435
Boston	18	29	.383

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Philadelphia	33	18	.647
Detroit	33	28	.580
Washington	29	23	.558
Boston	28	24	.538
St. Louis	28	25	.528
Chicago	28	30	.434
New York	18	32	.360
Cleveland	18	35	.340

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Buffalo	26	21	.553
Baltimore	26	22	.542
Chicago	28	24	.538
Indianapolis	26	23	.531
Kansas City	26	28	.481
Brooklyn	20	24	.455
St. Louis	22	30	.449
Pittsburgh	22	27	.449

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Baltimore	38	17	.679
Buffalo	32	17	.653
Rochester	30	17	.638
Toronto	25	23	.521
Providence	23	24	.511
Newark	20	25	.444
Montreal	15	17	.388
Jersey City	14	37	.275

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Pittsburgh at New York.
Cincinnati at Brooklyn.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Boston.
(Two Games.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at Detroit.
Washington at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
Boston at St. Louis.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Buffalo at Newark.
Toronto at Jersey City.
Rochester at Baltimore.
Montreal at Providence.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.
Buffalo at Indianapolis.
Pittsburgh at Chicago.
Baltimore at Kansas City.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT PROVIDENCE.

										R.	H.	E.
Montreal	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	—3	4	9	2
Providence	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2	7	0	

Batteries—Cauchman and Howley; Schultz and Kocher.

AT JERSEY CITY.

										R.	H.	E.
Toronto	3	0	4	4	0	0	0	2	0—13	16	3	
Jersey City	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1—3	5	2	

Batteries—Reese and Kelly; Williams and Wilson.

AT NEWARK.

										R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0—4	7	4	
Newark	2	4	1	7	1	0	0	0	—19	18	2	

Batteries—Fullenwelder, Jackson, Brandom, and Lange; Wheat, Holquist, and Heckinger.

AT BALTIMORE.

										R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	3	—7	6	2	
Baltimore	0	1	0	0	6	1	0	4	—11	5		

Batteries—Meeds and Williams; Russell, McAvey, and Egan.

New York State League.

At Utica—Utica, 6; Wilkes-Barre, 4.
At Elmira—Troy, 2; Elmira, 1.
At Binghamton—Albany, 6; Binghamton, 5.
At Syracuse—Syracuse, 6; Scranton, 1.
Syracuse, 8; Scranton, 3.

Eastern Association.

At Hartford—Hartford, 8; Pittsfield, 3.
At Waterbury—Waterbury, 3; New Haven, 0.
At New London—New London, 4; New Britain, 3.

New England League.

At Worcester—Worcester, 6; Lewiston, 1.
At Fitchburg—Lawrence, 8; Lowell, 2.
At Lynn—Lynn, 14; Haverhill, 6.
At Fitchburg—Portland, 7; Fitchburg, 2.

A LONG GLASS FILLED WITH A COOLING DRINK—THAT'S A
BACARDI
RICKEY.
TRY ONE!

YANKEES DRAW NINE BLANKS AT DETROIT

Their Light Batting and Errors Give Tigers a 3 to 0 Score and Third Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, June 16.—The Yankees dropped their third straight game to the Tigers today by a score of 3 to 0.

They were able to collect only four hits off Covaleskie. It was Covaleskie who drove in Detroit's first two runs and scored the third himself, making the game largely one of his own making.

Covaleskie had to pitch shut-out ball to win—that is, he did as far as Tiger batting was concerned. But for a wild throw and a fumble by Truesdale, these errors being bunched in the sixth chapter, there would have been no scoring, for the batters who made the hits that drove in the runs would not have come to the plate when they did. Fisher pitched an excellent game. Though he allowed more hits than did his left-handed opponent, he kept them so widely scattered that they did no harm except in the sixth, when all hands should have been out before a hit was made.

In the first five rounds Fisher struck out eight Jungeleers. Two of the three hits the Tigers had made in the same number of rounds were mild infield taps, which went just too awkwardly for plays. All of this analysis simply goes to emphasize the fact that New York needs strong hitters to win games in this league. Its pitching is good enough.

Veach started that sixth inning with a grounder to Truesdale, who threw wide to Williams for an error. Kavanaugh popped to Bush, and Burns hit to Truesdale. This ought to have made three out. But Truesdale fumbled, and Veach perched on second and Burns on first. Stanage hit to Boone, who intercepted it, but could not make a play. This filled the bases. Covaleskie, recognizing a good chance when he saw it, doubled to left, scoring Veach and Burns, and sending Stanage to third. Stanage and Bush tried the squeeze play, and Stanage slid over the plate, but was tagged out. Bush then singled, sending Covaleskie home with the third and last run of the game.

Maisel batted for Fisher in the eighth inning, and got a pass. He is still very lame, and M. Hale ran for him. Boone also walked, and it began to look as if there was an opening. But Truesdale forced Boone, and Peckinpaugh popped to Bush. Warhop, who was knocked off the rubber yesterday, finished the game and allowed one hit—a double by Kavanaugh.

The only other time New York got two men on bases in one inning was in the sixth, when, with one out, Fisher singled to centre, and Boone tapped to Covaleskie, who threw to Bush for a double play. Bush was too anxious, and muffed the ball, both runners being safe. But Truesdale popped out and Peckinpaugh grounded out.

Manager Chance learned today that Ban Johnson had suspended him for his run-in with Umpire Chill on Sunday. He viewed today's game from a box. The score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush, ss.	3	0	1	4	4
Mor'ty, 3b.	4	0	0	1	1
Cobb, cf.	4	0	2	3	0
C'w'rd, rf.	4	0	0	2	0
Veach, lf.	4	1	1	2	0
K'n'gh, 2b.	3	0	1	4	3
Burns, 1b.	3	1	2	9	0
Stan'ge, c.	4	0	0	3	0
Cav'ski, p.	3	1	2	0	2
Total	32	3	8	27	12

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Boone, 3b.	3	0	0	1	2
Tr'd'le, 2b.	3	0	0	0	2
P'k'gh, ss.	4	0	0	2	3
Fl'sh'r, rf.	4	0	1	2	0
Mais'l, rf.	0	1	0	1	0
Daley, lf.	4	0	1	3	0
Nu'k'r, c.	3	0	0	9	2
W'ms, 1b.	3	0	1	7	0
Fisher, p.	3	0	0	0	2
War'p, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*Maisel	0	0	0	0	0
†McHale	0	0	0	0	0
Total	30	0	4	24	10

*Batted for Fisher in the eighth inning.
†Ran for Maisel in the eighth inning.

Errors—Borne, Truesdale, Peckinpaugh, Hartzell, Bush.

Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—3
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Cobb, Covaleskie, Kavanaugh. Hits—Off Fisher, 7 in seven innings; off Warhop, 1 in one inning. Sacrifice hit—Bush. Stolen base—Kavanaugh. Double plays—Moriarty, Kavanaugh, and Bush; Burns and Burns. Left on bases—New York, 6; Detroit, 8. Base on balls—Off Covaleskie, 3; off Fisher, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Fisher, (Kavanaugh.) Struck out—By Covaleskie, 3; by Fisher, 5. Time of game—One hour and thirty-seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Sheridan.

White Sox Play Poorly and Lose.

CHICAGO, June 16.—Philadelphia won the third straight game from Chicago today, 10 to 7. Too many bases on balls by Russell and Wolfgang, coupled with five errors and opportune hitting cost the locals the game.

Chicago started a belated rally in the ninth inning when they forced Shawkey to retire. This rally batted four runs, which was the result of five singles, two bases on balls, and a sacrifice fly. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'phy, rf.	5	1	2	2	0
Oldr'g, lf.	5	0	1	1	0
E. C's, 2b.	5	2	1	1	5
Baker, 3b.	4	1	0	0	3
McI's, 1b.	3	1	1	13	1
Walsh, cf.	3	1	0	5	0
Barry, ss.	3	2	1	1	6
Lapp, c.	3	2	1	6	0
Sh'k'y, p.	3	1	0	1	1
Plank, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	37	10	7	27	16

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
W'ver, ss.	4	1	1	5	2
Bl'b'n, 2b.	3	2	1	3	5
Dem'r, lf.	4	2	2	3	0
J. C's, rf.	5	0	3	1	0
Chase, 1b.	3	0	0	9	0
Bodie, cf.	4	0	1	0	0
Mayer, c.	3	0	0	2	1
Breton, 3b.	5	0	2	0	6
R'sell, p.	0	0	0	0	0
W'gang, p.	3	1	2	0	2
Total	36	7	12	27	14

*Batted for Henry in eighth inning.
†Batted for Ayres in eighth inning.
‡Ran for Williams in eighth inning.
§Batted for McBride in ninth inning.

Cleveland	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	—2	
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—1	

Hits—Off Ayres, 5 in 7 innings; off Engel, none in one inning. Two-base hit—Wood. Sacrifice hit—Shanks. Stolen base—Schaefer. First base on balls—Off Steen, 1; off Engel, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 2; Washington, 6. Struck out—By Steen, 8; by Ayres, 3; by Engel, 1. Time of game—One hour and forty-nine minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Dineen.

Foster Wins in Box for Red Sox.

ST. LOUIS, June 16.—With men on bases Foster was invincible today, and Boston won its third successive victory over St. Louis, 2 to 0. Boston scored in the first inning when Speaker reached first on Pratt's error, and scored when Lewis doubled. In the sixth inning Lewis singled and stole second. Gardner singled, sending Lewis to third, and when Lewis threw to centre-field trying for Gardner, Lewis counted with Boston's other run. Score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Rehg, rf.	4	0	0	2	0
H'per, rf.	1	0	0	1	0
Scott, ss.	4	0	0	1	1
Sp'ker, cf.	4	1	1	5	0
Lewis, lf.	4	1	1	4	0
Yerk's, 1b.	3	0	0	9	0
G'd'r, 3b.	4	0	1	3	1
Y'kes, 2b.	4	0	1	2	2
Cady, c.	3	0	1	5	0
Foster, p.	2	0	0	0	3
Total	35	2	5	27	7

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Sh'ten, cf.	4	0	0	2	0
Miller, 1b.	2	0	0	9	0
*Howard	1	0	0	0	0
Agnew, c.	0	0	0	6	0
Pratt, 2b.	4	0	1	2	0
W'ms, rf.	4	0	1	2	0
C. W'ter, lf.	4	0	0	1	0
Austin, 3b.	3	0	0	1	2
Leary, c.					
Ib.	3	0	1	3	2
Wares, ss.	2	0	0	1	3
W'm'n, p.	2	0	0	0	2
†Ehmke	1	0	0	0	0
Bl'ss'r, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	30	0	3	27	12

*Batted for Miller in the eighth inning.
†Batted for Wellman in the eighth inning.

Errors—Gardner, Pratt, Leary, Wares.

Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Yerkes, Lewis, E. Walker. Hits—Off Wellman, 3 in eight innings; off Baumgardner, none in one inning. Sacrifice hits—Ward, Jannin, Foster, Miller. Stolen bases—Lewis 2. Left on bases—Boston, 5; St. Louis, 4. Struck out—By Wellman, 1; by Foster, 3. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Egan.

Joe Jackson Has Water on Knee.

CLEVELAND, June 16.—Joe Jackson, the Nap slugger, will be out of the game probably a month. Dr. Castle, the Nap's physician, ordered the player in bed today, saying he had water on the knee. Jackson had not played for three days.

SPORTING EVENTS.

RACING TODAY
At BELMONT PARK
SPECIAL FEATURE WEDNESDAY
THE CREEDMOOR HANDICAP
AND FIVE OTHER RACES
FIRST RACE AT 2:30 P. M.
Special Trains via Pennsylvania Station, Seventh Ave. and 32d St., and also Flatbush Ave. Terminal, at 12:05 and 12:35 P. M. Returning, leave Belmont Park at 4 minutes after the last race.
Special Automobile Boat Leaves Battery Place, Whitehall St. Dock, at 12:30 P. M. Returning, leaves Belmont Park at 4:30 P. M.
Grand Stand and Paddock, $2. Ladies, $1.00.

SPORTING EVENTS.

REDS OVERHAUL DODGERS.

Brooklyn Got a Good Lead at Start, but Couldn't Hold It.

For two innings in yesterday's Brooklyn-Cincinnati game at Ebbets Field there was much joy for the home fans. Robbie's boys had gone after the invading Cincinnati Reds with a vengeance, getting off to a lead of four runs to nothing, and in a manner, too, that boded ill for the Cincinnati twirlers. The worm had turned and had fallen upon Pitcher Yingling's serving with mighty swats to the effect that four hits, two bases on balls, a sacrifice, and good base running had earned them four tallies. Among them was Wheat's hit for three bases, which had been the means of sending O'Mara and Dalton across the plate. Smith went to first on balls and Hummel followed suit, filling the bases. Cutshaw singled, scoring Wheat, and as Groh became rattled in handling this solid hit, Smith went to third. With four runs and two on bases, Cutshaw got venturesome, attempted to stead second, and was handily nailed for the third out. Both sides were blanked in the second.

And then came the change. With the visitors at bat for the third inning, Yingling walked. Then Moran was struck out. So far it looked all right. Herzog smote the ball for a long single, sending Yingling to third, partly on a double steal. Groh's fly to centre was cleverly taken by Dalton, but Yingling got home on the throw-in, and Herzog went to second, after which he stole third. With two out, Miller, Niehoff and Hoblitzel opened up a fusillade, sending the ball to all corners of the lot, sending in three runs, which evened the score. It was this reckless retaliation that again put the jinx on the Flatbush fellows, for they simply went to pieces in their nervous shock, from which they did not recover.

In their part of the third inning, with Dalton out from pitcher to first, Wheat hit a single, but he stayed right there, for Smith and Hummel both retired on flies to Niehoff. Disputes with Umpire Eason caused him to remove Dalton bert from the game. Egan took his place.

Clark opened the visitors' half of the fourth with a home run over right field wall. The next three up were easy outs. Cincinnati was never headed after that, as wrangling with the umpires and the all-round excellence of the Herzog team play outclassed the home team, which subsided after their brilliant opening.

Cincinnati added two runs in the eighth inning. Niehoff opened with a scorching single, and Bates made the circuit with a drive over the wall, sending Niehoff ahead of him. That was the last of the runs. The score:

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf.	5	0	1	3	0
Herzog, ss.	5	0	1	2	3
Groh, 2b.	4	0	0	0	5
R. Mil'r, lf.	4	1	1	0	0
Nieh'f, 3b.	3	2	1	0	2
Hoh'l, 1b.	2	0	0	13	1
Uhler, cf.	3	0	0	1	0
Bates, cf.	1	1	1	0	0
Clarke, c.	4	1	2	2	0
Ying's, p.	1	0	0	0	2
Aines, p.	2	0	0	1	2
Total	34	5	7	22	15

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
O'Mara, ss.	4	1	2	1	1
Dalton, 1b.	1	0	0	2	0
Egan, 2b.	2	0	0	1	0
Dalton, cf.	4	1	1	2	0
Wheat, lf.	4	1	2	2	0
Smith, 3b.	3	1	0	3	1
Hummel, rf.	3	0	0	0	0
Cut'w, 2b.	1	0	0	0	0
Egg'n, rf.	3	0	0	2	0
O. Mil'r, c.	4	0	1	8	2
Allen, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Reul'b, p.	2	0	0	0	1
Total	31	4	6	27	10

Errors—Hoblitzel, Smith, Hummel.

Cincinnati	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	2	—7
Brooklyn	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4

Left on bases—Cincinnati, 6; Brooklyn, 4. Two-base hits—Miller, Wheat. Three-base hit—Wheat. Home runs—Clarke, Bates. Sacrifice hits—Daubert, Hoblitzel, Herzog. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 1. Stolen bases—Herzog, (2.) R. Miller, (2.) Niehoff, Groh. Double plays—Yingling, Herzog, and Hoblitzel; Smith and Egan; Wallace, Cutshaw, and Snyder. Bases on balls—Off Yingling, 2; off Aines, 4; off Ames, 1; off Reulbach, 2. Struck out—By Yingling, 1; by Allen, 2; by Reulbach, 5; by Ames, 1

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1914.

PUBLIC OPINION.

The weakness of the President's position toward the business men whom he accuses of trying artificially to create business depression is that he ignores the right of those men to have opinions touching public matters and to express them as often as they please. He attacks the methods of their acceleration of public opinion rather than the substance of their opinions, and himself accelerates his contrary views. Since the opposition of opinions is explicit, one or the other is wrong, and since the methods of acceleration are similar, both must be either right or wrong. In substance it is not possible to agree with the President without disagreeing with the business men, and in method it is not possible to condemn either side without condemning the other. If the President's opinion shall prevail his method will be approved, but until it does prevail his appeal to public opinion must be regarded as an attempt to create it rather than to follow it.

As the matter stands, what is emphasized is a difference of opinion even more serious than that between the business men and the President. Both are representative of schools of thought and methods of legislation whose antagonism is at least as pronounced as the personal differences exposed by the President. The President represents those who thus far have found profit in the newest methods of both politics and economics. Those who are in office are there for the execution of popular theories of reform by legislation. They are pursuing what they regard as their duty. They must as honest men proceed with their duty at every cost, and they should so proceed so long as they have the support of public opinion.

The business men, on the other hand, represent those against whom this legislation is directed. It may be good for them, or it may be good for the country even if it is bad for them. However mistaken their views, they are entitled to hold them, and to press them before public opinion. The President is wrong if he thinks that he can suppress views different from his own, or that he can impose his views upon those differing from him. The fact is that the President and the business men are strong only so long as they are representative. The country holds both parties to the dispute in the hollow of its public opinion. The country rules Washington, and is not ruled by Washington.

The same is equally true about the rule of what is known as big business, or Wall Street. It cannot hope by any form of conspiracy to have its way contrary to the public opinion, to which it has a right to appeal. In the long run the side will win which is right, even though for a time the wrong may prevail. Both the President and the business men should be patient and persuasive rather than dictatorial.

INCOME TAX PROBLEMS.

Washington serves notice that the pursuit of the income tax dodgers will be "relentless." The Treasury has many secret sources of information, and it is using them all. The records of the banks and the corporations are open to the officials, and the malefactors with bonds, bank balances, and salaries worth while should take notice that the sleuths are on their trail. Surely nothing could increase the popularity of this discriminating statute, which knows so well whom to tax and whom not to tax. The Treasury should collect all its dues, but also it should have a care and not collect more than it can keep. An underestimate of collections is less serious than the collection of more than the courts will allow.

For the Treasury must reflect that it does not own the courts, and that the legal status of the tax has never been settled. Anybody who feels aggrieved can use the law against the Treasury, and some have already done so. There are suits being brought in addition to those which already challenge the constitutionality of the statute. Last week in Detroit partners brought suit to enjoin the collection from them of $90,000. They tendered payment on the basis of the level 1 per cent. collectible from corporations, but refused payment at the discriminating rate levied upon individuals up to a maximum of 6 per cent. Trust haters must have a sympathy with the complaint that individuals are discriminated against as compared with the soulless business machines which are long of income because they are short of conscience. Nor are the corporations favored only in the rate of tax. Their shareholders are entitled to deduct their dividends from their net incomes—on the theory that the corporation has already paid the tax—whereas individuals are entitled to deductions only of $3,000 or $4,000, as the case may be.

The complaint in this leading case estimates that 10,000 individual Americans are liable to the surtax, that more than 100,000 corporations are subject only to the normal tax, and that 400,000 incomes have been assessed unlawfully in that there has been afforded no opportunity for hearing regarding the levy demanded from them without consideration of their case. It is not convenable to hope that the Treasury may not get its dues, but surely it is permissible to hint to the threateners of secret service pursuit that law is a game that two can play at. It is harder for the Treasury to sue each and every delinquent than it is for any individual to bring suit if he so chooses, and it is worth while.

HAIL TO THE VICTORS!

It has been so decisive a victory, and so splendidly won, that no one will begrudge the British polo players the honors that are theirs. Even his somewhat ungracious rivals in British polo politics will be forced to give credit to Lord WIMBORNE for that sportsmanlike spirit that made him persist against obstacles that would have overwhelmed a less determined man. For in this hour of their triumph he must play a conspicuous part. He financed the team. His groom trained as fine a lot of polo ponies as ever dug divots in turf. He persisted when others predicted the failure of his invasion. With the assistance of Major BARRETT, he developed as fine a team as ever participated in an international contest. His men were trained athletes, composing a perfect polo machine, and he shares with them the credit of the victory.

If excuse there be for the defeat of the American team, it lies in the fact that the American players did not take their training for the game seriously. It is a fact that will come out, much as the friends of the players would wish to conceal it. So perhaps the least said about it the better. But it carries with it a lesson that future challengers will do well to bear in mind. A seriously trained team of athletes is far better in the long run than one trained to the belief that it is invincible, and trained little in any other way that is worth while in athletics. It is a tough lesson to learn in the way our players have had to learn it. But it may show their successors in future games, sure to come, how not to train for an international competition. Meanwhile, hail to the victors! Let us all say we are glad they won, and try to mean it.

JUSTICE IN A CUL DE SAC.

Twenty-one men were arraigned yesterday for sentence, having pleaded guilty to election frauds. Seven more are under indictment. All are charged with committing the frauds in the same Assembly district, the Twelfth, in this borough. Hundreds of fraudulent votes were cast there. The names of dead men were used by voters; signatures were forged; voters gave fictitious addresses. All these crimes were committed not to elect some candidate or to help some political party, but to give the State of New York a Constitutional Convention two years or so before one is actually needed. The proposition was carried in the whole State by only 1,500 votes. Almost enough fraudulent votes have been discovered in this one Assembly district to change the result.

We are told that "the inquiry has "not disclosed that the election offi- "cers were acting on the orders of "any persons 'higher up.'" They have confessed, and justice is satisfied. We are required to believe that these twenty-eight humble and obscure individuals were suddenly and unanimously seized with such an uncontrollable passion for a Constitutional Convention that nothing would content them but bringing it about by crime. The mad yearning for a convention so swept the district that party lines were lost; eleven of the confessed criminals are Democrats, and ten Republicans. What was the great constitutional reform which had so seized upon their imaginations that they simply must have it, even at the risk of a year in jail? Was it the short ballot on which they had set their hearts, the initiative and referendum, or an amended judicial procedure?

Of course they did not care a button whether there was a Constitutional Convention or not. Some of them probably could not even have spelled the words. They were acting under the orders of somebody who did care, and care very much, for a convention. They were acting under the orders of somebody who "needed it in his business." The District Attorney should not rest content with this mockery of justice. To punish these ignorant tools alone is punishing the jimmy and letting the burglar go. In his previous investigations he has usually succeeded in finding the man higher up. Incidentally, since there was somebody who wanted a convention enough to make dead men vote and to forge names in the Twelfth Assembly District, it is likely that this person, whoever he was, had influence enough to get a vote or two forged, and living voters substituted for a dead man or two in some other districts as well. We know who the jimmies were; who was the burglar?

JUDGE HORNBLOWER.

Judge WILLIAM B. HORNBLOWER of the New York Court of Appeals, who died yesterday, commanded the respect of his fellow-men because of the strength of his convictions and his fidelity to them, his clear vision in public affairs, his moderation and his sense of justice. He was a lawyer of remarkable ability, of broad knowledge and comprehension, and although he had never held political office, he was a political leader of appreciable influence. As a consistent Democrat he opposed the silver heresy with vigor. He was a sincere supporter of GROVER CLEVELAND, and his voice was often raised earnestly in protest against the forms of political quackery which became so common in the later years of his life.

In addressing the graduating class of the Yale Law School two years ago Judge HORNBLOWER uttered words which should be treasured as the latest message of a wise and thoughtful patriot to the young men of his country:

> The self-styled Progressive is not necessarily the true Progressive. He may be a reactionary of the worst kind. To set back the clock of time is not progress but regress. Civilization rests upon law. Law rests upon the courts. The courts rest upon popular respect. If for law and for the courts is substituted the voice of a temporary majority of the people, then are we pro tanto abandoning the achievements of civilization and drifting back to barbarism.

As an evidence of the sound judgment and clear vision of the distinguished citizen who has just died these words will stand the severest test.

ILL-ADVISED OPPOSITION.

The report that there will be opposition to the nominations of the Federal Reserve Directors will come as a hope of relief to the gentlemen who have been named, and as a threat of something contrary to public interest to all concerned for the success of the new banking system. The three official nominees will continue to be such even if their nominations are rejected. The four nominees from private life have been drafted, and have accepted from a sense of public duty. One of them has won rewards in business finance, and now has a right to enjoy repose in his maturity. Another has a similar career in his option, and is abandoning it for the sake of the country of his adoption. The case is not essentially different with the others. None of them was a seeker for the place, and all would do better in a selfish sense if allowed to continue without interruption the paths which have given them ample reward and the qualities which the country needs. If confirmed, strenuous and doubtful duties lie ahead.

Opposition to such nominations can only mean that nominations of another sort are desired. The chance of improvement is not alluring, in comparison with belief that the nominations pending are so much better than might have been expected. Their Democracy is of the better sort. Their training is collegiate on the theoretical side and conservative on the practical side. Only facts not known can justify opposition. For personal or political prejudice there should be no hearing.

TO AVERT DANGER IN FOGS.

The fitting of the Canadian Northern liner Royal George with the Marconi-Bellini-Tosi radio goniometer, otherwise known as the "direction finder" or "radio compass," is evidence of a belief amounting to certainty that vessels need no longer lose their bearings in fogs. With an equipment of separate aerial wires, consisting of triangles bisecting each other at right angles, a ship may receive signals showing accurately from what direction another vessel is approaching. A collision would be prevented. A vessel in distress may be located and approached in the thickest weather. If a fixed wireless station is within 50 miles, the radio fog compass will give to the wireless operator or the navigating officer his exact position.

Independently of this range finder radio telegraphy has had advantages in storms and fogs. With two operators on each vessel, many messages are exchanged between ship and shore stations, conveying information about neighboring vessels. Also, the received signals increase in strength as the distance between the wireless installations decreases. The aerials of the radio compass work on this basic principle, since they receive best when their plane is in the direction of the sending station. And the mechanical pointer attached to the instrument indicates the direction of the strongest impulses.

AN EVERY-DAY TRAGEDY.

Again we learn that a deserving young man has been made rich by being kind and courteous to an old woman, who remembered the kindness in her will and left him her money. This time it is ROBERT REINES of Denver who gets $25,000, nearly all the estate of Mrs. CHRISTINA J. EVANS. It is said that "being childless, she found that "nobody was kind to her unless paid "for their services," but that REINES "entertained her in numerous "ways and never asked anything in "return."

Such incidents not infrequently compel comment, but the moral is always drawn with regard to the beneficiary, not to the testator. There is something worth thinking about with regard to her, too. There is a hint of tragedy in every such story. What must be the life of a human being, alone and worthy and harmless, to whom an act of common kindness is so rare that it is remembered long years and rewarded in such extravagant measure! The lives of the old and poor are the theme of sympathetic comment, but the life of a lonely old woman—or man—who is rich may deserve a little sympathy, too.

It is said that the members of the conference at Niagara Falls have only three days in which to settle the vital question between them. "Madam," says Ruy Gomez to the Duchess, in the good old comedy of "Faint Heart Ne'er Won Fair Lady," "in three "days there is time to win three "battles."

There is real war in Albania, and it is believed that hostilities between Greece and Turkey cannot be averted. The labor outbreaks in Italy have developed into a revolutionary movement, threatening civil war. Holland, Switzerland, Denmark, and Sweden, little nations of Central Europe, have formed an alliance, defensive and offensive, and Belgium and Norway are thinking of joining them. There may not be enough in this combination to make the chancelleries of the larger nations tremble, but it signifies that the ancient war idea has not yet succumbed to the idea of universal peace. Throughout the world people are waging war or talking about war and preparing for it. Mexico is only one of many turbulent countries. The advantages of protracted peace are well understood, and it is safe to say that all people at all times prefer peace to war if they can have it on their own terms. The perpetual disagreement is about the terms.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Thaw Must Stay Where He Is.

Uneasiness mingled with a good deal of resentment was excited in not a few minds, recently, when it was reported that under an arrangement or agreement reached between THAW's counsel and the legal representative of this State the latter was not to oppose the application to the United States Supreme Court for that too famous prisoner's release on bail and permission for him to return to Pennsylvania.

The reason given for making these requests was the need there of his testimony in litigation affecting his estate, but as it was obvious that his evidence could be otherwise obtained, the natural conclusion was that again the Thaw money had been able to obtain for him special privileges. It seemed probable, too, that Mr. JEROME had at last wearied of the absurd charge that he was "hounding" THAW, so often made by the unthinking sentimentalists who either never knew or had forgotten the facts in the case.

The report of an agreement between the counsel was not untrue, but it was incorrect in that the abstention from opposition was promised conditionally, an important detail that then escaped publicity. The conditions were not met, and the application was opposed with such effect that the Supreme Court has promptly and curtly decided that THAW must remain where he is and endure as best he can the far from cruel restrictions placed upon his liberties and pleasures by the New Hampshire authorities.

For once, therefore, the family fortune has proved ineffective in procuring for this homicidal lunatic the exemptions and favors that are denied to members of his class who do not possess or command as much money as he. It will, of course, be able to exhaust all the many possibilities for delay provided by the law, but that is a minor discrimination and more easily tolerable than would be what might be called affirmative or positive efficacy.

A Logical Slip Somewhere.

Dr. ANNA SHAW's expression of surprise that people should frequently seek "an old maid's views on matrimony"—meaning herself by that sometimes resented appellation—was, it is safe to assume, merely academic or rhetorical. Experience, now somewhat prolonged, must have taught her the existence of a general and special, though perhaps not as generally and specially respectful, interest in the opinions on this subject of the class she so amiably and intelligently represents. She might plausibly contend, too, and when she speaks her mind right out presumably does, that the "old maid," studying the subject of matrimony as it were at large, may sometimes attain sounder conclusions than does a married sister who, as is almost inevitable, attaches too much weight to a single marital adventure—her own.

This hypothesis of old-maidenly superiority, however, is not very well supported when Dr. SHAW asserts, as according to report she apparently does, that the permanence of the marriage tie and the contentment with which it is endured depend upon the formula used by the official conjugator. Of the many bonds fastened by herself, she is quoted as saying, not one ever broke or was broken, and this she ascribes to the fact that her "service" is not only short, but is adjusted to suit individual cases and never imposes any obligation that cannot and shouldn't be met.

Many an Alderman and Justice of the Peace does the same thing, with results—well, not so satisfactory. It is more than doubtful, too, whether many brides and bridegrooms give much thought to, or clearly understand, at the critical moment, the questions to which they answer "I do" and "I will." Many admit having been in a sort of daze, just then, what with nervousness, excitement, and a subconscious realization of the big chances they were taking, and the probability is not large that the presence or absence of an "obey" or anything else made much difference in their subsequent careers.

Our Flag as Seen by Our President.

President WILSON performed on Monday the difficult task of putting into a Flag Day speech something fresh, if not exciting, new in substance, and couched in such and sufficiently epigrammatic to make probable its lingering in a good many memories as a fine statement of what every patriotic American hopes is and will remain the truth.

The President sharply reprehended the braggart's use of the flag, to the just offending of foreign sensibilities, but there was nothing of "peace at any price" in what he said about it, and there was an undertone of warning, calm and clear, when at the emotional climax of his oratory he declared himself the temporary representative of "a great nation that does what it pleases with its own affairs, and pleases to do justice and assert the rights of mankind wherever this flag is unfurled."

That was admirably put, except, possibly, from the standpoint of those who fear too much the anxieties and responsibilities which acceptance of the obligations involved in the acknowledgment of power so often brings to nations as to individuals. The President's epigram will be viewed a bit askance by the people who see "our own business" and the minding thereof only in activities concerning immediate, selfish interests. Others will cordially assent to the contention that the flag symbolizes more than that, or ought to do so.

Why Paris Suffers from Water.

For explanation of the many and disastrous subsidences of streets and buildings that have followed this week's unusually heavy rainfall in Paris, as they did to a less but still serious extent the inundation by the Seine a few years ago, one must probably look to the fact that the city is not only a very old one, but that its people have for many generations been taking all sorts of liberties with its site.

Much of the ground on which Paris stands is not only of the sort called "made," but it has been remade time and again, as ideas as to municipal necessities and conveniences have changed. All this has seriously interfered with whatever of homogeneity and solidity the soil may have had originally. Moreover, extensive quarrying and tunneling operations have been carried on under the city for many centuries to get for building material the easily worked stone found there, and the result is the existence of a vast system of forgotten or neglected caverns—the "catacombs" of which the older French romancers made such effective use. In addition, the sewers of Paris are made larger than those of most other cities, in order that there may be room in them for the various conduits which elsewhere are apt to have each its separate trench, solidly filled in.

These are conditions which give to sudden invasion by large quantities of water much disturbing power. There are parts of New York where exceptionally heavy rains and exceptionally high tides have effects like those reported from Paris, and it will be well to bear them in mind as the work of undermining streets and buildings with new subways continues.

PULLMAN CAR PORTERS

Would Not Seek Tips If Paid Enough Wages.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a dispatch from San Francisco, Mr. Dean, General Manager of the Pullman Company, is quoted as saying to the State Railroad Commission:

> You cannot stop tipping when the public can get better service by tips. It is human nature to bid for good service.

Is it common to tip Pullman conductors? Is it common to tip regular train conductors? No. These people get wages enough to live on. They are self-respecting and respected. They do not need tips and do not expect them.

The statement of the Pullman Company's General Manager savors of hypocrisy. The solution of the tipping evil on Pullman cars is simply to employ men of the class of conductors and pay them accordingly. There is nothing inherently humiliating or degrading about the work of a Pullman porter. If enough pay were offered no self-respecting man would object to the job any more than to being a conductor. As a matter of fact conductors even now are always doing, voluntarily, the little helpful acts for passengers that porters do.

Poverty can certainly not be pleaded as an excuse by the Pullman Company. The business of the company has been immensely profitable. It has issued extra dividends to its stockholders, it has cut "melons," and it is now paying handsome regular dividends.

The people who ride on Pullman cars would not be very anxious for lower rates if the company gave the service that it ought to give, and it can give good service if it is willing to pay good wages to competent porters.

L. G.

New York, June 13, 1914.

The Free Exercise of Religion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The attention of our ill-advised friends, the Knights of Columbus, who are maintaining an agitation against the appointment of Mayor Nathan of Rome as Italy's representative to the Panama Exposition and protesting against his alleged criticism of the Pope, should be directed to the following paragraph in the Constitution of the United States:

> Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof.

The wise men who framed that paragraph followed the motive for our national being "to form a more perfect union * * * insure domestic tranquillity * * * promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity."

"Domestic tranquillity" cannot be maintained nor the "blessings of liberty" safeguarded if religious agitation is exploited and racial prejudices be permitted in a country whose Constitution is specifically framed with the purpose of disapproving such contingencies.

H. H.

New York, June 10, 1914.

Free Speech Forums.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Does it not seem that it is for the interests of law and order that each town or village should maintain a free speech forum? When it is found that angry or careless talk does not make converts, will not people learn by practice, if they are interested in any opinion, to collect their thoughts in orderly fashion and express them in a persuasive manner? That effort, in itself, will be an education to the person making it, and although at first many childish, irrelevant, and vulgar things may be said, at least there will be growth, and the great advantage of comparing differing points of view.

There is no ignorance so great as that of the man who thinks he "knows it all" already and wishes no new light. And when men feel they may speak freely, without being knocked on the head, they will by degrees try to have something worth saying, in a manner that will win a hearing.

ANNIE W. GOULD.

New York, June 15, 1914.

Engraving of 44 American Authors.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Our Mount Vernon (N. Y.) Public Library has been presented with a large steel engraving of a group of American authors, published about forty years ago and containing forty-four figures of the men and women at their prime. Of course, most of them have gone. The key connecting the names with the portraits, which was printed on a separate sheet and merely outlined, has been lost, and we ask: Who can lend us a key that may be copied on tracing cloth and thus restore the usefulness of the picture?

J. S. LATIMER.

Mount Vernon, N. Y., June 15, 1914.

SUPERFLUOUS MONEY.

New Treasury Ruling Hinders Contraction of Currency.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The condition stated under the heading "When Money Is a Drug," in your Wall Street Topics recently, should be studied in connection with the recent ruling of the Treasury Department that the expense of having national bank notes redeemed should be borne by the banks forwarding them for redemption. Incidentally such a ruling seems contrary to law. Serious as this feature is, it is aside from the point that I now wish to make. The mere question of whether the bank which issues currency or the one which desires to have it redeemed and converted into legal money should bear the attending expense in itself is of no special interest to the general public, but the application of the monetary principles involved is of great importance.

The chaos into which our monetary system had gravitated and which we expect to overcome by our elaborate, expensive, and almost revolutionary reserve system was largely caused by the lack of elasticity in our currency system. Elasticity means power to contract as well as to expand. To indicate the effects of the inability to have proper contraction and to overcome the effects of money being a drug in the market high authorities can be quoted.

Does it not stand to reason that when currency is overabundant and accumulates in the money centres banks should be encouraged to forward for redemption and retirement as many of the national bank notes as possible? Instead of being encouraged to do so, they are under the recent ruling penalized by being made to bear extra and apparently an unlawful expense in doing what is a public service. It does seem as if our financial authorities were obsessed with the idea that what is needed at all time is money, and more money, regardless of the actual needs of business. When money is tight, scarce, and expensive to get, let us have an explanation to enable us to do business without stress, pinch, and loss; on the other hand, when money is overabundant let us facilitate the retirement of a portion of it and not discourage it as is now being done.

ROBERT D. KENT.

Passaic, N. J., June 13, 1914.

ARRESTED IN BATHING SUITS.

Coney Island Police Did Not Allow Prisoners to Dress.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At Coney Island yesterday three of my friends were arrested while crossing Surf Avenue at Thirty-third Street, Sea Gate, because they were attired in bathing suits. These were not one-piece suits.

They were not given any opportunity to put on any other clothes, although they were stopping at a hotel at Thirty-third Street and Surf Avenue, just across the street from where they were arrested. They were hustled, jostled, pushed, and pummeled along and handled in a brutal manner, although they showed no signs of resistance of any kind, and they were marched to a patrol wagon which was three blocks away and brought to the station house.

Although they were very wet and in their bare feet, they were immediately thrown into cold cells, which were paved with concrete or some such substance.

They stood that way, wet and in their bare feet, in these cold and damp cells for several hours until I brought them some clothes. Having no facilities for drying themselves, they were compelled to put them on over their damp bodies.

Prior to the time when I was able to bring them their clothes, they were suffering from acute chills, and the dampness, combined with the low temperature of the cells, and their contact in their bare wet feet with the stone floor caused them to suffer exceedingly.

This morning all of the boys are suffering from severe colds, which, were it not for the prompt treatment received at home after they were bailed out very late in the evening, would probably have developed into pneumonia.

When I brought the boys their clothes I saw them and the others who were arrested in their bathing suits, about six in each cell, some standing on the iron door in order to keep their bare feet off the floor and others taking their bathing shirts off their backs in order to stand on them and remaining naked except for their tights.

I am informed that some of the boys, not having any friends in Coney Island and no money, being only in their bathing suits, were there in the same cells without any other clothing all night.

BENJAMIN KESSLER.

Brooklyn, N. Y., June 15, 1914.

Judge Coxe's Patent Ruling.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Nobody in this vale of tears and other discomforts that I have ever heard of will offer the slightest objection to a noiseless automobile horn, which will prove effective, but there will be several who will object to the decision of Judge Coxe of the United States Circuit Court against a company that manufactures a horn which is anything but noiseless, largely on the ground that a noise is not patentable. Of course, a noise is not patentable; neither, is a speed of 1,000 miles an hour patentable, nor a light of 40,000,000 candle power, nor a wireless message to the moon, nor a photograph by telephone, nor a perpetual motion, but the machinery or other devices which could produce such results would be very easily and immediately patentable, and Judge Coxe's decision seems to have entirely overlooked this very apparent fact.

The horn people have no patent on the noise their horn makes, but they do have a patent on the device producing the noise, and that should be sufficiently patentable to stand. I am not conversant with the details of patent law, but, as far as I know, it is causes, not effects, that are patentable. According to Judge Coxe's decision effects are patentable, and if this stands in law we are on the verge of some extraordinary patents, and the Patent Office will have to add several acres of space to its already crowded quarters to accommodate the inventors developed under the Coxe ruling.

W. J. L.

New York, June 10, 1914.

Trolley Trips Near New York.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I desire to congratulate Sarah Comstock, through you, on her articles appearing in your Sunday issue, "Historical Points and Trolley Trips Around New York."

For reasons personal to myself I have not read THE SUNDAY TIMES for a number of years. However, about three weeks ago I purchased one, and every Sunday since my wife and I have been taking the trips she describes and find them extremely accurate as to detail, as well as most interesting. Not only that, but a number of my friends are going to buy THE TIMES and take the trips she describes.

I hope that you will give us a few trips through New Jersey before the articles end; also points of interest along the trolley to New Haven, as well as the fare.

HARRY HEYWARD.

New York, June 15, 1914.

Another Actor Has LL. D.

In re the comment upon the decoration of Wilton Lackaye in a recent issue of THE TIMES, "the recognition of Mr. Lackaye by his Alma Mater is said to be the first time in this country that an honorary degree has been conferred upon an actor." On the 11th of June Haverford College conferred upon David Bispham the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws in recognition for his work in behalf of education and art. David Bispham, who is an actor, is also an opera singer and an oratorio, lieder, and ballad singer.

EMILIE FRANCES BAUER.

New York, June 15, 1914.

A WOMAN'S COLLEGE.

Constantinople Institution Is Comparable With Vassar.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The news cabled from Constantinople in regard to the dedication in that city of five new buildings at the Woman's College, given by generous American friends, has aroused a widespread interest. Constantinople College is a chartered American college, established more than forty years ago as a high school on a broad and permanent basis, for the liberal education of the girls of the Near East. Under the direction of Dr. Mary Mills Patrick, assisted by an able corps of American women from our leading colleges and universities, this institution has offered a complete collegiate course of study since 1890, and more than 275 young women have been graduated from this American college at Constantinople with the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

The language of the college is English. The curriculum corresponds to that of Wellesley or Vassar. The life of the students in the college is in every respect like that of students in our colleges of the Western World. The student body represents all the nationalities of the Western Orient—Turks, Armenians, Greeks, Bulgarians, Rumanians, Russians, and girls from Persia, Syria, Egypt, the islands of the Mediterranean, and practically every Province or State of Southeastern Europe and Western Asia. The class which has just completed the course included eight Armenians, six Bulgarians, five Greeks, three Turks, and two Hebrews. This is a fair sample of the cosmopolitan classes at Constantinople College. The total enrollment for the year just ended was 280. Fifteen nationalities were registered. These facts speak for themselves. No institution for the higher learning has a wider sphere or influence than has this single college for women so well established on the shores of the Bosporus.

During the Easter vacation this Spring the college was transferred from its old site at Scutari to Arnautkeuy, six miles above the Golden Horn, on the European side of the Bosporus. Here, on a splendid piece of property covering fifty-four acres, there is room for the development of several plans which are designed to meet the present demands for the education of women in the Near East. It is not generally known that the Ottoman Government is most favorable to the intellectual and moral training that is given by our American educators, and because of the standard set by this American college young women graduates of this institution are much in demand for teachers in the schools for Turkish girls.

Government scholarships have been founded at the college for the special purpose of fitting young women to take charge of Government schools, and training in the several branches of domestic science and in physical development is particularly desired not only by the Turks but by all the students at the college. To this end the Trustees have already initiated several courses in household economics, and are sending out this year a woman to be at the head of this department, Miss Margaret B. Stanton, who will further develop this general subject. The department of physical education, also, is beginning to be well built up, and under the able direction of Miss Mary Wallace Weir has, during the last two years, created a growing interest in this side of education. These two fields of work, intended primarily to train teachers for the elementary schools of Turkey and the Balkans, form with the more technical courses for the equipment of the teacher in the science of pedagogics the basis of a graduate school to be known as the School of Education. One of the buildings in the general scheme for the new college at Arnautkeuy will be devoted to the work of this school for the special training of teachers. It will be in the course of a few years, if adequately endowed, the Teachers College of the Near East.

The present intellectual and social awakening of the Turkish people is largely due to the enlightening influence of women educated under American auspices. It is the far-reaching effect of this great work that has called forth the magnificent benefactions that have made Constantinople College what it is today. And it will be to this further liberal support of this great enterprise that more rapid advancement shall be made by the people of the Near East.

SUSAN H. OLMSTEAD,
Assistant to the President of Constantinople College.

New York, June 16, 1914.

GRASSES AND THE SUBWAY.

A poet met a poet in the Pennsy station flow;
One had come from God's wide land, the other yearned to go.
Said the Comer to the Goer, "I'm here to sing of din,
Of the city in her beauty and the city in her sin.

"I want to catch the sun-flash on a scraper-cañon tip,
And the yellow-gleaming night-beams in a flushing-engine's drip;
I want to sing of smoke-stacks, stretching out their smoky wings,
To the corruscated sky-line that the blinking daylight brings.

"I want to hear the Subway roaring anthems to the damned,
And the tom-tom of its truck-wheels when the elevated's jammed;
To mingle in the passing of the pushing, eager throng,
Mark the shuffle of their foot-steps for the music of my song."

The Goer smiled a weary smile, and stroked his shaven chin,
Said he, "There is no music in this gray, sad city's din.
I was born and bred within it, and I know it like a book,
And all its thousand wonders are not worth a purling brook.

"I want to sing of prairies, and the silent forest heart,
Of storms and burning sunshine, when the gray-green night-mists part;
I want to see the fresh sod, wounded by the plow-share's thrust,
And know the silent tragedy of wheat-fields struck with rust."

The Comer smiled in pity as he shook the Goer's hand:
"Pardner, there's not much of music out in God's green land—
I've spent my life a-listening to the little hermit thrush,
But I'd trade a thousand songs of his for Broadway's morning rush."

Then they said "God speed" and parted, and each went on his way,
The Goer from the city and the Comer there to stay.
It was just a half year later, in a monthly, side by side,
That I read a song called "Grasses," and one called "The Subway Tide."

Both were pulsed with the joy of a life too sweet to be—
Of things man often dreams of but seldom seems to see.
But the Comer sang of God's wide land and of the hermit thrush,
And the Goer sang of sky-scrapers, and of Broadway's morning rush!

ADDISON LEWIS.

$500,000,000 A YEAR COST OF ILLITERACY

P. P. Claxton, Education Commissioner, Says Ignorance Menaces Government.

URGE TUITION FOR WORKERS

Resolutions at Conference Call on Industrial Managers to Establish Elementary Classes.

The rapid increase in adult illiteracy not only is costing an economic loss of $500,000,000 a year in the United States, but has become a menace to representative government, according to P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, who spoke at the Industrial League Conference on Adult illiteracy yesterday in the Woolworth Building.

The conference formally set forth its belief that if industrial managers were fully cognizant of the degree of illiteracy existing among adults they would co-operate with the public school authorities in the establishment of classes to be held in factories, stores, construction camps and elsewhere in working hours in the daytime without loss of pay, for instruction in reading, writing and speaking. Resolutions were passed, calling on State Boards of Education, Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade, individual managers, and others to help in bringing about such instruction.

P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, said that the census of 1910 showed there were more than 5,500,000 persons in the United States, ten years and more, unable to read or write. In the Southern States, he said, a large percentage of the native born whites were unable to read and write. In certain counties in the South 40 per cent. of the voters were unable to read the ballot and sign their names. The number of illiterate negroes in this country, according to Commissioner Claxton, was 2,250,000, and most of these were adults.

The number of illiterates in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut was now 313,100 more than twenty years ago, Commissioner Claxton said, while the number in the southeastern group of the Southern States had been decreased by 600,884. The increase of illiteracy in the Eastern States, and particularly in New York, he attributed to the constantly growing influx of foreigners. He added:

"We have now before Congress a bill to require the Commissioner of Education, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, to investigate the methods that have been and are now being used in this country and in foreign countries in teaching illiterate men and women to read and write.

"You have in this State 406,020 adults unable to read and write. A large part of them are foreigners. Consider what this means from an economic standpoint. In the country at large the difference in the productive power of those who can read and write and those who are illiterate is something like $100 a year. I believe this is a most conservative estimate. In underproduction this means to the whole country a loss each year of $500,000,000, to New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut $50,000,000, and to New York alone $40,000,000.

"Some ask if we can educate these people. In Rowan County, Ky., men and women 40 and 50 years old have been taught to read and write after a series of ten lessons. Some as old as 80 learned to read and write. In New York City a certain manufacturing establishment has shown what can be done for illiterate employes, with the co-operation of the public schools."

In this country, where everything depended on the intelligence of the workers, it was considered strange by Commissioner Claxton that there should be something like seventy illiterates out of every 1,000 population, whereas in Germany, Scandanavia, and other European countries there were about three in every 1,000.

Arthur C. Dean, Chief of the Division of Vocational Education of the New York State Department of Education, said the illiterate workers should receive a fundamental education first and a vocational or industrial training later. He thought the State should recognize that the problem of illiteracy was its own and not the problem of the municipality, the village, or the school district. He suggested that the Bureau of Immigration could help in the war against illiteracy by furnishing the names, ages, and addresses of foreign families destined to different school districts.

Charles D. Hine, Secretary of the Connecticut Board of Education, was Chairman of the conference. Some of the other speakers were Samuel J. Slawson, Superintendent of Schools, Stamford, Conn.; Mrs. Marian Clark, Chief Investigator, Bureau Industries and Immigration, New York State Department of Labor; Anna C. Hedges, consultant, Industrial Education, and Lizzie E. Rector, Principal Public School No. 4.

UNVEIL FRANKLIN STATUE.

Beck Stirs Crowd, Likens Philadelphia to Gulliver Bound.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.—James M. Beck, former Attorney General of the United States, stirred an audience at the University of Pennsylvania this afternoon, when, in an address at the unveiling of a new Franklin memorial statue he turned suddenly from his subject and attacked the political system, which, he said, has left Philadelphia "a city of wasted opportunities."

"In proportion to what Philadelphia might have been," Mr. Beck said, "it is a city of wasted opportunities. With an inefficient and archaic form of Government, and at times dominated by the most sordid of grafters, it has always reminded me of Gulliver bound down to ethe earth by petty Lilliputians."

Mr. Beck was the chief orator at the combined class day and Franklin day of the university graduation week. His address was delivered at the unveiling of a bronze figure of Franklin as a youth, given by the class of '04, and executed by R. Tait McKenzie. In lauding Franklin Mr. Beck said:

"Oh, for a breath of Franklin's sanity and common sense in this hysterical generation, when the whole world seems topsyturvy, when many classes are in revolt against the institutions which make for stability, when women are growing masculine in the frenzied and violent advocacy of new privileges and men are becoming feminine in submitting to intolerable wrongs, when the councils of men are darkened with vain imaginings and legislators, administrators, and, alas! even Judges are fleeing in abject cowardice before the rising dust of an advancing windstorm.

"Fran

JUDGE HORNBLOWER DIES IN 64TH YEAR

Member of New York Court of Appeals Expires at Summer Home After Long Illness.

A WRITER AND LECTURER

Ex-President of State Bar Association and Cleveland's Nominee for United States Supreme Court.

LITCHFIELD, Conn., June 16.—William Butler Hornblower, Associate Judge of the New York Court of Appeals, died at his Summer home here at 1:07 o'clock this morning of myocarditis. He had been ill for a long time, and several times in the last few weeks his condition was so grave that death was expected. His wonderful vitality, however, helped him to stave off what the doctors believed was inevitable until today.

Judge William Butler Hornblower was born in Paterson, N. J., on May 13, 1851, and was 64 years old. He came of distinguished ancestry. His great-grandfather was a member of the Continental Congress. his grandfather was Chief Justice Joseph C. Hornblower of New Jersey, and his father, the Rev. William Henry Hornblower of the class of '38 at Princeton University, was for twenty-seven years pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Paterson. Later he was Professor of Sacred Rhetoric at the Wesleyan Theological Seminary at Allegheny, Penn. Dr. Hornblower was a Republican, and was one of the electors for Lincoln and Hamlin in 1860 and a stanch anti-slavery advocate.

Judge Hornblower received his elementary education at the school of the late Prof. George D. Quackenbos in this city, and entered Princeton with the class of '73. He was a fine student, and won the class prize and was the belles lettres orator of his class at commencement. After receiving the degree of A. B., Judge Hornblower entered the Columbia Law School, and was graduated with the class of '75, receiving the degree of LL. B. While studying at the Law School he entered the law office of Carter & Eaton, bankruptcy specialists, and also took the degree of A. M. at Princeton University.

During his college years he became deeply interested in constitutional law, his attention being drawn to it by the discussions over the impeachment of President Johnson and by the laws passed by Congress during the reconstruction period. His studies led him to change from the political faith in which he had been brought up and he became a Democrat.

Two years after entering the offices of Carter & Eaton he was made a member of the firm. The senior members were averse to trying cases in court, and Judge Hornblower was delegated to take care of this end of the business. His forensic career gave him the acquaintances among bench and bar that were so necessary to his success in after life.

In 1890 Gov. Hill appointed him a member of the commission created by act of Legislature to make amendments to the State Constitution Judiciary Article, and his work in this connection brought him into further favorable notice.

President Cleveland in 1893, during a recess of Congress, appointed Judge Hornblower to the United States Supreme Court to succeed the late Justice Blatchford. This appointment led to a bitter political fight, and was never confirmed. The Senators from New York, Murphy and Hill, opposed it, and ultimately it was rejected by the United States Senate. Their opposition was in revenge for Judge Hornblower's work in defeating Judge Maynard for election to the Court of Appeals in the same year. Judge Hornblower led the Democratic revolt against Maynard because of his actions while a member of the legal department of Gov. Hill.

"Mr. Hornblower," said Frederic R. Coudert, when the President's appointment was made public, "is an excellent lawyer, an honorable man, and possesses the judicial mind. His appointment will do credit to the President."

"If President Cleveland had sifted the whole bar of New York," said Maurice Untermyer, "he could not have made a more fitting or a better selection. Mr. Hornblower is a man of the highest social and professional standing. Of his ability there is no necessity for me to speak."

In 1904 Judge Hornblower was elected President of the New York Bar Association, and the Legislature appointed him a member of the Board of Statutory Consolidation, which examined and revised all the general laws of the State from the year 1777, and reported to the Legislature in 1909 the consolidated laws, which comprise the entire laws of the State up to that year. In this work of consolidation Judge Hornblower was associated with the late Justice Landon of the New York Supreme Court, with John R. Milburn, Adelbert Moot, and Judge Rodenbeck of Rochester. The work was done without compensation and as a duty to the bar and State of New York.

In 1907 Judge Hornblower formed the law firm of Hornblower, Miller & Potter of 25 Broad Street, this city. He resigned from the firm when Gov. Glynn appointed him Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals on Feb. 2 of this year. His son, George Sandford Hornblower, represents the family in the firm.

The Governor stated that Judge Hornblower had not been a candidate for this appointment, and that he had chosen him after considering candidates offered by several political parties. The nomination was unanimously confirmed by the Senate.

During Judge Hornblower's career as a lawyer he had many distinguished clients. Among them were the New York Central Railroad Company, the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad Company, the New York Life Insurance Company, the New York Security and Trust Company, and the New York & New England Railroad Company.

Judge Hornblower's writings and lectures met with the highest commendation. Among these are "Conflict Between Federal and State Decisions," "The Legal Status of the Indian," an address before the American Bar Association, and his lecture before the Columbia Law School on "The Appellate Courts."

Judge Hornblower was twice married. In 1882 he married Miss Susan Sandford, daughter of William E. Sandford of New Haven, who died in 1886. She was the mother of the late W. and George S. Hornblower, who were graduated from Princeton in 1904, and of Susan B. Hornblower, who died in 1900. His second marriage was to Mrs. Emily Sandford Nelson, the widow of Lieut. Col. A. D. Nelson, U. S. A.

Judge Hornblower was socially prominent, and was a member of the American Bar Association, the New York State Bar Association, the Sons of the Revolution, the University, Princeton, Century, Metropolitan, Manhattan, City, Reform, and Riding Clubs.

Judge Hornblower's body reached this city last night from Litchfield, Conn., at 8:51 o'clock. Accompanying the body was the widow, his son, George S. Hornblower, and Mr. and Mrs. Morris W. Seymour. The coffin was taken to a mortuary vault, from which it will be removed Thursday to the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church at Seventy-third Street, where the funeral will be held on Friday at 10 o'clock. The interment will be at Woodlawn Cemetery.

JUDGE BARTLETT'S TRIBUTE.

His Associate a Broad-Minded and Accomplished Lawyer.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 16.—At the opening of the session of the Court of Appeals today Chief Judge Willard Bartlett announced the death of Associate Judge William B. Hornblower, paying a tribute to the dead in which he said:

"His career in the practice of law was one of steadily advancing success in the broadest fields of professional endeavor, until he ranked as one of the acknowledged leaders of the New York bar at the time of his appointment to this bench.

"He was destined to preside only one week of judicial service here, but in that week all of his associates realized that only time and health were necessary to enlarge the distinction which he had deservedly attained at the bar by the attainment of equal distinction as a Judge. Although we had the benefit of his advice in the decision of twenty appeals, it so happened that he was not called upon to write a single opinion, a matter of sincere regret to those who were acquainted with his facility and lucidity of expression.

"It must ever be a source of profound regret that the court has so soon been deprived of the aid which the broad-minded and accomplished lawyer would have rendered to the State in the capacity of a great Judge."

The court will adjourn Thursday to enable its members to attend the funeral on the following day.

SECRET WEDDING REVEALED

J. A. Singer, Columbia Graduate, and Miss McCullough Wed Dec. 10.

It became known yesterday that Miss Marguerite McCullogh of 49 James Street, Newark, N. J., whose wedding to James A. Singer of West Hoboken was supposed to take place in Newark today, is already Mrs. Singer, the ceremony having been performed in Newark on Dec. 10 last by the Right Rev. Mgr. Whelan of St. Patrick's Cathedral. Mrs. Singer confided the secret to her parents a week ago, when her mother insisted the invitations for the ceremony be sent out immediately, as the time was getting short.

Mrs. Singer had kept the wedding ring concealed, and showed it to her mother when she told the secret. The following night the parents of the bride took dinner with the young couple at the Hotel Biltmore, New York, and after the dinner Mr. and Mrs. Singer left for the Thousand Islands on a honeymoon trip. They will reside at 312 Stevens Street, West Hoboken, on their return.

Mr. Singer is a Columbia Law School graduate, and is taking a post-graduate course there.

WEDDED IN WILLIAMSTOWN.

Dr. Donald Bunker Sinclair Married to Miss Harriette H. Doughty.

The wedding of Dr. Donald Bunker Sinclair, a son of the late Mr. and Mrs. John Sinclair, and Miss Harriette Hart Doughty, the daughter of Mrs. William Howard Doughty of The Knolls, Williamstown, Mass., took place at noon yesterday in the First Congregational Church at Williamstown, Mass. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. John Dyneu and the Rev. Dr. J. Ross Stevenson of New York.

Miss Doughty had her sister, Miss Alice Crosby Doughty, as her maid of honor, and the other attendants were Mrs. E. Crosby Doughty and the Misses Marjorie T. Sinclair, Eleanor C. Lindley, Eleanor R. Townsend, Alice A. Hopkins, and Sally W. Bliss.

William L. Nicoll was Mr. Sinclair's best man, and the ushers were Archer C. Sinclair, Ralston Doughty, Robert R. Hinton, Jr., Robert W. Wigton, W. Van Norton, Barclay Parsons, Jr., Dr. Hebert N. Vermilye, Dr. Robert E. Seibels, and Dr. Harry L. Alexander.

MISS WILDE'S WEDDING.

Attendants for Her Marriage to Earl J. Moon on June 24.

Miss Dorothy Wilde, whose marriage to Earl Joseph Moon of St. Louis will take place on Wednesday, June 24, in St. Thomas's Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street, has decided upon her attendants. Her matron of honor will be her elder sister, the Princess Dentice di Frasso of Italy, who is arriving on Friday, and the other attendants are to be Mrs. John de Koven Bowen of Chicago, who was Miss Elizabeth Winthrop Stevens; Mrs. Herbert C. Sierck, who was Miss Marjorie Noyes, and at whose respective weddings Miss Wilde was a bridesmaid, and the Misses Hilda Hiss, Mildred Dodge and Abby Morrison.

Miss Wilde will give a dinner on Tuesday evening before the wedding at the St. Regis for the entire bridal party and this will take the place of the bridesmaids' luncheon and the bachelor dinner.

The wedding ceremony will take place at 4:30 o'clock. There will be a full choral service, and the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, rector of the church, and the Rev. Dr. Frank German, rector of St. Thomas's Church at Mamaroneck, will officiate. A small reception will be held at 5 o'clock in the ballroom suite of the St. Regis.

Mr. Moon will have his brother-in-law, Stewart McDonald, as his best man. Mr. and Mrs. Moon will sail shortly after their wedding to spend some time abroad, and on their return will live in St. Louis.

WM. J. KITCHENER MARRIES.

Relative of Lord Kitchener Weds Mrs. Josephine P. de Ancizar.

The marriage of William J. Kitchener, a second cousin of Lord Kitchener, and Mrs. Josephine P. de Ancizar took place in a bower of roses and palms at 12:30 yesterday afternoon at the residence of the bride, 318 West 100th Street. The Rev. Arthur H. Judge of St. Matthew's Church performed the ceremony.

The bride wore a gown of lavender chiffon topped by a hat to match in tulle, and carried a shower of bride roses. She walked with her brother-in-law, William C. Betts. Mr. Kitchener's best man was his son, William J. Kitchener, jr. There were no other attendants.

Mr. and Mrs. Kitchener have gone on a tour of Canada, and on their return will live at 318 West 100th Street.

WED ON LAUREL LODGE LAWN.

Miss M. F. Welles Married to Dr. Lewis C. Ecker at Northport.

NORTHPORT, L. I., June 16.—Miss Marguerite Fitch Welles, only daughter of John L. Welles of Brooklyn, was married at 11:30 today to Dr. Lewis C. Ecker of Washington, D. C. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Joseph Dunn Berrell, pastor of the Classon Avenue Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn, an intimate friend of the bride's father, on the lawn of Laurel Lodge, the Summer home of the Welleses at this place. The bridal couple stood under an arch of laurel, with a background of evergreen trees.

The bride wore a gown of hand embroidered organdie witout even a veil, and carried a bouquet of white peonies. She was unattended. She is a graduate of the Adelphi Academy of Brooklyn, and was President of her class. A number of classmates formed a line on either side of the path leading from the house to the lawn, through which the bride and bridegroom passed.

Miss Steiner Weds William Schiff.

The marriage of Miss Eugenie Arnold Steiner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Terry Steiner, and William Schiff took place yesterday at the home of the bride's parents, Stonehurst, Lawrence, L. I. The Rev. Dr. E. Fresch of Far Rockaway officiated. The bride was gowned in white satin and tulle. Miss Marjorie Cohn was maid of honor, and the Misses Alice Steiner and Edna Schiff were flower girls. Frank Solomon was best man, and the ushers were Edward King, Harold Steiner, Herbert Schiff, and De Witt Rosenheim. Mr. and Mrs. Schiff started last evening for a honeymoon in Canada.

Wassman-Ashner Wedding.

The marriage of Miss Gertrude Ashner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isidore Ashner of 210 Riverside Drive, and Elmer E. Wassman was performed yesterday at the bride's home by the bride's uncle, Dr. Stephen S. Wise. The bride's gown was white chiffon taffeta and net and she wore a lace cap once worn by her grandmother. After a honeymoon in the South and in the Adirondacks, Mr. and Mrs. Wassman will reside in New York.

HOUGHTON—HARRIS.

Dr. Charles Delamater Vail and Mrs. Vail of Geneva, N. Y., announce the engagement of Mrs. Vail's daughter, Miss Laura Houghton, to Ieuan Harris, a son of Mr. and Mrs. William R. Harris of Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y. The bride is a niece of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bell of New York.

STORK RAINS TWINS ON THIS HOSPITAL

Four Sets Are Born in Sixteen Hours in East Side Maternity Hospital.

ALL HAVE LUSTY LUNGS

And They and Their Mothers Are Doing Well—Fathers Take the News Calmly.

In the Jewish Maternity Hospital at 270 East Broadway they are convinced that the gift of prophecy has been bestowed on the head nurse. Several days ago she predicted to Supt. Arnow that there was a busy week ahead. Her forecast has been more than justified, for between 2:30 o'clock on Monday afternoon and 6 o'clock yesterday morning the stork delivered four sets of lusty lunged twins at the institution.

The official record shows that the stork paid his first visit at exactly 2:31 o'clock on Monday afternoon. He brought a boy and a girl to Mrs. Rose Goldstein, who is 22 years old and is the wife of Morris Goldstein, a tailor of 28 Rutger Street. The next pair, a boy and a girl, were born to Mrs. Yetta Goldstein. She lives with her husband, Isadore, a tailor, at 122 Cherry Street. Then Mrs. Sarah Birenbaum, whose husband, Max, is a furrier at 141 East Broadway, gave birth to two fine girls at 9:20 o'clock on Monday night. The last twins were born to Mrs. Sarah Harmon yesterday morning. She is only 19 years old and is the wife of Daniel Harmon, who lives at 222 Cherry Street. Her children are both boys.

Yesterday afternoon four proud fathers, who called to find out whether "the baby" had arrived, were told that "the babies" and their mothers were doing well. They took the news of the stork's generosity calmly, the hospital authorities said.

"Babies!" said Supt. Arnow last night. "We have enough for a baby show, and, more than that, we have several prize-winners here."

700 CHILDREN IN PAGEANT.

Benefit for Hospital in Carnegie Hall Next Saturday.

Seven hundred children are rehearsing daily in Bronx public libraries and churches for the production of a historical and musical pageant, which will be given in Carnegie Hall, Seventh Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, for the benefit of the Bronx Maternity Hospital, on Saturday evening.

The children will be dressed in costumes of the periods they will represent. The first scene will show Columbus before Isabella at the Royal Court of Spain. In rapid succession and chronological order will follow scenes from the "Domain of the Red Man, Puritan Life, and Colonial Days." A living flag will be presented by a group of 300 girls. Then will follow the Dominion of Columbus and Uncle Sam. There will also be scenes from Western life. Three hundred other children will take part in dances.

Tickets may be obtained from the school children of the Bronx or in the office of the Bronx Maternity Hospital, 830 Westchester Avenue.

SOCIAL NOTES.

The wedding of Miss Olga Bankin, formerly of Flushing, L. I., and Herbert Flemming of London, England, will take place at St. Mary's Church, Berkley, Somerset, England, on Saturday at 10 o'clock, and will be followed by a luncheon at Berkley House, the home of the bride's aunt, Mrs. Henderson.

Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Bangs and their family of West Seventy-third Street will spend the Summer at the Gables, Saranac, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. William Dulles and their family, who were at the Gotham last Winter sailed on the Vaterland yesterday, to remain abroad until Sept. 15.

The wedding of Miss Marjory Bruce Stuart, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clarence Stuart of New York, and Charles Evans Hughes, Jr., son of Associate Justice E. Hughes of the Supreme Court, will take place at 12:30 today in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, Morningside Heights. Associate Justice Hughes and Mrs. Hughes are at Bretton Hall.

The opening dance or the Summer Club, organized by Miss Annabella Oliphaut, took place at the Plaza last night, and there were rooms for cards as well as dancing.

Mrs. William Lowe Rice, who is in town from Southampton, gave a dinner last night for a few friends in the Plaza Summer Garden.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Pearsall of Washington, D. C., are at Black Rock, near Bridgeport, Conn., for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Richmond P. Hobson (Miss Grizelda Hull) of Washington, D. C., are at Tuxedo, visiting Mrs. Hobson's mother, Mrs. George H. Hull.

The marriage of Miss Mildred Mackenzie and Archibald E. R. M. Eadie will take place today in the Madison Square Presbyterian Church. The reception will be held at Delmonico's.

Miss Georgiana Kirk of Brooklyn and William J. McComb of New York will be married this evening in Christ Church, Bedford Avenue and Clymer Street, Brooklyn.

Miss Hermine Hambrock and Constantine Tossenas will be married this evening at 8 o'clock in the Grace Lutheran Church, and the reception will be at the Hotel Maseille, Broadway and 103d Street.

Mrs. W. Lanier Washington will leave town early in July for Bar Harbor to spend the remainder of the Summer there.

Mr. and Mrs. George Purdy Hall and Miss Katharine Hall are at Clover Croft cottage, Quogue, L. I.

Miss Ruth Cheesman Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. James Earle Cheesman of South Orange, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Ruth Helen Cheesman, to Willard Miner Osborn, son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert F. Osborn of East Orange. Miss Cheesman is a granddaughter of the late Dr. Joseph E. King of Fort Edward, N. Y., and a granddaughter of the late Dr. James M. King, for many years pastor of New York churches. She made her debut last season.

PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

Some of Those Sailing Today on Three Liners—The Arrivals.

Transatlantic liners sailing today and some of those booked to leave on them are:

PROVENCE (Havre)—Miss Elinore Altman, Count Guillo Bolognesi, Italian Consul General at Chicago; Gordon Brown, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Daniels, W. K. George, Mr. and Mrs. F. Goddard, R. H. Lloyd, Miss E. Moffit, J. L. Palmer, Gen. Fortunato Garces, Countess Villelume-Sonebreuil, Miss Edith Townsend, Mrs. F. S. Wilmerding, and A. Walker.

PRINZESS IRENE (Naples)—Miss Ruth Agar, F. R. Arnold, Miss Clara Barr, Miss H. Bullard, Mrs. T. P. Burgess, Prof. W. W. Campbell, Miss E. Cary, Mrs. E. T. Corwin, H. J. Darvall, Mr. and Mrs. Allan Dawson, F. C. Egan, Miss E. Elliott, the Rev. T. F. Fahey, Miss A. C. Hagan, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Harding, Miss F. Irwin, Philip Linnell, J. C. Savery, Miss Alice Scott, Lucian Sharpe, Norman Taylor, S. Francis Walton, F. A. Russell Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. I. T. Wood, Webster Withers, and Miss Virginia B. Walton.

MARTHA WASHINGTON (Trieste)—Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Z. Abbot, Dr. and Mrs. F. C. Clarke, Dr. Arthur S. Cooley, William Travers Jerome, Jr., Leeds Johnson, Mrs. J. D. Lawrence, Mrs. Alfred Ogden Lawrence Rumsey, and R. L. M. Underhill.

Some of those arriving yesterday on the Ryndam from Rotterdam were:

Mrs. S. Aikens, Miss Mary S. Aikens, Charles Bailey, Miss Gladys Cook, Mrs. Frederick Cook, Miss Elizabeth Cook, Mrs. F. D. Gilmore, Mrs. J. Hamilton, Miss Hamilton, a niece of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bell of New York.

COL. ROOSEVELT'S RIVER.

Geographical Society Bulletin to Review His Exploration.

The American Geographical Society of New York has prepared an extended, critical review of Col. Roosevelt's exploration of the Rio da Duvida, or River of Doubt, using all information obtainable to this time and co-ordinating the results of this party with those reported from this region in the Amazon Basin by earlier explorers. The review, with a map, will appear in the July number of the society's Bulletin.

The estimated length of the river from source to mouth, including sinuosities, is 870 to 930 miles. The astronomical observations on which the positions given are based were made by Lieut. Lyra.

The Roosevelt-Rondon expedition has made a major contribution toward solving the problem of the hydrography of the region.

"We now know definitely in this area the position of the Gy-Paraná in the southwest, of the new river running meridianally through the whole area from south to north, and of the Abacaxis in the north," the society's announcement says. "This makes it highly probable that the new river, as Col. Roosevelt has stated, is the longest affluent of the Madeira."

O. MILLS BUYS PARIS ESTATE

His Chateau Has 120 Rooms—Coming to Newport with Mrs. Mills.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 16.—Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills with their son-in-law and daughter, Lord and Lady Granard, will come to Newport from Paris at the end of July. Mr. Mills recently purchased an estate in Paris on the Rue de Varanne covering eight acres of land with gardens, greenhouses, garage, and stables. The chateau contains one hundred and twenty rooms, where the entertainments given by Mr. and Mrs. Mills are credited with being the most elaborate in the French capital this season. The house is built on English plans, and a short time since the guests there included Lord and Lady Pembroke, Lord and Lady Granard, and Mrs. Cavendish-Bentinck.

Boris de Yonine, Secretary of the Russian Embassy, and Richard McCabe of Baltimore are visiting Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, and are registered at the Casino. Russian Ambassador and Madame Bakhmeteff will attend the races at Brookline Friday.

REUNION AFTER 42 YEARS.

Septuagenarian Brothers Meet for the First Time Since Youth.

Special to The New York Times.

ANSONIA, Conn., June 16.—Forty-two years ago three brothers parted in Nashville, Tenn., to make their way in the world, and today they met in this city for a grand reunion.

William Ginzel of Roundup, Texas, and Morris Ginzel of Trenton, Ill., joined their brother Frank of this city, and the three sat sniling in for one another the gaps in their history since they were last together as young men.

The brothers range in age from seventy to seventy-nine. William and Frank served through the civil war. Morris runs a general store in Trenton, Ill.; William conducts a hardware store in Roundup, Texas, and Frank, the eldest, is a retired merchant of this city.

HALF MILLION TO WIDOW.

Mrs. Teresa Gray to Get All Sugar Broker's Estate.

MINEOLA, L. I., June 16.—The will of Alfred Freeman Gray, who for many years was a member of the firm of Willett & Gray, sugar brokers of 82 Wall Street, New York City, was filed here today for probate. An estate said to be worth nearly $500,000 is left absolutely under the will to Mr. Gray's widow, Teresa Gray of Port Washington, L. I., where Mr. Gray had his Summer home and where he died on June 1 last.

Mr. Gray's will is dated May 29, 1914. The widow and a son, Alfred F. Gray, Jr., are made executors.

WEARY TEACHER A SUICIDE.

Widow, Harassed by Unruly Boys, Kills Herself.

Mrs. Jennie C. Miller, a widowed teacher in Public School 166, Eighty-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, who had been complaining lately that the difficulty of keeping order among the unruly boys in her class had been wearing upon her more and more, was found dead yesterday evening in her apartment at 145 West 105th Street.

Summoned by the janitress of the house, who had traced the odor of gas to Mrs. Miller's apartment, Patrolman Bell of the West 100th Street station climbed the rear fire escape and found Mrs. Miller lying dead on the bed in her room. She had stuffed the cracks in the window and door jambs with cloth and had evidently made careful preparations for death.

FREUNDSHAFT'S NEW HOME.

Society to Open Clubhouse in West Fifty-seventh Street Tonight.

The Freundshaft Society of the City of New York, which was organized in 1879 and which has maintained a clubhouse at Park Avenue and Seventy-second Street, will open its new clubhouse at 105 West Fifty-seventh Street with appropriate exercises at 7 o'clock tonight. The society was formed to promote social intercourse and to further music and literature. The first President was August Schwarzschild.

Max D. Brill is President of the society at the present time. Other officers are Ernest A. Grunsfeld, Irving L. Ernst, Carl Bomeisler, and Eugene W. Kahn. The Directors are Louis Auerbach, Martin Beck, H. Seymour Eisman, William S. Gordon, Benedict J. Greenhut, Max Kops, S. D. Leidesdorf, Samuel H. Levy, Julius Loeb, and Isaac D. Stern. The society has a membership of about 700.

Circus for Sanitarium.

To raise funds for the Sanitarium for Hebrew Children a carnival and circus will be held at Edgemere, L. I., from July 11 to 18. Borough President Marcus M. Marks will open the carnival, which Borough President Connolly of Queens already is helping to make a success. There will be circus and vaudeville performers, and dancing in addition. When sufficient funds are raised the sanitarium will be open the entire year instead of during the Summer.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Two hundred club women will attend the Palace Theatre tonight in honor of Amelia Bingham, the current headliner. During her recent tour of the country Miss Bingham addressed women's clubs in thirty cities.

Whiting and Burt, singers and dancers, have been engaged for appearance in the "Ziegfeld Follies," at the New Amsterdam Theatre. The team will join the organization Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Shubert and their son, J. J. Shubert, Jr., left on the Mauretania yesterday for a holiday trip to Europe. This is the first time in eight years that Mr. Shubert has taken a vacation.

Vivian Burnett, the son of Mrs. Frances Hodgson-Burnett, will be present at the first view of the "Little Lord Fauntleroy" pictures at the Lyric Theatre next Monday afternoon. "Little Lord Fauntleroy" is an English film, shown by the James McEnnery Syndicate of London. It is portrayed by a company of English actors.

A theatre party, comprising the thirty-three girls of the graduating class at St. Elizabeth Convent, New Jersey, will be given by the Sisters of Charities at the matinee performance of "A Pair of Sixes," in the Longacre Theatre today.

Paul J. Rainey, who was to have sailed for Europe on the Mauretania yesterday, postponed his trip to next week, in order to superintend the first showing of "The Set of 1914 African Hunt Pictures," at the Casino Theatre next Monday afternoon. Immediately after the opening performance Mr. Rainey will start on another hunting trip, this time going to India, as well as Africa.

During the matinee performance of "The Passing Show of 1914" at the Winter Garden yesterday afternoon June Elvidge, one of the gymnasium girls, fell off the runway around the orchestra into the aisle. Outside of a few bruises, Miss Elvidge was not hurt.

Ruth St. Denis will give a series of dress and dancing afternoons June 22 at Mount Kisco, next Saturday afternoon's performance being given over to Miss Denis. Following the performance Miss Denis will leave for Chicago, where she will appear in the Auditorium Theatre.

CAPT. DUGGE BLAMES NEW YORK FOR CRASH

But Figures Given Seem to Show Pretoria Was Off Eastbound Course.

CAPT. ROBERTS UPHELD

According to Hydrographic Bureau's Charts, He Was Only Seven Miles Off Northern Track.

Capt. Dugge of the Hamburg-American liner Pretoria sent a wireless message last night to the agents of the line in this city in which he denied that he was twenty-five miles to the north of the eastbound course early on Saturday morning when his ship collided with the American liner New York.

The message was received in reply to one sent to Capt. Dugge by William G. Sickel, one of the managers of the company, asking for the true position of the Pretoria at the time of the crash, and stating that Capt. Roberts of the New York charged that the Pretoria was on the westbound lane, which, at that point was twenty-five miles to the northward of the eastbound course.

Capt. Dugge's message, Mr. Sickel said, indicated that he had sent messages to New York which had not been received here. This is the dispatch:

Regarding my wireless of 13, 14, and 15 June, which you claim you have not received, I must repeat that the ship and passengers are O. K. Am proceeding as usual to Hamburg. No lives lost, and no one injured during collision, which happened June 13, at 8:19 A. M., in 40.30 North and 65.0 West, during fog. Was positively on last given track, and as New York is entirely to blame for collision, all statements made by Captain of the New York are more or less not according to facts. Will make full statement in person at Hamburg. No confusion during accident whatever. Passengers are in very good humor. Officers and crew behaved splendidly. DUGGE.

Capt. Roberts told the managers of the International Mercantile Marine Company on Monday that the collision occurred at 3:27 A. M. on Saturday, and that his position, as well as he could judge, at the time was 40.31 north latitude and 64.59 west.

Owing to the icebergs sighted on the tracks toward the end of May the steamship lines held a conference, and on May 30 it was agreed that the eastbound track should be north latitude 40.40 crossing at 47 west longitude, and the west-bound track should be on 40 degrees north latitude crossing on 47 west longitude.

Taking the position given by Capt. Roberts to be correct, 40.31 north latitude and 64.50 west longitude, according to the charts of the Hydrographic Bureau at that longitude he should have been in 40.38 north latitude, and was, therefore, seven miles off the track to the northward, and the Pretoria, eastbound, should have been in 40.10 north latitude and was, therefore, 21 miles to the north of the east-bound track.

It was pointed out that allowance should be made in giving the exact positions of the two ships on account of their having had to stop and slow down through the fog, which made it difficult to get a correct observation also. The investigation by the United States Steamship Inspectors into the responsibility for the collision of officers of the New York for the accident will begin at the Custom House at 10 o'clock today.

While the crew of the New York were being questioned at the pier yesterday by officials of the American Line to discover which men were on deck at the time of the accident, Detective Campbell from Police Headquarters, who was present, heard the name of Barney Jasmuskiewicz, a fireman, called out by one of the engineers. He stepped forward and arrested him on a charge of assault and robbery in Chicago. A dispatch received from the Chief of Police in Chicago yesterday said that the man might have shipped as a fireman on a steamer, and the first vessel Campbell went to was the New York.

The man had shipped on the New York as Barney James, but gave his own name when questioned by the officers, thinking he was to be rewarded for showing good discipline at the time of the collision. He is charged with attacking and robbing Stanley Scafranski on Feb. 23 in Chicago.

FLEET ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Old Family's Brooklyn Property Sold for $353,100.

The Fleet estate in Brooklyn, which was in the Fleet family for seventy-nine years, was sold at public auction last night in the Brooklyn Academy of Music for a total of $353,100. The estate was divided into 292 lots, which were sold separately and in blocks. The highest price paid for a single lot was $8,000, bid by Thomas R. Farrell, Commissioner of Parks in Brooklyn, for the southeast corner of Fifth and Bay Ridge Avenues. Mr. Farrell also bought the lot adjoining this one for $5,000.

The heaviest buyer of the evening was Arthur Selinger, a real estate dealer, of 44 Court Street, Brooklyn. He bought 116 lots, many of them in large blocks, the largest solid section he acquired being almost the entire block bounded by Sixty-eighth Street and Fifth, Sixth and Bay Ridge Avenues. He paid more than $125,000 for the property he bought. He said that he was purchasing for himself only.

Some of the lots in Sixty-eighth Street sold as low as $450 and $500, but the prices generally prevailing ranged between $1,000 and $1,200. The lots in the estate face on Sixty-eighth Street, between Third and Sixth Avenues, and on Fifth, Sixth, and Bay Ridge Avenues.

The auction was conducted by the Jere Johnson, Jr., Company, with Fred B. Snow as the auctioneer. More than 1,000 persons attended.

LEOPOLD WEIL'S WILL.

Widow Gets One-third and Children Two-thirds of Estate.

MINEOLA, L. I., June 16.—The will of Leopold Weil, who had a city home at 146 West Seventy-fifth Street, New York, and who died at his country home at Cedarhurst, L. I., on June 4 last, was filed here for probate today. There is nothing in the papers to show the value of his estate, but it is said that while he was in the real estate business he acquired valuable property in Queens Borough.

To the widow, Rose Weil, are given the household furniture, pictures, portraits, jewelry, statues, and ornaments in the homes at Cedarhurst and New York.

The will directs that the residuary estate be turned into cash and that one-third be invested in the names of two sons, Isador and Emanuel Weil, the principal and income therefrom to go to the widow if she remains unmarried at the expiration of ten years from the date of her husband's death. The remaining two-thirds is to be divided equally between the children, Isador, Emanuel, Richard L., Arthur C., and Stanley L. The will is dated Sept. 26, 1900.

INVENTION BY COL. SQUIER.

Ordinary Street Wires Used for Receiver Shown to Royal Society.

LONDON, June 16.—The demonstration of a new radio-telegraphic and telephonic receiver, invented by Lieut. Col. George O. Squier, Military Attaché of the American Embassy, created great interest at a meeting of the Royal Society tonight.

The invention embodies the use of ordinary street telephone wires as antennae, requiring no mast.

Messages were received over long distances during the demonstration and were heard distinctly. The apparatus is cheap and can be adjusted to answer a number of messages simultaneously without interruption or interference.

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FEAR FOR LOST BALLOONISTS

Donaldson and Aide Still Missing and New Searches Are Started.

PORTLAND, Ore., June 16.—Disaster in some form, it is thought, has overtaken the crew of the balloon Springfield, which left here on Thursday with three other balloons in a race under the auspices of the National Aero Club. Yesterday and last night a search over the Sandy River district, where hte balloon was reported seen at 4:30 A. M. on Friday morning, proved fruitless.

While the officials of the Portland Rose Festival, who are directing the search for Capt. Roy Donaldson of the Springfield and Wilbur Henderson, his aid, still held to the hope that the balloon had safely descended, they believed it to be impossible that the aeronauts could have survived the perils of the rough mountains without serious suffering.

Additional searching parties left today for points to the south and west of here.

NOTED ARCHAEOLOGIST DIES

Prof. J. R. S. Sterrett Was Head of Greek Department of Cornell.

Prof. John Robert Sitlington Sterrett, a well-known archaeologist and since 1901 head of the Department of Greek of Cornell University, is dead at his home in Ithaca after an operation. Prof. Sterrett was 63 years old and was the leader of several archaeological expeditions to Asia Minor. He was born in Rockbridge Baths, Va., and was educated at the University of Virginia, and for many years studied in Europe. He was Professor of Greek at Miami University for two years, and he held the same positions at the University of Texas and at Amherst College.

On one of his expeditions to Asia Minor Prof. Sterrett brought back a little Hittite seal, less than an inch in diameter and less than half an inch thick, which he presented to Miss Catherine Lorillard Wolfe, whose generosity made his voyage possible. This remarkable stone was lost several years ago and has never been found.

Prof. Sterrett was a member of the American Philological Association, the American Philological Society, and corresponding member of the Imperial German Archaeological Institute. He was the author of several volumes on travel and archaeology, among them being "Epigraphical Journey in Asia Minor," "Wolfe Expedition to Asia Minor," "Inscriptions of Assos," "The Iliad of Homer," and "Leaflets from the Notebook of a Traveling Archaeologist." He was also associate editor of The American Journal of Archaeology and joint editor of Cornell Classical Studies.

Henry A. Wheeler Left $195,219.

MINEOLA, L. I., June 16.—Henry A. Wheeler, who was for many years Traffic Manager of the Long Island Railroad, left a net estate of $195,219.75, according to a transper tax appraisal filed with Surrogate Graham here today. Valuable parcels of realty in Glen Cove village, where Mr. Wheeler died on May 27, 1913, were left to his widow, Anna E. Wheeler. Besides those she received $20,000 in cash. A daughter, four sons, and two grandsons receive inheritances of realty valued at from $5,000 to $31,000.

DR. SIMON MARX DEAD.

Noted Gynecologist and Obstetrician Succumbs at 49.

Dr. Simon Marx, a noted gynecologist and obstetrician, died at his home, 947 Madison Avenue, yesterday afternoon after a long illness, aged 49 years. He was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of this city in 1884, and then studied abroad for several years at Vienna, Munich, and Berlin. Dr. Marx was home three times a lecturer at the Post-Graduate Medical School, and was the reviser of "Practical Obstetrics," a textbook accepted as the standard on that subject. He was credited with being the first to lay down the scientific principles for the practical use of the baby incubator.

Dr. Marx was a visiting surgeon of the New York Maternity Hospital, gynecologist for the Red Cross Hospital, and a member of the New York Obstetrical Society, New York Academy of Medicine, Manhattan, Harlem, and other medical societies. He is survived by his widow and two children.

Mrs. Anna Kent.

Mrs. Anna Kent, a member of the Women's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Church, and active for many years in the management of mission schools in the Southwest, is dead at her home, 60 South Clinton Street, East Orange, N. J. She was 74 years old. Mrs. Kent, who was wealthy, had contributed large amounts to the support of home missions conducted by the Methodist Church. For the last twenty-three years she had been a prominent member of Calvary Methodist Church, East Orange.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Recede Under Trading Pressure—Crops Are Making Progress—Gold Still Goes.

Increased activity during the morning hours carried the total trading on the Stock Exchange yesterday sharply upward from the very small figures of recent sessions, but there was little to show that the enlarged operations were to any measurable extent due to outside impulses. When the trading pressure of the morning came to an end stocks recovered a little and became again intensely dull. The market did not show sufficient rebound, however, to prevent losses approximating a point in some of the more active issues, although Union Pacific was the only one of the leading stocks which showed a net decline of a full unit.

Disappointment over the enforced waiting for the freight rate decision and the continued outflow of gold on a large scale were the reasons most often assigned for the selling, but there was some evidence of concerted effort among traders to force the market out of its lethargy by putting pressure upon prices. In the absence of such efforts it is hardly likely that either the freight rate case or the gold exports would have been considered very potent as immediate market influences. Both of these factors are of long standing and have nothing of novelty left about them.

In the case of the Union Pacific the fact that one of the court actions to prevent the distribution of its Baltimore & Ohio holdings to the Union Pacific common stockholders came up for trial yesterday was assigned as an additional reason for the decline in that stock. But that, too, was an old matter, the outcome of which can hardly materially affect the Union Pacific's position. All that is proposed there is distributing to the stockholders assets now in the road's treasury. So far as the common stockholders are concerned the effect of the distribution would merely be to give them direct ownership of something which they now own indirectly and would in no wise add to the value of their property or increase its earning power.

No news these days is more important than that which bears on the crop outlook, for the agricultural results will in all probability have more to do with the shaping of business than any other single factor. The weekly Government report as usual contained reservations in a generally favorable statement of the conditions, but its reference to the rapid recovery of the cotton in Texas and Oklahoma from the effects of the previous adverse weather touched upon a phase of the crop situation where it has been weakest. The improvement now showing in Texas is in keeping with the reputation of that State for ability to recover from an adverse start of its cotton crop.

A slight hardening of time money rates yesterday in connection with the engagement of $5,500,000 more gold for export to Paris directed attention in a practical way to one apparently inevitable effect of our large gold outflow. A stiffening of our own money rate in response to these gold exports should not, however, be emphasized to the exclusion of the benefit which the European markets will derive from our shipments thither, or of the indirect advantage which we ourselves will gain from a strengthening of the European position through these large additions to the bank reserves of the Continent. Moreover, we are now nearing the time for preparing for the July 1 requirements, and that is a process which even in the absence of gold exports would bring about some hardening of interest rates. It still seems probable that the full effect of the gold exports will not be felt in the money market until later in the Summer, when the crop demands begin to be felt in large volume. A renewed rise in exchange yesterday despite the large engagements emphasized the absence up to this time of any reliable indication that the gold outflow is nearing an end.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ren'l
On call	2	1¾	1¾	2
A year ago	2½	2	2	2½
Since Jan. 1	10	1½		2½
Same period 1913	7	2		

	60 Days.	4 Mos.	6 Mos.
On time	3@2¼		6 @3
Commercial paper	3@4 Mos.	6 Mos.	
Highest grade names	3¼@3½	3¼@3¾	
Other well-known names	3¼@3¾	3¾@4	

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Clearings	$382,063,764	$23,123,314
Sub-Treasury credit balances		566,153
Banks lost since Friday		$2,426,000

Rates Abroad.

	Discount.	Money.	Check on London.
London	2%@2 11-16	1¼@1¾	
Paris	2%		25f 18¾
Berlin	2%	2	20m 51

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

The range for demand sterling was:

	High.	Low.	Last.
Yesterday	$4.8905	$4.8895	$4.89
A year ago	4.8633	4.8633	4.8690
Since Jan. 1	4.8910	4.8335	
Same period 1913	4.8790	4.8570	

Foreign exchange closing rates were:

	Demand.	Cable.
London	$4.89	$4.8905
Paris	5.15—1-64	5.14 7-8—3-64
Berlin	95¾	95 7-8—1-32
Switzerland	5.15⅝	5.15—1-32
Holland	40.22	40.36
Belgium	5.18¼—5-64	5.18¼—1-64

Bankers' Time Bills.

	60 Days.	90 Days.
London	$4.8850	$4.8850
Paris	5.17½	5.18¾
Berlin	94⅞	94⅞

Bankers' Commercial Bills.

	60 Days.	90 Days.
London	$4.88¾	$4.88¼
Paris	5.18¾	5.18¼
Berlin	94⅝	94⅛
Amsterdam	40.09	39.93

Domestic Rates.

Rates on New York were:

From		From	
St. Louis	15c	Montreal	15c
Chicago	10c	San Francisco	40c
Boston	Par	St. Paul	50c

*Discount.

BAR SILVER QUOTATIONS.

London, 23 15-16d per ounce, unchanged; New York, 50¾c, unchanged.

UP-STATE BANK FIGURES.

Following are the combined reports of State banks and trust companies outside of Greater New York for the week ended June 13, 1914, as compiled by the State Banking Department:

	Increase.
Loans and discounts	$1,290,884,800 $497,400
Total deposits	1,137,430,400 1,160,600
Total reserve	24,016,800 *1,160,900

Average reserve, 19.5 per cent.; reserve required, 15 per cent.

TRUST COMPANIES

Loans	$187,139,200	$975,000
Total deposits	197,232,200	488,000
Total reserve	20,026,900	*1,024,700

Average reserve, 15.7 per cent.; reserve required, 10 per cent.
*Decrease.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Receipts and expenditures:

	June 15.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$443,622	$1,078,222	$260,650,406
Int. rev. ord.	521,372	12,141,622	270,460,116
Int. rev. tax.	386,676	8,696,902	37,462,116
Miscellaneous	1,000	1,000	5,000,000
Total	1,352,670	21,917,746	573,572,638
Ordinary	1,352,670	21,917,746	573,572,638
Postal	2,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000
Panama Canal	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total	3,353,670	45,917,746	597,572,638

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

A Foregone Conclusion.

An example of the polite farce of the stockholders' meeting in which officials of the company have the absolute control of the matters put to a vote was afforded by the session of Lake Shore stockholders at Cleveland yesterday. It was necessary under the law to hold a special meeting to authorize a mortgage securing $100,000,000 debenture bonds issued in 1908 and 1906, and a call for stockholders went out. Possibly some of the holders put in an appearance, but as the Central management carried proxies for more than 90 per cent. of the share capital their votes had no considerable influence on the result, and as might safely have been forecast, the motion carried. In this instance the Central, as the majority owner of Lake Shore, was more properly within its rights in casting the decisive vote than would have been the case had the proxies represented the aggregate holdings of a large number of owners who sent them in at the request of the company. Stockholders usually mail their voting rights to company officials year after year while dividends are being paid, and only give them to an independent committee when a fight is made.

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Polo Alienates Commissions.

Last Saturday's polo match was played so long after the close of the stock market that it was possible to attend the session and still have sufficient time to get to Meadow Brook. What amount of business was lost by reason of the absence of brokers and customers was problematical. Yesterday the transactions furnished a guide to the influence of the matches in keeping down the volume of sales. Between 11 o'clock and noon, at the end of which period many polo enthusiasts departed from the financial district, the sales of stock totaled 51,900 shares. From noon to the close at 3 o'clock they also totaled 51,900 shares. Had the activity for the full day been regulated by the business done in the afternoon the total for the session would have been 86,500 instead of the 150,685 recorded.

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More Cheerful Crop News.

Good reports from the agricultural sections continue, and if the late crops are as good as those now being gathered the granger roads will receive a welcome boost in tonnage. Vice President E. L. Brown of the Denver & Rio Grande said yesterday that he had never seen better crops in the Middle West. The Denver & Rio Grande expects to carry 14,000 carloads of fruit and vegetables as against 6,000 carried last year. With the Western Pacific connection the company has hauled out 4,000 carloads of California oranges, or twice the amount given the road in the corresponding period of last year. The Colorado lines are losing a great deal of business through the cessation of mining operations.

***

A Decline in Redemptions.

A comparison of the Treasury's holdings of national bank notes in process of redemption at this time and in the week before the order was issued making redeeming banks pay part of the express charges in the transfer of notes from Washington to banks of issue shows that the ruling brought material results. In the former week, in May, the amount fluctuated from day to day between $35,000,000 and $36,000,000, while on June 12 it was $26,501,500. The falling off of nearly $10,000,000 is ascribed by Treasury officials directly to the decision of the Treasury to decrease redemptions. The banks have sorted out damaged currency with a closer eye than before and have made efforts to replace in circulation as many banknotes received from the interior as possible, in preference to legal tender notes.

***

A Bond Market Coincidence.

The bond market on the Stock Exchange supplied an unusual coincidence yesterday in a turnover equal to the dollar to that of the same day last year. The total was $1,379,500. As stocks declined yesterday the tone of bonds grew gradually heavy, particularly a number which are classed in a speculative group. International Steam Pump 5s were prominent with a recession of 1¼ points. Numerous bonds which lately have displayed activity and strength, particularly industrial issues making a good-sized return, are referred to in brokerage circles as in especial favor with corporations whose working capital can do better in investments than in business at this time.

***

Express Contracts All Placed.

The placing of the Lackawanna Railroad express contract with the Adams Express Company, to take effect when it is released by the United States Express Company at the end of this month, accounts for the last rearrangement of the express business over roads coming into New York. The three big companies to remain in the field after the United States Company quits have all been favored in the change. The American takes over the Reading, the Lehigh Valley and the New Jersey Central while Wells Fargo & Co. get the Baltimore & Ohio and the Lackawanna goes to the Adams Express. It is understood that each of the three concerns tried to secure all of the roads, and as far as has been made known, the basis of payment offered the carriers was about 45 per cent. of gross receipts. Other particulars have not been announced.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

At the Metal Exchange yesterday copper was quiet and 1/4c lower. Tin was steady. Closing prices for copper and other metals were:

Copper—	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
June	13.25	13.75	Spelter	5.05	5.15
July	13.25	13.75	Lead	3.85	3.95
August	13.25	13.75	Antimony	7.25	7.87½
			Tin	40.02	40.25

Small price recessions were registered at the London copper market yesterday in both spot and futures, the former receding 2s. 6d. to £61 10s., and the latter, at £62 2s., was 5s. lower. Tin closed quiet, spot and futures being down 5s. each, at £192 and £188 respectively. The market ended quiet. Spanish pig lead, £19 12s., up 7s. 6d. Spelter, £21 7s. 6d., unchanged. Cleveland warrants, 56s. 11½d., unchanged.

STOCKS EX DIVIDEND.

The following stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange are quoted ex dividend today:

American Best Sugar pf.
American Can pf.
General Chemical pf.
Int. State Railways com. and pf.
Pittsburgh-Buffalo, 1st pf. and 2d pf.
Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron pf.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Portuguese Consul in New York reports that receipts and expenses of the Government of Portugal for the period from July 1, 1913, to March 31, 1914, shows an excess of revenues of $10,418,914. In the corresponding period of 1912-1913 the balance over expenses was $8,353,725, showing an increase for this year of $1,641,176.

Edward C. Gilson and Arthur Cave have been elected members of the Consolidated Stock Exchange. Both were formerly connected with New York Stock Exchange houses.

The Illinois Central has purchased and retired a considerable portion of the $15,000,000 4½ per cent. two-year notes maturing July 1 next. The company is ready to buy further sums at par.

Beginning July 1 the Pennsylvania Railroad will increase the number of trains between Jersey City and Philadelphia from 30 to 40 daily. The Pennsylvania Railroad will also increase the number of trains between Jersey City and Atlantic City from 10 to 12 daily.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Market Heavy in Tone, with Some Sharp Losses in the Oil Stocks.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 44,454 shares of stock and $15,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 3,786; oils, 3,618, and mining, 37,055. The range of prices in all issues in which transactions were reported was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Int.-Con. Rub	7	7	7	7
10	Kel. Sp. Tire	60	60	60	60
50	K. Sp. T. pf.	142	142	142	142
100	Man. Transit.	¾	¾	¾	¾
550	Max. Mot.	¹15	15	14½	14¾
200	Max. M. 1st pf	44	44	44	44
178	Max. M. 2d pf	18	18¾	18	18⅝
50	Nat. C. & S.	56½	56½	56¼	56¼
100	P. Sm. & R.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Ster. G., w. i.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
100	Un. P. S. Co.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
100	W. Oil & Gas	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
285	Willys Over.	79	79	79	79
18	Willys O. pf.	94½	94½	94½	94½
1,900	World Film.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
2,500	An.-Am. Oil	17¾	17	17¼	— ¼
19	Atlantic Ref.	605	598	598	—12
10	Buck. P. L.	140	140	140	— 1
57	Ind. Pipe L.	135	134	134	— 1
125	Nat. Transit.	40	39	39½	..
125	Ohio Oil	179	178	179	..
30	Pierce Oil	79	79	79	— 1½
50	Prai. & G.	458	457	457	— 3
11	Sc. Pipe Line	224	223	224	+ 2
1	Sw. Pa. P. L.	146	146	146	..
95	So. Penn. Oil	288	285	288	— 1
125	S. O. of Cal.	327	325	327	..
88	S. O. of Ind.	485	479	480	— 6
19	S. O. of Kan.	420	413	413	— 9
53	S. O. of Ken.	271	268	268	— 4
90	S. O. of N.	407	404½	404½	— 1½
287	S. O. of N. Y.	214	213	213½	— 1
20	Un. Tank L.	87½	87	87	..
20	Vacuum Oil	225	224	223	— 1

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
300	Boston Mon.	9⅜	9¾	9¾	9½
300	Braden Cop.	7⅞	7⅞	7¾	7¾
750	Buffalo M.	1⅛	1⅛	1	1
6,000	*Can. G. S.	9½	10	9	10
1,000	Copper Mines	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2,500	Crown Res.	1 3-32	1⅛	1 3-32	1⅛
100	*Davis-D. C.	43	43	43	43
500	*Florence	48	48	48	48
7,000	Gold Hill	7-16	½	⅜	7-16
300	Gold. Cons.	1 7-16	1 7-16	1⅜	1⅜
600	*In. M. D. Co.	30	30	28	29
1,750	Kerr Lake	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5¼
100	Mason Val.	2½	2½	2½	2½
600	*McKin.-Dar.	69	70	69	70
200	*Nevada C. Ha.	33	35	33	35
100	Nip. Mines	6¾	6¾	6⅝	6⅝
1,500	*North Star	28½	28½	28	28
1,500	*Oro	11	11	11	11
200	*Paterson	37	37	37	37
1,000	*Silver Pick	7½	7½	7½	7½
305	‡Stand. S.-L.	1⅝	1 13-16	1⅝	1 12-16
100	*Ton. Bel.	7	7	7	7
200	*Ton. Ext.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
1,700	*Ton.	99	1.00	99	1.00
300	*Ton. Merger	45	45	44	44
500	*Ton. Midw'y	26	26	26	26
7,000	W. En. Con.	84	84	79	80
300	*W. En.	6¾	7	6¾	7
100	‡Yukon G. M.	2⅝	2⅝	4	4

BONDS.

$5,000	C.P. 6% notes	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
10,000	C. G. con. 6s	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼

*Sells cents per share. †Odd lots. ‡Ex. dividend.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Last.	Y'ld
Amal. Cop.	5	Mar. 15, '15	100⅛	100⅜	2.95
Am. Loco.	6	July, 1915	100	100¼	4.50
Am. T. & T. sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100	100¼	4.85
Aus. Gov.	4½	Jan., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	3.70
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1915	100⅛	100⅜	4.35
Beth. St. Co.	5	June 11, '15	99⅝	100	5.00
Ellyn R. R.	6	July, 1918	99½	100	5.00
Can. Pacific.	6	Mar. 2, '24	104¼	104½	5.40
Chat. R. & S.	5	June, 1915	99⅝	99⅞	5.50
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	95⅝	95⅞	6.00
Chi. & W. I.	5	Sep., 1915	99⅜	100	5.00
Chi. Ill. Rys.	5	July, 1914	99⅞	100	5.00
Con. P. (Minn.)	6	May, 1917	99½	99⅝	6.65
Erie	5½	Apr., 1917	99½	99⅝	5.90
Erie	5	Oct., 1914	100⅝	100⅝	3.12
Erie	6	Apr., 1915	99⅞	100	5.00
Fed. Sugar	6	Nov. 1, '14	98	100	5.00
Gen. Motors	6	Oct., 1915	101	101¼	4.75
Gen. Rubber	4½	July, 1915	98¼	98½	4.60
H. & B. P.	5	May, 1915	98⅝	98⅞	6.12
Hock. Valley	4½	May, 1914	100⅛	100⅜	2.35
Int. Com.	4½	July, 1914	100⅛	100⅜	3.00
Int. & Gt. N.	5	Aug., 1914	90	100	5.00
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15, '15	100½	100⅝	3.85
Lack. Steel	5	Mar., 1915	97¾	98¼	6.30
Mich. Central.	4½	Mar. 1, '15	100⅛	100⅜	3.90
Minn. Gen. E.	6	June, 1917	98	98¼	6.00
M. & St. L.	6	Feb., 1916	92	95	7.70
M. K. & T.	6	May, 1915	90	93	12.93
Mo. Pacific.	5	June, 1915	99	99¼	11.75
M. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1915	99¾	100⅛	4.40
N. E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	98	99½	6.20
N.Y.C. & H.R.	6	Sep. 15, '14	100⅜	100⅝	2.25
N.Y.C. & H.R.	6	Dec. 1, '14	100⅜	100⅝	2.85
N.Y.C. & H.R.	4½	May, 1915	100⅜	100⅝	3.90
N.Y., N.H. & H.	6	May, 1915	98⅜	98⅝	6.12
Nor. Pacific.	6	July 9, '14	100⅛	100⅜	1.50
Pac. G. & E.	5	Mar. 26, '15	99⅝	99⅞	5.20
P. E. C. of N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	99	99⅜	5.30
Sea. Air Line.	5	Mar., 1916	99¾	100⅛	5.00
So. Railway.	6	Feb., 1916	99⅜	99⅞	5.05
So. Railway.	5	Mar., 1917	99⅜	100	5.00
State of Tenn.	5	July, 1914	100	100¼	1.25
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	100	100¼	1.25
U.S.S.R. & M.	5	June, 1918	98¾	99⅛	5.40
Un. Typew.	5	Jan. 15, '15	98¼	99	5.15
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	101¾	102	5.15
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	98¾	99	5.30
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	100¾	101	5.80
West. E. & M.	5	Aug., 1915	102	102⅜	4.00
Western Md.	5	July, 1915	98	98	8.80
West. Power.	6	July, 1915	98½	100	6.00

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
At. Coast Line	1914-21	4	4¼	4.55
Balt. & Ohio	1914-21	4½	4.50	4.40
Buff., Roch. & P.	1914-20	4½	4.50	4.40
Ches. & Ohio	1914-17	4½	4.60	4.50
Chicago & N. W.	1914-17	4½	4.50	4.40
Chi., Ind. & L.	1914-23	4½	4.50	4.40
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.80	4.60
Erie R. R.	1914-23	4½	4.75	4.62
Hocking Valley	1914-23	4	4.75	4.60
Illinois Central	1914-23	4½	4.50	4.40
Int. Gt. Northern	1914-23	5	6.00	5.80
Louis. & Nashville	1914-23	5	4.45	4.35
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1914-23	5	5.20	5.00
Mo. Pacific	1914-22	5	6.00	5.90
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1914-23	4½	4.70	4.60
Penn. Gen. Freight	1914-23	4½	4.42	4.30
St. L., I. M. & S.	1914-24	5	5.00	4.70
Seaboard Air Line	1914-23	5	4.75	4.50
Southern Railway	1914-24	4½	4.70	4.60
Southern Pacific	1914-23	4½	4.50	4.40
Virginian Ry.	1914-19	5	5.00	4.75
Wabash	1914-21	5	6.50	5.50

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Tuesday, Bid.	Asked.	Monday, Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil	17	17½	17	17½
Atlantic Refining	605	600	605	610
Borne-Scrymser	290	300	290	300
Buckeye Pipe Line	142	150	142	150
Chesebrough Mfg	655	665	655	665
Colonial Oil	100	110	105	108
Continental Oil	220	225	224	229
Crescent Pipe Line	48	53	48	52
Cumberland Pipe Line	55	59	55	59
Eureka Pipe Line	2.5	200	256	261
Galena-Signal Oil	173	177	173	176
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	147	153	148	153
Indiana Pipe Lines	133	138	133	136
National Transit	38	40	38	40
New York Transit	275	280	277	282
Northern Pipe Line	110	115	116	118
Ohio Oil	178	180	179	181
Prairie Oil & Gas	455	460	458	462
Solar Refining	300	305	300	305
Southern Pipe Line	220	225	222	226
South Penn. Oil	284	289	285	290
S. W. Penn. Pipe L.	143	148	143	148
Standard Oil, (Cal.)	320	328	325	327
Standard Oil, (Ind.)	475	480	484	489
Standard Oil, (Kan.)	412	415	415	418
Standard Oil, (Ky.)	265	272	270	275
Standard Oil, (Neb.)	355	365	355	365
Standard Oil, (N. J.)	403	406	405	408
Standard Oil, (N. Y.)	215	217	213	215
Standard Oil (Ohio)	405	415	405	415
Swan & Finch	190	200	190	200
Union Tank Line	88	88	86	88
Vacuum Oil	220	225	223	226
Washington Oil	34	40	38	53
Waters-Pierce Oil	3,200		3,200	

TOBACCO STOCKS.

	June 16. Bid.	Asked.	June 15. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	130	135	130	135
American Cigar pf.	93	100	93	100
Am. Mach. & Fdy.	85	90	85	90
British-Am., new	22	23¼	21¾	22¾
Conley Foil	300	800	800	800
Johnson Tin & M.	125	175	125	175
J. S. Young	125	175	125	135
Mac A. & Porbes	190	200	190	200
Mac A. & Porbes pf.	93	100	98	100
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	235	245	237	245
P. R.-Am. Cig. scrip	135	140	135	140
R. J. Reynolds	267	275	267	270
R. J. Reyn. Cig. scrip	102	104	103	104
Tobacco Products pf.	84¼	85½	84½	85½
Un. Cigar Stores	87	88	87	88½
Un. Cigar Stores pf.	110	115	110	115
Un. Prof. Sharing	5¼	5¾	5¼	5¾

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
4½s	March, 1963	107	107⅛	107	107⅛
4½s	May, 1957	107	107⅛	107¼	107⅜
4½s	Nov., 1957	107	107⅛	107	107⅛
4½s	May, 1917	101⅛	102	101⅛	103⅜
4½s	Nov., 1917	101⅛	102	101⅛	103⅜
4½s	March, 1930-60	104¼	104⅝	104¼	104⅝
4½s	March, 1962	101⅜	102	101⅜	101⅝
4s	Sept., 1960	101⅞	102	101⅞	103
4s	March, 1964	101⅛	102⅛	101⅛	102⅛
4s	May, 1959	100⅝	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞
4s	Nov., 1959	100⅝	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞
4s	May, 1957	100⅝	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞
4s	Nov., 1957	100⅝	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞
4s	May, 1917	100⅝	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞
4s	Nov., 1917	100⅝	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞
4s	March, 1958	100⅝	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞
4s	March, 1960	100⅝	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞
4s	March, 1961	100⅝	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞
4s	March, 1962	100⅝	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞
4s	March, 1963	100⅝	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞
4s	March, 1964	100⅝	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞
4s	March, 1965	100⅝	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞
4s	March, 1966	100⅝	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞
4s	March, 1967	100⅝	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞
4s	March, 1968	100⅝	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞
4s	March, 1969	100⅝	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞
4s	March, 1970	100⅝	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞
4s	March, 1971	100⅝	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞
4s	March, 1972	100⅝	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞
4s	March, 1973	100⅝	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞
4s	March, 1974	100⅝	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞
4s	March, 1975	100⅝	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞
4s	March, 1976	100⅝	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞
4s	March, 1977	100⅝	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞
4s	March, 1978	100⅝	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞
4s	March, 1979	100⅝	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞
4s	March, 1980	100⅝	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞
4s	March, 1981	100⅝	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞
4s	March, 1982	100⅝	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞
4s	March, 1983	100⅝	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞
4s	March, 1984	100⅝	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞
4s	March, 1985	100⅝	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞
4s	March, 1986	100⅝	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞
4s	March, 1987	100⅝	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞
4s	March, 1988	100⅝	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞
4s	March, 1989	100⅝	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞
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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 1914.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales June 16, 1914	150,685
Same day last year	350,172
Total year to date	35,894,600
Same period last year	43,582,684
Average closing price 50 stocks, with day's net change	68.96 —.32
Same day last year	66.60 +.26

	High.		Low.	
This year's range	73.30	Jan. 31	65.24	Apr. 25
Same period last year	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
98	102	100	Adams Express	100	100	100	100	...
27½	27⅝	800	Alaska Gold Mines	27⅜	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝	— ⅜
70¾	70¾	11,200	Amalgamated Cop	70⅝	71	70⅝	70¾	— ⅜
26	26¼	800	Am. Beet Sugar	26⅛	26½	26	26	— ⅜
138	140	100	Am. B. S. & F. pf	140	140	140	140	+2
27⅞	28¼	2,200	Am. Can	28¼	28¼	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
93½	94	710	Am. Can pf	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	93½	— ¼
51	51⅛	200	Am. Car & Fdry	51½	51½	51½	51½	— ⅜
21⅜	22	100	Am. H. & Leath. pf	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
30¾	31	600	Am. Ice Securities	30⅞	31	30½	30⅝	— ⅛
41	43	100	Am. Malt. pf	41½	41½	41½	41½	—3½
101⅜	101⅞	300	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	101⅝	101⅝	101⅜	101⅝	...
30¾	31½	100	Am. Steel Fdries	31½	31½	31½	31½	— ⅜
108½	109	200	Am. Sugar Refining	108	108	108	108	— ⅞
113¼	115	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	113½	113½	113½	113½	...
123¼	123½	600	Am. Teleph. & Tel	123⅜	123⅝	123¼	123¼	— ¼
227	231	400	Am. Tobacco	231	232	230	230	—3
76	76¾	200	Am. Woolen pf	76	76	76	76	...
31	31¼	2,600	Anaconda Cop. Co	31½	31⅞	31¼	31½	— ½
99½	99⅞	2,200	Atch., Top. & S. F	99⅞	99⅞	99	99½	+ ⅝
100⅝	101	200	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	100⅞	101	100⅞	101	...
91	91¼	600	Baltimore & Ohio	91⅜	91⅝	90⅞	91	— ¾
41⅞	42⅜	500	Bethlehem Steel	42	42	41⅞	42	—1
90⅝	91	3,000	Bklyn Rapid Tran	91⅛	91⅝	90½	91	— ⅝
20	20⅜	200	California Petrol'm	20⅛	20⅝	20½	20⅜	+ ⅛
193¼	193⅝	2,700	Canadian Pacific	193⅝	193⅝	193¼	193½	— ¼
89¾	88	100	Case (J. I.) Co. pf	88	88	88	88	— ⅛
36⅛	36⅜	2,300	Central Leather Co	36⅝	36⅝	36¼	36¼	— ⅜
51½	52¼	500	Chesapeake & Ohio	52	52	51½	51⅝	— ⅜
13⅞	14⅛	200	Chi. Gt. Western	14	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
37¼	37⅝	400	Chi. Gt. West. pf	37	37½	37	37½	— ⅛
100	100¼	1,100	Chi., Mil. & St. P	100½	100½	99⅝	100¼	...
134	136	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	135	135	135	135	...
130¾	132	100	Chi. & Northwest	131	131	131	131	— ⅛
40⅝	41	1,000	Chino Copper	41¼	41½	40⅞	41	— ¼
27	27½	100	Col. Fuel & Iron	27½	27½	27½	27½	...
32	40	170	Col. & South. 2d pf	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
128½	129¼	100	Consolidated Gas	129	129	129	129	— ¼
8½	8⅝	100	Corn Products Ref	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	...
64⅝	64⅝	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	64½	64½	64½	64½	— ⅛
93½	94⅜	100	Deere & Co. pf	94	94	94	94	— ⅛
148½	149	100	Del. & Hudson	148⅞	148⅞	148⅞	148⅞	— ⅛
101½	102	200	Den. & Rio Grande	102	102½	101⅞	102	— ⅛
15⅝	16⅞	100	Distillers' Securities	16½	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
28⅝	28⅞	2,400	Erie	29	29	28⅝	28⅝	— ¼
43½	43⅝	100	Erie 1st pf	43½	43¾	43½	43⅝	— ⅛
147⅝	148½	200	General Electric	148¼	148¼	148¼	148¼	...
92	93	900	General Motors	94½	94½	92	93	—1¼
93	94	325	General Motors pf	94	94	93	93	— ⅛
24¼	24½	300	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	24⅝	24⅝	24½	24¼	— ⅛
90	90½	100	Goodrich pf	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	+ ⅛
123¾	124	2,000	Gt. Northern pf	124⅜	124⅜	123⅝	123⅞	— ⅛
31	31¼	300	G. N. certs. ore prop	31½	31½	31¼	31¼	— ⅛
52⅝	52⅞	600	Guggenheim Explor	53¼	53¼	52⅝	52⅝	— ⅛
114	116	100	Illinois Central	114½	114½	114½	114½	+1¾
16⅜	16⅞	200	Inspiration Copper	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	...
14½	14⅝	550	Inter.-Met.v. tr. cfs	14⅝	14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅛
63	63¼	1,650	Inter.-Met. pf	63¼	63¼	62⅞	63	— ⅛
6	7½	100	Int. Agricultural	7	7	7	7	— ⅛
20	25	100	Int. Agricul. pf	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	—2⅛
106¾	107	200	Int. Harvester, N. J.	107⅜	107⅜	107	107	—1
33½	34½	371	Int. Paper pf	34⅜	34⅝	34	34	— ⅜
26⅝	27	600	Kan. City Southern	27	27	27	26½	— ⅛
137¾	138	3,450	Lehigh Valley	137	138	137	137¾	+ ⅛
32	34	100	Loose-Wiles Bis	32	32	32	32	...
2¼	3½	100	Mer. Marine	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
61⅝	62¼	1,200	Mexican Petroleum	62¼	62¾	61⅝	61⅝	—1¼
22	22¼	200	Miami Copper	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
12½	13	10	Minn. & St. Louis	12½	12½	12½	12½	...
21	30	100	Minn. St. P. & S. S. M. pf	27	27	27	27	...
123	124	200	M., St. P. & S. M.	124	124	123½	123⅝	— ⅜
37	41	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	40	40	40	40	— ⅜
16¾	17	3,000	Missouri Pacific	17¼	17⅜	16⅞	17	— ⅛
50⅜	50⅞	800	Mont. Power x d	50⅝	51	50½	51	+ ⅜
130	131	100	Nat. Biscuit Co	130½	130½	130½	130½	—1
14⅜	14¾	700	Nevada Con. Cop	14¼	14¾	14¼	14⅝	— ⅛
92	92⅜	410	N. Y. Central	92¼	92¾	92¼	92⅜	— ⅛
65⅝	66	2,700	N. Y. N. H. & H	66⅜	66⅜	65⅝	66	— ⅛
25	27½	200	N. Y. Ont. & West	25⅞	25⅞	25½	25½	— ⅛
104⅜	105¼	400	Norfolk & Western	104⅜	105⅜	104⅜	105⅜	+ ¼
111¼	111½	900	Northern Pacific	111⅝	111⅝	111	111⅛	— ⅛
111¼	111⅝	200	Penn. R. R.	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	...
120¾	121	100	People's Gas, Chi	120⅞	120⅞	120¾	120¾	— ⅛
44	44½	100	Pressed Steel Car	44	44	44	44	— ½
102	103	100	Pressed Steel C. pf	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	...
1	2	300	Quicksilver	1	1	1	1	...
1½	2½	300	Quicksilver pf	1½	1½	1½	1½	...
28	29	155	Railway Steel Sp	29¼	29⅝	29¼	29¼	+ ⅛
20⅞	21¼	720	Ray Con. Copper	21	21¼	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
164⅛	164⅝	20,400	Reading	164⅞	165	163⅛	164¼	— ⅝
22⅝	23¼	800	Rep. I. & S.	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
86	86⅛	100	Rep. I. & S. pf. x d	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	— ⅛
10	12	200	Rumely, (M.,) Co	11	11	11	11	...
18⅝	20	200	St. L. Southwestern	19	19	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
41	44½	200	St. L. Southw. pf	42½	42½	41	41	— ⅝
19¼	19⅝	100	Seab. Air Line	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
54	54½	900	Seab. Air Line pf	55	55	54	54	—1
122	...	100	Sears, R. & Co. pf	123½	123½	123½	123½	+ ¼
94¼	94⅜	5,700	Southern Pacific	94⅝	94½	93⅝	94¼	— ¼
24⅜	24½	1,500	So. Railway ext	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	24½	— ⅛
78¼	78½	800	So. Railway pf. ext	78⅝	78⅝	78½	78⅝	— ⅛
31½	32½	1,100	Studebaker Co	32	33	31¾	31¾	—1⅛
143½	145¾	100	Texas Co. x d	143⅝	143⅝	143⅝	143⅝	—1⅛
102¼	105½	40	Twin City R. T.	105	105	105	105	...
3¾	4	825	Union B. & P. Co.	4⅜	4⅜	3⅝	3⅝	—1⅛
20	22¼	25	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	20	20	20	20	...
154⅝	155	12,690	Union Pacific	155⅜	155⅞	154¼	154⅜	—1
83½	83⅝	100	Union Pacific pf	83½	83½	83¼	83½	— ⅛
12	12¼	200	United Rys. Inv.	12	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
35	36	100	United Rys. Inv. pf	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	— ⅛
61⅜	61¼	26,900	U. S. Steel	61⅞	62	61¼	61½	— ½
109⅜	109⅞	1,150	U. S. Steel pf	109⅞	109⅞	109⅜	109⅝	— ⅛
57⅛	57⅜	7,100	Utah Copper	57¾	57⅞	57¼	57⅜	+ ⅜
⅞	1	100	Wabash	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	...
102	103¼	975	Wells-Fargo Exp	102⅜	103¼	102⅜	103	+1
18½	19¼	200	Western Maryland	18¾	18¾	18½	18½	— ⅛
64½	64⅝	2,000	Western Union Tel	61½	61½	60	60⅜	—1½
76	76¼	1,100	Westingh. E. & M	76¼	76¼	76	76	— ⅛
124	126	100	Westingh. 1st pf	124	124	124	124	...

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	96¾	97¼	Pan 2s, f	..	..
2s, c, 1930	97	98	1938	97	..
3s, r, 1918	101½	102	Pan 3s, f	..	..
3s, c, 1918	101½	102	1961	100	102
4s, r, 1925	109½	110¼	Pan 3s, c	..	..
4s, c, 1925	110	110½	1961	100	102
Pan 2s, r, 1936	....	97	..		

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Allis-Chal. pf	10⅛	11⅝	Helme (G W) Co	150	170
Do pf	42½	44	Hoe (R.) Co	110	117
Am Ag C.	85½	86½	Homestake	117	119
Do pf	95	97	Inger-R	105	..
A B S pf	76½	77	Do pf	89	..
A B S & Fdy	..	..	Int H pf	120	135
Fdy pf	90½	92½	Int H Cor	103	105¾
Am C pf	113	117	Do pf	114	..
Am C pf	65	67	Int Paper	8	9
Am Coal	88	100	Int St. P	4¾	6
Am C Fdry	82	..	Do pf	11	14
Do pf	104	105	Iowa Cent	6	8
Am Cot O	41	43	Do pf	13	19
Do pf	93½	95	K C, Ft S & M pf	..	..
Am Exp	103	107½	Kan C So pf	..	73
Am H & L	4⅝	4⅞	Kan C So pf	80½	81½
Am Lin	9½	10	Kayser (J) Co	90	95
Do pf	26	30	Kelly-Spg Co	100	101
Am Loc	31½	31¾	Kayser (J) Co	90	95
Am Sm pf	99½	101	Kelly-Spg Co	100	101
Am Malt	6	7	Do 1st pf	100	113½
A S pf, B	83½	84½	K & D M	4	8
A S & R	63½	63⅝	Do pf	38	..
Am Smelt	102	170	Kresge (S S) Co	92	98
Do pf	104	108	Do pf	102	107½
A T & C	57½	61	Lack Steel	32	34
Am T pf	106¼	108	Lake Shore	94	96
Am Wool	14⅜	17¾	L & N	134	135
Am Wr Pa pf	11	12½	Do pf	16	19
Assets R	..	15½	Ligg & M	214	218
Atl C L	123½	126½	Do pf	114½	118½
Bald Loco	43	46	Long Isl'd	25	34
Do pf	105	107½	L-W R 1st pf	102	105¼
B & O pf	81	81¼	Do 2d pf	90	95
Batop M	⅝	⅞	Lovill Sh	170	180
Beth S pf, ex div	83	85	Do pf	112¾	114½
Brown Sh	36	42	Louis & N	138½	139½
Do pf	86	90	M'kay Cos	80	85
B Un Gas	125	127½	Do pf	97½	99½
Bruns Ter	7½	7¾	Man Elev	129½	131
B, R & P	100	115¾	M. Dep Sts	57½	60½
Do pf	116¾	135	Do pf	98½	101
Butte Co	22	23¼	Mer Pr pf	94	104½
Calif P	57	58	Mex Pet	57	58
Canada So	57½	..	Mich Cent	..	150
Cent L pf	101½	102½	M. St P & S S M pf	130	142
C R I & P	40	40¼	Do 1 pf	80	82½
C & S A T	105½	106½	M K & T	17	17½
Chi & Alt	6	9	M K & T pf	103⅜	..
Do pf	13	25	M Wd pf	108	116
C. I. & S pf	50	80	M W & L E pf ex div	101½	102
C & N W pf	170	180	N, C & St L	135	140
Chi. St P	120	..	Nat Acme	19½	21
M & Om	129	140	Nat Enam	10½	11½
Do pf	135	145	Nat Lead	43¼	43⅝
C, C, C & St L	22	40	Do pf	107¼	107½
Do pf	..	..	New Rys of M 1st pf	29	35
Clustt-P	66	67½	Do 2d pf	11¾	12⅜
Do pf	101¾	104	N O, M & C pf	..	..
Col Ind	125	129	N Y Dock	25	28
Col & So. pf	22½	23½	N Y A. B.	64	67
Do 1st pf	40	43	N Y, C & St L	32	40
Crex Carp	70	80	Do 1st pf	80	100
Cub-Am Sug	50	..	Nor & W	100	100
Do pf, ex div	84	..	Do 2d pf	68	80
D, L & W	400	408	N Y Dock	5	20
D & R G	17	18	Do pf	20	30
Do pf	77	78	Nort Co	24¼	30
D M & Ft D	..	3½	N & W pf	80	90
Do pf	..	9	North Am	74	78
Dul S S & A	..	5	N O T & M	..	..
Do pf	..	60	Do pf	..	60
Det Ed	113	113¾	Ont. Min	2½	2¾
Det & M	85	..	Pabst B pf	95	102
Do pf	55	..	Pac Coast	75	90
Det U Ry	..	71	Do 1st pf	80	90
D S S & A pf	4	5	Do 2d pf	75	90
Do pf	..	8	Pac Mail	22½	23¼
Du S & So pf	..	10	P T & Tel	25	27½
Du F & N W	..	..	Do pf	88	90
Erie pf	25	35	Penn Traf	45	50
F M & E	8	15	Peo Gas	116	117
Do pf	33	38	Philips-D	116	54
Gen Chem	170	175	Pitts C & St L	77	80
Do pf	110	111	Pr Steel	45	50
Gen Elec	150	155	Do pf	90	95
Gen Motor	30	40	Pull Pal	170	175
Gold Dust	37	37¼	Pure Oil	37	38
Do pf	110	111	Ry Steel Sp	30	37
Hav E Ry	..	..	Ry Spring	70	80
H & P pf	70	80	Do pf	95	100
Hock Val	90	95	Reading	164	165
Hold Pr	85	90	Rep I & S	22	24
Homer Con	1	2	Do pf	85	90

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
P, C, C & St L	79	88	T. St L & West	7	10
Do pf	95	100	Do pf	12¼	15½
Pitts S pf	85	92	Und Type	73	80
P'man Co	154½	156½	Do pf	107½	113
R R Sec I C stk	..	78	Un Cig M	47	47½
Ry St Spr pf	90	98	Do pf	90	100
Rdg 1st pf	88½	89¾	Un Dr G	82½	85
Do 2d pf	87	89	Do pf	97½	101
Rock Isl'd	2¾	3	U S C I P	9¼	11
Do pf	5¾	8	Do pf	36	38½
Rumely(M) Co	26½	28	U S Exp	73½	78
Do pf	..	..	U S I A	16	20
St L & S F	2¾	3½	Do pf	80	85
Fran	2¾	3½	U S R & I	59¾	60¼
Do 1st pf	8	14	U S Rub	53½	59
Do 2d pf	4½	5¼	Do 1st pf	102½	104
St L S W	..	..	Do 2d pf	70	87
F C & E	..	..	Vand R R	..	85
I pf	..	25	Va-Car Ch	29½	30
Sears-R	187½	189	Do pf	102½	104
S-S S & I	29	30	Va C & Coke	40	50
Do pf	88	97	Va R & P	40	50
So P R S	20	..	Do pf	97	..
Do pf	80	100	Vulcan Det	1¾	11
So R, M & O ctfs	72	85	Do pf	22	35
Stand M	35¾	37	Wabash pf	3½	4½
Do pf	64½	66	W Md pf	31	39½
Stdeb Co	..	..	Weym-B	215	300
pf	87	89	Do pf	112	120
Tenn Cop	34	34¼	W & S	4	4¾
Texas Pac	15½	16¼	Do 1st pf	15	17
T P T Tr	96	102	Do 2d pf	5	8
Third Av	42	42½	Wis Cent	39½	41
T C R T pf	126¾	..	Woolw (F W)	97½	99
			Do pf	115	115¾

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday and of these two groups of stocks combined with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Railroads	78.98	78.42	78.67	— .18
Industrials	59.45	59.19	59.25	— .48

COMBINED AVERAGE.

June 9	69.64	69.27	69.47	+ .20
June 10	69.72	69.27	69.35	— .09
June 11	69.80	69.14	69.24	— .14
June 12	69.47	69.28	69.37	+ .13
June 13	69.40	69.23	69.34	— .03
June 15	69.40	69.31	69.34	— .06
June 16	69.31	69.30	69.36	— .32

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.		Low.		Last.
June to d'te	69.64	June 9	68.09	June 3	68.96
June, 1913	69.25	June 2	68.09	June 10	68.44
June, 1912	72.79	June 3	69.03	June 1	71.84
June, 1911	84.43	June 14	83.48	June 1	83.76
Yr. to date	78.30	Jan. 31	65.35	Apr. 25	68.96
Year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10	66.04
Year 1912	86.88	Sept. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.29
Year 1911	94.41	Jan. 26	69.67	Sep. 25	77.00

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.01	Kentucky Con	.01
Alpha Con	.01	Mariposa	.01
Andes	.02	Occidental Con	.70
Belcher	.29	Ophir	.14
Bullion	.04	Overman	.22
Caledonia	.06	Potosi	.02
Challar	.02	Savage	.05
Con. Cal. & Va	.15	Seg. Belcher	.03
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.05
Crown Point	.02	Union Con	.03
Hale & Norcross	.03	Yellow Jacket	.13

TONOPAH.

Jim Butler	1.00	Comb. Fraction	.08
McNamara	.03	D'field Daisy	.05
Midway	.23	D'field Bl. B	.02
Mispah Exten	.20	Florence	.43
North Star	.30	G'field Con. M	1.40
Rescue Eula	.12	G'field Merger	.11
Tonopah Exten	2.95	Jumbo Extens	.23
Tonopah Merger	.14	Lone Star	.01
West End	.03	Silver Pick	.07
		Vernal	.04
GOLDFIELD.		Wonder Con	.04
Atlanta	.15	Manhattan Con	.04
Booth	.05		
C. O. D	.08		

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot	5¼	6	Jackpot	3	6
Elkton	41	42	McKinley	13	20
Findley	1½	2	Sec Con	1¼	1½
Gold Dollar	1¾	2	Stratton's Ind	12¼	12¾
Golden Cycle	6.75	6.80	Vindicator	1¼	1½

CENTRAL DROPS MORE MEN.

Engineering and Clerical Force 6,000 Less Than Year Ago.

Four hundred men in the clerical and engineering departments of the New York Central Railroad have been dropped from the pay-rolls in the last month. Although many of these men have been employed about the Terminal and have finished their work, still the greater number have been released owing to dull business conditions.

"We have only been running our business on a business basis," Abraham T. Hardin, Vice President of the New York Central, said last night. "We have 6,000 less men in the clerical and engineering departments now than we had at this time last year. A number of these have, of course, been automatically released. For instance, we are running fifteen trains where before we ran twenty. That means that 25 per cent. of the men needed to handle these trains are out of work. Then the construction work, beyond that now being finished at the Terminal, is over and no new construction will be undertaken until times improve. We are only doing what all the railroads of the country are doing. Business is bad and every road must cut down all operating expenses to a minimum.

"There is no wholesale laying off of men. We are paring down here and there wherever we can do so with saving. In many departments the men are working fewer days at less pay. We hope that we can put them back on full time at the old salaries soon, and we are holding on to them with this idea in view. The reduction of force will amount to a little over 5 per cent."

Two months ago it was decided that it would be necessary to reduce the office forces and certain men were notified that after June 1 their services would no longer be needed. It was said yesterday that at least 70 per cent. of the men dropped have gone to work immediately, and many of these have found better paying positions than before. It was stated that the reduction of clerical and engineering forces was the last step in retrenchment that the New York Central officers wished to make. The saving to the road will be between $900 and $1,000 a day.

One official who has a voice in passing requisitions for materials and supplies stated that these passed through the hands of five officers, each of whom made deductions, and that he finally reduced them to the bare necessities.

"We have shaved costs down to skin and bone," he said, "and in most cases we end by shaving the bone."

RECEIVER FOR TEXAS ROAD.

Trinity & Brazos Valley Line Is Unable to Meet Its Obligations.

DALLAS, Texas, June 16.—The Trinity & Brazos Valley Railway Company, a Texas line, was thrown into friendly receivership today by United States District Judge Edward Meek, on petition of the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston.

The trust company, acting for bondholders, alleged that the road had defaulted on interest on bonds amounting to $8,760,000,

FINANCIAL.

THE TOLEDO, COLUMBUS & OHIO RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.
Office of the Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, Penn., June 1, 1914.
First Mortgage 4½ per cent. Bonds of The Cleveland & Marietta Railway Company to an aggregate cost of Twelve Thousand Three Hundred Ninety Dollars, ($12,390.00) will be purchased for the Sinking Fund July 1, 1914, from the lowest bidders at a price not to exceed par and interest.
Sealed proposals to sell bonds must be in the hands of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New York City, before close of business, three o'clock P. M., Tuesday, June 23, 1914.
T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT
5% Internal Gold Loan 1909
The Argentine Government invites tenders in London in sterling £2,720 5% Internal Gold Loan 1909, number par. Payment September 1, 1914, ex coupon, in London. We will cable tenders received at our temporary office, 15 Broad Street, New York, prior to 12 M June 20, 1914.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Dated New York, June 12th, 1914.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF
KELSEY, BREWER & CO.
Operators of Gas and Electric Properties,
Grand Rapids, Michigan.
The Board of Directors of the
American Public Utilities Company
has declared a quarterly dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. (1½%) on the Preferred Stock, and Three-quarters of One Per Cent. (¾%) on the Common Stock, payable July 1st, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 15th, 1914.
The stock books will be closed June 15th to June 30th, 1914, inclusive.
BLAINE GAVETT, Secretary.
June 16th, 1914.

ANGLO AMERICAN OIL COMPANY LIMITED, LONDON, ENG.
Notice is hereby given that the above-named company has resolved to pay on and after July 1st next a final dividend of ten per cent. (10%) or two shillings per share, free of British income tax, which, with the interim dividend of one shilling per share and an extra interim dividend of one shilling per share paid on January 15th last, will make a dividend of twenty per cent. (20%) for the year ending December 31, 1913. Same will be paid on and after above-named date by the National Provincial Bank of England at its head office in Bishopsgate, in the City of London, or at any of its branches, or by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway, New York City, U. S. A., at the exchange rate in United States currency, $4.86 2-3 per pound sterling to all holders of share warrants to bearer issued by the company, in exchange for Coupons No. 7 attached to said share warrants.
A. H. HEWETT, Secretary.
36 and 38 Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, London, S. W.
June 16, 1914.

25th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend
ESTABLISHED 1784.
The Bank of New York
National Banking Association
New York, May 26th, 1914.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8%) per cent., payable on and after July 1st, 1914.
The transfer books will remain closed from June 23d, 1914, to July 1st, 1914.
JOSEPH ANDREWS, Cashier.

The International Nickel Company
A quarterly dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. on the preferred stock will be paid August 1st to the holders of record at the close of business July 14th, and a dividend of Two and One-half Per Cent. on the common stock will be paid September 1st to the holders of record at the close of business August 14th. The preferred stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. July 14th, and remain closed until 10 A. M. August 3d, and the common stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. August 14th, and remain closed until 10 A. M. September 2d.
James L. Ashley,
Secretary and Treasurer.
New York, June 16, 1914.

Empire Trust Company
42 BROADWAY.
A quarterly dividend of two and one-half per cent. (2½%) has this day been declared upon the capital stock of this company, payable on June 30th, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 20, 1914.
Unless other instructions are filed, checks will be mailed to each stockholder at the address last appearing on our books.
The transfer books will not be closed.
MYRON J. BROWN, Secretary.
New York, June 16th, 1914.

NEW YORK STATE RAILWAYS.
Grand Central Terminal, New York,
June 3rd, 1914.
A dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. (1¼%) on the Preferred Stock and One and One-half Per Cent. (1½%) on the Common Stock of this Company has been declared payable July 1st, 1914, at the office of the Treasurer, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 17th, 1914.
EDWARD L. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

American Telephone & Telegraph Co.
A Dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Wednesday, July 15, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Tuesday, June 30, 1914.
G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY,
No. 176 Broadway, New York City.
June 16, 1914.
By resolution of the Board of Trustees the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. has been declared, and is payable June 30th, 1914, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on June 23d, 1914.
JOHN W. SHEPARD, Assistant Treasurer.

Office of The United Gas Improvement Co.
N. W. Corner Broad and Arch Streets.
Philadelphia, June 10, 1914.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent. ($1.00 per share), payable July 15, 1914, to stockholders of the close of business June 30, 1914. Checks will be mailed.
LEWIS LILLIE, Treasurer.

American Brake Shoe & Foundry Co.
Preferred Stock Dividend.
New York, June 9, 1914.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2% from the current earnings for the quarter ending March 31, 1914, payable June 30, 1914, to stockholders of record June 19, 1914.
HENRY C. KNOX, Secretary.

American Brake Shoe & Foundry Co.
Common Stock Dividend.
New York, June 9, 1914.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾% from the current earnings for the quarter ending March 31, 1914, payable June 30, 1914, to stockholders of record June 19, 1914.
HENRY C. KNOX, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y., until 1 o'clock P. M. July 10, 1914, and then opened, for furnishing miscellaneous supplies for the district ending June 30, 1915, consisting of: brushes, chimneys, dry goods, engineer stores, packings, hardware tools, rubber fire steam hose, rubber fire hose with cotton jacket, lanterns, lamps, oils, paints, paints and oils, varnishes, ship chandlery, cotton duck khaki dyed, tin shipping cans, brooms and woodenware, tackle blocks, chinaware, brass pipe, iron pipe, sheet copper, galvanized sheets, sheet zinc, steam fittings, household ammonia, denatured alcohol, glycerine, sal soda, asbestos cement, bon ami, scouring soaps, fresh water soap, salt water soap, soft soap, polishing powder, polishing paste, marine clocks, boat compasses, time markers, buffskins, machine wipers, candles, engine oils, lubricating compound, and graphite grease, charcoal, portland cement, coal tar, cotton waste, cocoa mats, excelsior, linseed oil, turpentine, matches, Russia crash, oakum, paper, red lead, white lead, white zinc, shellac, orange mineral, orange shellac, putty and varying leather. Blank proposals and particulars may be obtained by addressing the Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y.

PROPOSALS FOR EQUIPAGE AND MATERIALS.—Depot Quartermaster's Office, 28th Street and Gray's Ferry Road, Philadelphia, Pa., June 1, 1914.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 1 P. M., June 30, 1914, for furnishing at the depot: Spark Arresters; Bedsteads; Bedstead Parts; Brooms, corn; Buckets; Canvas Covers; Desks, field; Drills; Ducking, cotton; Duck, khaki and olive drab; Hollow ware; Stovepipe; Handles, shovel; Helves, ax and hatchet; Lockers, trunk; Mattresses; Shovels, spade; Sheeting, sewing; Suspenders; Webbing, cotton; O. D. Information on application. Colonel THOMAS CRUSE, D. Q. M.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y., until 3 o'clock P. M. July 10, 1914, and then opened, for furnishing miscellaneous and anthracite coal at New York, N. Y., New London, Conn., and Newport, R. I., for the period from July 1, 1914, to June 30, 1915, inclusive. Proposals may be for any quantity not less than 100 tons. Blank proposals and information may be obtained on application to the Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y.

BUSINESS WORLD

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday 3¼@3¾% per cent. for the best names
Monday ..3¼@3¾%
The quotation is for six months' paper.

Gray Goods Market Unchanged.

There was no visible change in the condition of the gray goods market yesterday. General quiet prevailed, and the buying that was done was mostly on odd lots picked up here and there to fill immediate needs. No contract business worth speaking of was done. Despite the quiet, prices continued to be held firmly. There was some small buying of sateens during the day, and this also tells the story for sheetings. A little better demand has been noted for voiles and lawns since the beginning of the week. As one broker put it yesterday, however, business is coming in "retail" lots all the way through.

Slack Demand for Dress Goods.

The demand for dress goods is unusually slack even for this, the quiet, period in the season. Cutters up in many instances have not placed orders even for business booked. From this it appears that manufacturers will exercise more than usual care in guarding against cancellations. The style tendency has changed from fancy goods to the more staple lines, and the outlook for serges has grown brighter accordingly. Broadcloths, gabardines, and poplins are also showing up well, and when duplicates begin to be received in volume buyers, it is predicted, will have to pay even fancier prices than now prevail. In spot business panamas are selling freely.

Exports of a Week.

General exports, exclusive of specie, from the Port of New York last week were valued at $14,768,234, compared with $14,013,164 the week before, and $16,417,478 the week before that. The exports the corresponding week one year ago aggregated $15,650,994. The total value of this year's exports to date is $444,867,820, against $447,657,273 in the corresponding period of 1913. Exports of domestics and cotton goods from New York last year were valued at $335,321, against $407,770 the week before and $575,965 the week before that. The greatest amount shipped to a single country, $54,290 worth of cotton goods, went to China. The week before the Philippines led with $243,498 worth.

"Trick" Numbers in Novelties.

Several amusing "trick" numbers are now being shown here by a prominent dealer in small wares and novelties. Among them is a fac simile of a negro baby's face, which is attached to a tube with a bulb on the end. When the bulb is squeezed the toy says "Mama," while the eyes roll and the tongue is stuck out. A rubber swimming frog, also operated by the tube and bulb, is another novelty shown. When put in water the legs of the frog move in a life-like way with every compression of the bulb. A "trick" salt cellars, from which nothing comes out, though the holes in the top are apparently clear; a little device for blowing smoke rings, and a "dribble glass" are also shown. This glass has small holes drilled in it about three-fourths of an inch from the top, which escape the careless observer by a fancy decoration etched in the glass. The holes tell the story. Many new things are shown in Hallowe'en goods, which are now being taken well by buyers.

Raw Silk Shipments Gain.

According to figures compiled by the Silk Association of America, raw silk imports in the period running from July 1, 1913, to May 30 show substantial advances over receipts of the corresponding period of the year before. The grand total for the period is 25,850,071 pounds, against 24,364,882 pounds in 1912-1913, and 19,918,324 pounds in 1911-1912. Imports of Japanese silks are far and away ahead of the other sorts, totaling 18,586,103 pounds, and showing a gain of more than 2,000,000 pounds over 1912-1913. Canton silks show a fair gain, with a total of 1,785,986 pounds. Receipts of European silks fell off sharply, to 1,847,780 pounds, as did imports of China silks. Here the total for the period is 2,437,587 pounds. Tussah and other sorts also showed a decline, though they together totaled 1,192,615 pounds. Receipts of Japanese silks in the month of May were more than 600 per cent. greater than those of the next sorts, which were Cantons.

Returned Goods In New Phase.

Something new has cropped up in the way of returned goods. A prominent textile house yesterday received a letter from one of its leading accounts saying it was sending back certain numbers of an order and asking that these goods be exchanged for other merchandise specified in the letter. The order on which the returned goods were bought was placed last November, and the goods themselves are now so far out of style and season that they can be disposed of again only at a considerable sacrifice, if at all. The goods asked for are up to the minute and in none too liberal supply in the market at the moment. The writer of the letter naïvely gave as his reason for his request the fact that he did not believe in returning merchandise to a wholesaler for credit, so all he asked was an exchange. The wholesaler in question is in a quandary. The account may be closed if the request is not granted, and it is a big one. If the request is granted it may open a floodgate of "exchanges" which will sweep the wholesaler from his feet.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, June 23, 1914, for Contract 76, for the construction of Ashokan Bridge, a reinforced concrete structure forming part of the highway system around Ashokan Reservoir, and consisting of 15 arches, each having a span of 37 feet 10 inches and a rise of 11 feet 4 inches. The bridge will be about 1,120 feet long, and will have a roadway 22 feet wide. The foundations, abutments, and lower portions of the piers are not included in this contract. There will be about 6,400 feet of 8-duct to 12-duct electric conduit. The work is located near Ashokan, in the Town of Olive, Ulster County, New York, about 14 miles west of the City of Kingston.
At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.
CHARLES STRAUSS, President.
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
W. BRUCE COBB, Secretary.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 10 o'clock A. M., June 23, 1914, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., &c., a quantity of naval supplies, as follows: Schs. 6,700, 6,790, 6,797—Steel angles, bar channels, plates, rivets, rod, shapes, sheet; Sch. 6,798—Black and galvanized pipe and fittings; Sch. 6,841—Sweepers and sweeping gear; Sch. 6,842—Hawse material; Sch. 6,844—Diving apparatus and dresses, scrub brushes, water filters and coolers, curled hair, upholstery leather, towel racks, tubular, and waste; Sch. 6,845—Bowline, linen, muslin, sail cotton thread; Sch. 6,846—Muriatic acid, calcium carbide, gold leaf, pitch, paint remover; Sch. 6,847—Zinc plates; Sch. 6,853—Chain blocks, lamp feeders, paint pots, screw wrenches; Sch. 6,854—Oxalic acid, paper towels and hangers for same, castile soap; Sch. 6,855—Rubber-covered wire; Sch. 6,856—Magnet and double conductor wire, ammeters; Sch. 6,857—Brass angle bar; Sch. 6,858—Brass pipe, copper tubing, composition unions, reducing valves, pipe fittings; Sch. 6,859—Packing leathers, bale ties; Sch. 6,877—Calcium phosphide; Sch. 6,879—Cotton waste; Sch. 6,884—Steel anchors, spare parts for diving apparatus; Sch. 6,886—Steel twin conductor wire, spare. Applications for proposals should designate the schedules desired by number. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the navy pay office, Washington, D. C., or to the Bureau. E. A. COWIE, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the undersigned, Ellis Island, N. Y. H., until 2:30 P. M., June 23, 1914, and then opened, for construction of Bakery, Carpenter Shop, and Storage Building, and mechanical equipment, at Ellis Island. For specification apply to Byron H. Uhl, Acting Commissioner of Immigration.

FORT HANCOCK, N. J.—Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received here until 12 M., June 24, 1914, and then opened, for construction of concrete gun-carriage railroad, constructing parallel gravel wagon road, and filling trenches. Information furnished on application. Envelopes should be indorsed "Proposals for Constructing Roads," and addressed to the Quartermaster.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF STERN & LIEN, consisting of DAVID STERN and JACOB LIEN, of 153-157 Greene St., New York City, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said firm will be received by JACOB LIEN, 153-157 Greene St., New York City, who will pay all debts of the said firm.
Dated June 15, 1914.
DAVID STERN.
JACOB LIEN.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The regular monthly meeting of the Commission Throwsters Division of the Silk Association of America has been called for Friday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock in the rooms of the association.

From reports collected by the Secretary of the Bridge Builders' and Structural Society and presented at the monthly meeting of the society, held in St. Louis on June 11, it was shown that during the month of May 57 per cent. of the entire capacity of the bridge and structural shops of the country was contracted for.

Prices obtained on serges, staple goods, and piece dyes sold yesterday at auction by Burling & Dole, 7 Green Street, were very satisfactory and indicate that a strong demand exists for staple merchandise. The sale was well attended, and a number of out-of-town buyers were present.

At a sale of coats and suits conducted yesterday by P. Waldman of 45 Lispenard Street an average price of about 60 cents on the dollar was obtained on a stock inventoried at $10,000. A good attendance marked the sale.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY, N. Y.—W. M. Whitney & Co.; J. Cleary, representing; 41 Union Square; Brostell.
ALBANY—John G. Myers Co.; W. A. Findlay, cloaks, suits, waists; 220 5th Av.
ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Peerless Fashion Stores Co.; S. J. Philipson, cloaks, suits; Wallick.
BALTIMORE—M. Gross, cloaks; Breslin.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; A. A. Deterle, dry goods; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Armstrong, Cator & Co.; E. E. Taylor, ornaments, velvets; 200 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Overall Co.; S. Rorenbloom, piece goods; Grand.
BALTIMORE—Strouse, Baer & Co.; A. K. Baer, middy blouses; 1,182 Bwy.
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; Miss A. Brauer, millinery; 214 Church.
BALTIMORE—Cahn-Coblenz Co.; E. Werzansky, ratine skirts; 1,190 Broadway.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; H. A. Richards, carpets, rugs; 309 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Strouse, Baer & Co.; L. Berger, general mdse.; 116 W. 32d.
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; Miss M. Schofield, laces, embroideries, ladies' neckwear; 214 Church; Belmont.
BIRMINGHAM—L. Pistix; A. I. Abkowitz, millinery; 1,161 Broadway; York.
BOSTON—Vorenberg's; A. Giesberg, jobs cheap men's outing suits; Martinique.
BOSTON—Shapard-Norwell Co.; M. L. Miller, millinery; 220 5th Av.
BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon; Miss Plummer, parasols, ribbons; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—R. Co. Inc.; D. Slocum, furs; L. Fisher, men's clothing, hats; Miss K. Haukep, neckwear, hdkfs.; 60 W. 33d.
BRIDGEPORT—Howland D. G. Co.; J. S. Greening, upholstery goods; 75 Spring.
BUFFALO—Flint & Kent; I. B. Hope, furn. goods, hosiery, gloves, boys' clothing; 220 5th Av.
BUFFALO—Hamlins; H. N. Desmarets, general mdse.; 116 W. 32d.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Charlotte Trousers Co.; W. R. Taliaferro, manufactures of pants; 13 University Place; Grand.
CHICAGO—Chas. A. Stevens & Bros.; Mrs. L. E. Franklin, muslin underwear, negligees; 40 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—Chicago Novelty Cloak Co.; R. Munzer, cloakings; 72 Leonard.
CHICAGO—Solomon & Co.; J. Solomon, mfr's. clothing; Union Square.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; G. A. Wilson, furs; W. B. Smith, women's neckwear; 704 Warren.
CHICAGO—Chas. A. Stevens & Bros.; Stedman Willard, jobs skirts, dresses; 40 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—Gumbiner Bros.; M. Gumbiner, jobbers' trade; mdse., hosiery, underwear, hdkfs.; Imperial Hotel.
CHICAGO—The Colonial; A. Marks, men's furn. goods, hats; Wallick.
CHICAGO—Feldman Bros.; M. Feldman, trimmings; Claridge.
CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; C. J. Snell, blankets, bedding; 15 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; S. Carson, ribbons; 115 Worth.
CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; C. N. Rexford, laces, hdkfs., ribbons, trimmings; 214 Church.
CLEVELAND—Pike-Richmond Co.; A. E. Pike, millinery; Claridge.
CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; C. Moshek, millinery; G. Meyers, representing; 71 W. 23d.
CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; W. Popp, toys; 214 Church.
CLEVELAND—William Taylor, Son & Co.; F. Beckman, furs; A. J. Feder, men's, boys' clothing; 51 Leonard.
CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; F. Potts, linens; F. Schnelby, men's furnishing goods, hosiery, gloves, knit underwear, umbrellas; 214 Church.
COLUMBUS—F. & R. Lazarus & Co.; F. H. Siebert, shoes; 45 E. 17th; Collingwood.
COLUMBUS, Ohio.—M. J. Federman; C. Melancon, wash dresses; 15 E. 26th.
COLUMBUS—F. & R. Lazarus; Mr. Collins, men's hats; W. J. Huber, children's clothing; 45 E. 17th.
DALLAS—Goldsmith D. G. Co.; I. Goldsmith, cloaks, millinery, hosiery, notions; 1,133 Broadway.
DAYTON—Elder & Johnston Co.; J. E. Dodd, hosiery, underwear; 2 Walker.
DAYTON—L. Troxler Co.; L. Bobbs, ladies' readyto wear; B. Carey, laces, hosiery, notions, leather goods; 116 W. 32d.
DAYTON, O.—Elder & Johnston Co.; R. Elder, representing; C. A. Buhl, suits, waists, furs; W. Berry, upholstery goods, draperies; D. Davis, domestics, linens, white goods, linings, flannels, blankets, wash goods; H. Walker, silks, dress goods; C. H. Relling, toys; 9 Walker; McAlpin.
DENVER—Daniels & Fisher Stores Co.; Mrs. A. Wilson, ladies' white wash suits; 71 W. 23d.
DETROIT—E. Kern Co.; E. S. Schuls, boys' clothing, children's dresses; Claridge.
DETROIT—J. C. Hasse & Sons; E. E. Karber, hats; Wallick.
EASTON—Bon Ton Co.; L. Rosenbaum, gloves, hosiery, knit underwear, men's furn. goods; 15 E. 26th; Hermitage.
ELMIRA—S. F. Izzard Co.; H. B. Chamberlain, carpets, upholstery goods; 315 4th Av.; York.
FALL RIVER—R. A. McWhirr Co.; J. E. Bannister, upholstery goods; 75 Spring.
FALL RIVER—E. S. Brown & Co.; J. G. Ford, cloaks, suits, waists; Brostell.
FORT WORTH—F. T. B. Schermerhorn & Co.; R. Nixon, ready to wear; 15 E. 22d.
HARRISBURG—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; Miss I. C. Schaffer, muslin underwear; 2 Walker.
HARRISBURG — Kaufman's Underselling Store; H. Robinson, suits, dresses; 15 E. 26th.
HARTFORD—L. & M. Simon; M. Simon, ready to wear; 23 Union Square.
HAVERILL, Mass.; A. B. Blaisdell & Co.; A. B. Blaisdell, men's, boys' furn. goods; Murray Hill.
HERKIMER—H. G. Munger Co.; H. G. Munger, general merchandise; Mr. Williams, notions; 320 Church.
HAZLETON—J. Gerhardt & Co.; J. Gerhardt, shirts; 37 Bway.
INDIANAPOLIS—W. H. Block Co.; Mr. Hayes, ladies' ready to wear; 1,261 B'way.
JACKSONVILLE—Cohen Brothers; W. K. Warren, men's clothing, furn. goods; 225 5th Av.; Gregorian.
JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—M. Nathan & Bro.; S. Nathan, general mdse.; 15 E. 26th.
KANSAS CITY—T. Trauel, Frank & Co.; A. B. Riskin, flowers, feathers; McAlpin.
LANCASTER—Hager & Bro.; C. Conrad, upholstery goods; 75 Spring.
LAWRENCE—Reid & Hughes Co.; M. Bunkett, upholstery goods; 75 Spring.
LOS ANGELES—Broadway Dept. Store; B. E. Tomlinson, dress goods, silks; 95 Madison Av.
MERIDEN, Conn.—Ives, Upham & Rand Co.; J. Martin, domestics, wash goods, linens; J. Gebbardt, upholstery goods; 75 Spring.
MIDDLETON—J. H. Bunce Co.; H. E. Atwell, upholstery goods; 75 Spring.
NEW BEDFORD—New Bedford Dry Goods Co.; G. O. Doyle, cloaks, suits, hosiery; K. J. Hoyle, upholstery goods; 75 Spring.
NEW HAVEN—Shartenberg & Robinson; L. K. Young, millinery; W. J. McGuire, furnishing goods, hosiery, knit underwear; J. E. Sullivan, upholstery goods; 75 Spring.
NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—Women's Sample Shop; L. W. Berger, wash dresses, skirts; 220 5th Av.
NORWICH—Reid & Hughes Co.; W. E. Bulkley, upholstery goods; 75 Spring.
PADUCAH, Ky.—W. M. Rieke & Co.; W. M. Rieke, upholstery goods; 75 Spring.
PAWTUCKET—Shartenberg & Robinson Co.; L. Lobenstein, upholstery goods; 75 Spring.
PHILADELPHIA—Largeman Bros.; J. Largeman, men's neckwear; 200 5th Av.
PHILADELPHIA—P. Horn & Co.; P. Horn, waists, dresses; Albert.
PHILADELPHIA—H. W. Troth Co.; H. W. Troth, carpets, rugs; Grand.
PHILADELPHIA—Snellenberg Clothing Co.; J. E. Oppenheimer, piece goods; 200 5th Av.
PHILADELPHIA—Berg Bros.; Miss Parness, dresses; 71 W. 23d.
PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; G. Kerngood, millinery, trimmings; L. A. Behr, ready-to-wear; 116 W. 32d.
PITTSBURGH—Campbell's; J. C. McDowell, dress goods, silks; Waldorf.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; J. Baer, men's clothing; L. Kaufmann, ready to wear; F. Loobyo, costumes, dresses; J. Kohnfelder, housefurn. goods; A. McManus, waists; 95 Madison Av.
PITTSBURGH — Lewin-Neiman Co.; Miss O'Brien, wash skirts; 470 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; B. J. Kaufman, jobs muslin underwear, waists, kimonos, dressing sacques, house dresses; 470 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Store.; P. Paley, drugs; C. Kline, domestics, flannels, blankets, linens; 200 5th Av.
PORTLAND, Me.—Eastman Bros. & Bancroft; H. H. Kirkpatrick, cloaks, suits, waists; F. B. Munson, dry goods; 60 W. 33d.
POTTSVILLE—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; G. Arbogast notions, laces, ribbons, furs; 2 Walker.
POTTSVILLE—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; B. N. Eckenrode, furn. goods, hosiery, gloves; 2 Walker; Herald Square.
PROVIDENCE—J. Misch; L. E. Cohen, cloaks, suits; 33 Union Square.
PROVIDENCE—L. Diamond & Sons; M. Gets, ready-to-wear; 116 W. 32d.
PROVIDENCE — Callender, McAuslan & Troup Co.; A. L. True, furn. goods; 2 Walker.
READING—S. Marcus, ready to wear; 71 W. 23d.
READING—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; J. S. McQuay, carpets, rugs; 2 Walker.
ROANOKE—French Shop; A. C. Corhan, ready to wear; Pierrepont.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; J. Stott, piece goods; 200 5th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Star Credit Clothing Co.; J. Zobel, clothing, cloaks; 200 5th Av.; Hermitage.
SALEM—W. G. Webber Co.; G. Goss, upholstery goods; 75 Spring.
SCHENECTADY—H. S. Barney; R. H. Gilbert, upholstery goods; 75 Spring.
SCRANTON—Jonas Long Sons; A. Long, notions, jewelry; 315 4th Av.
ST. ALBANS, Vt.—Willard Mfg. Co.; J. B. Wilson, duck clothing, wash skirts; 720 Broadway.
SALT LAKE CITY—Salt Lake City Hat Co.; A. F. Smith, hats, caps; Herald Square.
SALT LAKE CITY—Paris Millinery Co.; Mrs. A. F. Smith, millinery; 621 B'way; Herald Square.
ST. LOUIS—Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney D. G. Co.; Miss F. E. Thompson, corsets, petticoats, underwear, women's, infants' wear; 214 Church.
ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; J. P. Quinn, carpets, rugs; 37 W. 26th.
ST. LOUIS—Garland's; Miss B. Edgar, bathing suits; 15 E. 26th.
ST. PAUL—Golden Rule—J. G. Willner, muslin underwear, corsets, children's wear; Claridge.
ST. PAUL—Mannheimer Bros.; H. L. Goodkind, general mdse.; 60 W. 33d.
ST. PAUL—Lindeke-Warner Sons; H. F. Warner, knit underwear; 350 Broadway.
ST. PAUL—Novelty Cloak & Suit Co.; L. Silverstein, jobs silk waists, wash dresses; 1,161 Broadway.
SUPERIOR, Wis.—H. Levine; G. Seidman, Fall silk dresses; 1,161 Broadway.
SYRACUSE—W. Henocksburg, millinery; Herald Square.
TACOMA—Peoples Stores Co.; J. F. Hall, carpets, upholstery goods; 214 Church.
TROY, N. Y.—H. Herbert & Co.; W. P. Herbert, ready to wear; 60 W. 33d.
WARRENSBURG, N. Y.—Empire Skirt Co.; H. Joseph, skirts; 200 5th Av.
WASHINGTON—Hahn Royal; J. R. Hirschberg, men's furn. goods; 600 Broadway.
WATERBURY—Reid & Hughes D. G. Co.; W. E. Minor, upholstery goods; 75 Spring.
WILMINGTON—Belo-Delaware Notion House; L. Topkis, hosiery, shirts, underwear; 105 Grand.
WOONSOCKET—Harris & Mowry Co.; T. A. Engelbach, upholstery goods; 75 Spring.
WORCESTER—Denholm & McKay Co.; The Standish-Vaupt Bros.; M. Jasper, woolens; Arlington.
WORCESTER—Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Co.; W. F. Daly, upholstery goods; 75 Spring.
WORCESTER—Denholm & McKay Co.; H. Munger, leather, fancy, toilet goods; 2 Walker; Hoffman House.
YOUNGSTOWN—L. Brodyce & Co.; C. E. Gibson, upholstery goods; 75 Spring.
YOUNGSTOWN—Youngstown D. G. Co.; P. W. Gilmore, notions, laces, neckwear, ribbons; 72 Leonard.

EMPLOYERS OF LABOR
On and after July 1st, 1914, you are compelled by law to carry
Workmen's Compensation Insurance
ADVICE FREE
By experts of the Liability Dept.
JOS. D. BOOKSTAVER
INSURANCE SPECIALIST
Main Office 76 WILLIAM ST. Branch Office 230 GRAND ST.
Phones: John 5400; Spring 5775-6

OUR WHEELS ARE TURNING BUSILY.
There's a good reason!
1500 Foulard and Crepe de Chine **Dresses**
For immediate delivery.
PRICERITE
Pioneer Ladies' Garment Co.
Phone—Mad. Square 2757.
158 West 29th Street.

Must Sell at Once
SALE SAFES AT COST
The closing of our 23d Street store compels quick disposal of all safes. Prices cut to cost and in some cases lower—all sizes to select from. Catalogue on request.
Cary Safe Co. 147 West 23d St. Phone, Chelsea 6881.

SALESMAN WANTED FOR
LOXITON
ATHLETIC UNDERWEAR.
(LOXITON UNDERWEAR has a patented device and is being handled by 800 stores in Greater New York.) State territory, experience, line handled and all other particulars; also references. LOXITON MFG. CO., Baltimore, Md.

CLOSING OUT
5,000 DRESSES
From $1.50 to $6 Each.
500 DOZ. WAISTS
From $6.75 to $15 per Doz.
All latest styles and materials. Fine opportunity for early buyers. JOE WIEN, 119 W. 37th St. Phone M. S. 5042.

HOSIERY SECONDS and JOBS
BEST MAKES ONLY.

Business Notices.

40 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

EMBROIDERY MAN WANTED.—A thoroughly experienced embroidery man, who knows the business from a selling and manufacturing standpoint, who can take charge of designing, sampling, and selling end of a large domestic plant; must have long career in embroidery trade; application must state full details regarding past experience. Address Embroideries, Z 224 Times Annex.

WASH DRESSES.—THE DAYTON COMPANY'S OUR PEOPLE'S AIDS are open for two to three thousand new high-class wash dresses, immediate delivery, at prices considerably less than regular for spot cash. Their buyers will be in New York office, seventy-nine Fifth Avenue, Thursday morning, 10 o'clock.

SALESMAN ON WAISTS, with an established trade of $75,000 yearly, desires a change from Aug. 1; well-known among jobbers, mail order houses, and city office trades. T. 123 Times.

WHITE CHINCHILLAS.
4 models, $4.50 up; 200 coats; new Fall plaids; regular price, $7.50; to close, $2.50. B. ANDREWS, 4 West 22d St.

BRAGERS OF BALTIMORE ARE OPEN for job of 5,000 WASH DRESSES for special sale; must be very cheap. Call at Jay & Co., 116 W. 32d.

PLANT 18 MACHINES, COMPLETE MODERN equipment, suitable dresses, waists, or cloaks; modern building; cheap rent. 151 West 10th, third floor.

WILL BUY ANY QUANTITY OF PIQUE and ratine. Call, with samples, at 1,133 Broadway, Room 1,416.

JOBBER IS NOW READY TO LOOK AT FALL SAMPLES; silk and cloth dresses, skirts, and coats. Room 500, 38 East 21st.

PLANT 20 MACHINES, complete modern equipment; suitable for DRESSES, WAISTS AND CLOAKS. 30 West 36th St., 7th floor.

EXCLUSIVE JOBBING HOUSE now looking at Fall lines of cloth and silk dresses, 7th floor., 137 W. 35th.

JOBBER IS LOOKING AT FALL SILK DRESSES. 18 West 27th St., Room 1,005.

JOBBER looking at silk and cloth dresses, also Fall waists. 6th floor, 9 East 37th St.

SKIRTS—SKIRTS.—100 dozen Pique and Ratine tunics ready for cash. T. 146 Times.

SALESMAN — Experienced salesman for Fall line of Ladies' Neckwear. Apply 1 to 3 P. M., 1 Madison Av.

HOSIERY & UNDERWEAR SALE NOW GOING ON!!!

This 31ST ANNIVERSARY MARK DOWN SALE is an event of the greatest importance to all the buyers of men's, ladies' and children's hosiery and underwear throughout the United States. You will find it of great advantage to call, as many choice lots are still to be had.
REMEMBER! OUR SALES ARE SALES.

KAHN & FRANK

"THE HOUSE OF STANDARD MERCHANDISE."
573-575 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

AUCTION SALES

MERCHANDISE. | MERCHANDISE.

DAVID W. BIOW & CO.
TEL. 2436-2437 FRANKLIN. 13-15 LISPENARD ST.
TODAY, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 10:30 A. M.,
SPECIAL PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE, WITHOUT LIMIT OR RESERVE,
VERY LARGE OFFERING OF HIGH-CLASS

CLOTHING

FOR MEN, YOUTHS AND CHILDREN, CONSISTING OF
MEN'S and YOUTHS' SUITS
MEN'S PANTS *IN REGULARS, STOUTS AND EXTRA SIZES.*
CHILDREN'S KNICKER AND WASHABLE SUITS.
ALSO ABOUT 300 MEN'S HAND-MADE SUITS

A VERY LARGE, EXCEPTIONAL
HIGH-GRADE STOCK OF IMPORTED
SILKS

inventoried at over $85,000, representing a great variety and qualities. All of the latest importations. Some of them only recently released from the custom house. Ranging in price as high as $10 per yard.
This stock consists of a line of peau de soine, meesaline, satin majesty and imperial brocaded satins, Faille Francaise, grosgrain, charmeuse, chiffon moire, bengaline, crepe de chine, (meteor and Roshanara) in soire, satine de chine, satin automan, fancy chiffons and gauzes, brocaded crepe de chine, printed warps and striped taffetas, serges, wash silks, foulards, rajahs, etc.
Also a stock of very high-quality
#

ASSETS OF $6,817 TO MEET $270,000

Stoppani & Hotchkin Creditors Will Now Assess Themselves Further.

SUGGEST CRIMINAL ACTION

District Attorney's Representative Tells Meeting He Only Awaits Information.

Customers of the failed Consolidated Stock Exchange firm of Stoppani & Hotchkin got little encouragement from a report made to them by public accountants at a meeting of creditors held yesterday in the Broadway Central Hotel. To cover liabilities of more than $270,000 the accountants found total tangible assets of only $6,817.

The meeting was enlivened by the presence, for a while unsuspected, of a representative of the District Attorney, who interrupted the proceedings to defend the attitude of his office in the matter of proposed criminal prosecution of the firm's partners. R. R. Loening, who was delegated to attend the meeting on behalf of the District Attorney, said that Mr. Whitman would be glad to take action if information justifying such a course was presented.

The meeting was called by Leon Lauterstein, representing the assignee, A. S. Gilbert, and was attended by 150 unfortunate customers from various parts of the State. Among them was William P. Fisher, a retired attorney, who lost $108,000 in the failure, and a number of women. The creditors learned that no trace had been found of 6,500 shares of stock owned by customers and worth $400,000.

Several men indulged in hard criticism of the District Attorney for his failure to make arrests. This aroused Mr. Loening, who was in the back of the room, to interrupt. He said action would be taken just as soon as grounds were supplied by the persons victimized. A committee of five of the largest creditors was named to assess creditors a sum to pay the expenses of a further investigation, and to collect evidence of criminality, if any existed.

The accountants' report showed cash subject to a claim of attorney's fees, $202; fixtures, $1,129; sundry debts recoverable, $1,054; seat on the Board of Trade, $2,600; stocks in hand, $231; real estate belonging to Stoppani, $1,800, and an automobile owned by Stoppani valued at $200.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wheat market again felt the pressure of steadily increasing offers of new-crop wheat and prices declined to new low records, closing at the bottom with net losses of ½c to ⅝c.

In the local cash market No. 2 hard Winter wheat was quoted at 98¾c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; new No. 2 red, 91¼c. July shipment, cost, insurance, and freight; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.01¼, free on board, afloat, and No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.03¼, free on board, afloat.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
July	91¼	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¼
September	91¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¼
December	....	....	92¾	92¾	91¾

CHICAGO PRICES.

July	84¼	83¼	83¼	84	92¼
September	82¾	81¾	81¾	82	90¼
December	84⅞	83⅞	83⅞	84⅞	..

CORN.

Weather conditions over the country were favorable for the growing crop. The undertone was steady throughout the greater part of the day, although late in the session the market gave way in sympathy with wheat, and closed at a net decline of ¼c.

In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 81¼c, cost, insurance, and freight, prompt.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
July	70¾	70¼	70¾	70¾	62¼
September	67¾	67¼	67¾	67¾	63¼
December	57⅞	57¾	57¾	57¾	61¼

OATS.

Prices eased late in sympathy with the other markets, and closed net unchanged to ⅛c lower. The local cash market was easy, standard white being quoted at 46@46¼c; No. 3, 46¼@47c; No. 4, 45@45½c; ordinary clipped white, 45½@47½c; fancy clipped white, 47@48½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
July	39¾	39¼	39¾	39¾	42¾
September	38	37⅝	37⅝	38	42¾
December	39	38½	39	39	45¾

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was under considerable pressure all day.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Year.
July	10.12	10.02	10.05	10.15	11.07
September	10.30	10.20	10.20	10.32	11.20
Ribs—					
July	11.47	11.37	11.37	11.50	11.50
September	11.52	11.42	11.42	11.52	11.65
Pork—					
July	20.87	20.62	20.62	21.00	20.10
September	20.22	19.95	19.95	20.25	20.37

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was more active, and prices were lower. Final figures were not unchanged to 7 points lower.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	7.20@7.30	7.35
August	..	..	7.23@7.30	7.37
July	7.38	7.30	7.32@7.34	7.39
August	7.52	7.49	7.51@7.53	7.53
September	7.60	7.57	7.59@7.60	7.60
October	7.40	7.37	7.39@7.41	7.38
November	7.06	7.06	7.04@7.07	7.05
December	7.08	7.01	7.00@7.02	7.00
January	7.04	7.00	7.00@7.03	7.00

COTTON.

The cotton market was unsettled and irregular. The close was barely steady at a decline of 9 points to an advance of 2 points.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged to 1-16c lower. The local market for spot cotton was quiet and unchanged at 13.40 for middling upland; sales, 75 bales.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
June	....	....	12.82@12.84	12.90
July	12.95	12.85	12.85@12.86	12.97
August	12.90	12.83	12.83@12.84	12.91
September	....	....	12.73@12.75	12.73
October	12.67	12.67	12.62@12.63	12.62
November	12.40	12.41	12.40@12.41	12.40
December	12.71	12.61	12.60@12.67	12.65
January	12.55	12.47	12.52@12.53	12.51
March	12.60	12.50	12.57@12.58	12.55
April	....	....	12.74@12.76	12.72
May	12.79	12.70	12.77@12.78	12.75

COFFEE.

The volume of business in the coffee market was slightly larger. Total sales amounted to 26,000 bags. The active positions showed losses of 8 to 12 points from the previous close. The local spot market was inactive, but prices remained steady, with No. 7s quoted at 9½c.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
June	....	....	8.80@8.82	8.85
July	8.85	8.81	8.85@8.86	8.93
August	....	....	8.95@8.96	9.02
September	9.06	9.01	9.05@9.06	9.12
October	9.16	9.16	9.16@9.18	9.21
November	....	....	9.29@9.34	9.30
December	9.34	9.29	9.31@9.32	9.38
January	....	....	9.35@9.34	9.40
February	....	....	9.35@9.36	9.41
March	9.40	9.35	9.38@9.39	9.43
April	....	....	9.39@9.40	9.45
May	9.42	9.37	9.41@9.42	9.45

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER—Receipts for week, 74,731 packages. Last week, 75,702 packages. Imports for week, 2,000 packages. Last week, 2,000 packages. Receipts at Boston for week, 44,000 packages. Receipts at Philadelphia for week, 27,000 packages. Receipts at Baltimore for week, 27,000 packages. Receipts at Chicago for week, 27,000 packages. Receipts at St. Louis for week, 27,000 packages. Receipts at Cincinnati for week, 27,000 packages. Receipts at Minneapolis for week, 27,000 packages. Receipts at Kansas City for week, 27,000 packages. Receipts at Omaha for week, 27,000 packages. Receipts at Denver for week, 27,000 packages. Receipts at Portland for week, 27,000 packages. Receipts at Seattle for week, 27,000 packages. Receipts at Los Angeles for week, 27,000 packages. Receipts at San Francisco for week, 27,000 packages. Receipts at Salt Lake City for week, 27,000 packages. Receipts at Butte for week, 27,000 packages. Receipts at Helena for week, 27,000 packages. Receipts at Billings for week, 27,000 packages. Receipts at Great Falls for week, 27,000 packages. Receipts at Missoula for week, 27,000 packages. Receipts at Spokane for week, 27,000 packages. Receipts at Tacoma for week, 27,000 packages. Receipts at Seattle for week, 27,000 packages. Receipts at Portland for week, 27,000 packages. Receipts at San Francisco for week, 27,000 packages. Receipts at Los Angeles for week, 27,000 packages. Receipts at Salt Lake City for week, 27,000 packages. Receipts at Butte for week, 27,000 packages. Receipts at Helena for week, 27,000 packages. Receipts at Billings for week, 27,000 packages. Receipts at Great Falls for week, 27,000 packages. Receipts at Missoula for week, 27,000 packages. Receipts at Spokane for week, 27,000 packages. Receipts at Tacoma for week, 27,000 packages.

22@22¼c; State, dairy, finest, 23c; good to prime, 21@22c; common to fair, 20@21½c; process, extras, 22½@22c; firsts, 20@20½c; lower grades, 17½@19c; ladles, current make, firsts, 19½c; seconds, 18½@19½c; lower grades, 16½@18c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 17½@19c; lower grades, 15½@17c.

EGGS.—Receipts for week, 151,184 cases. There has been a further deterioration in the quality of the past week's arrivals and we now have a typical mid-Summer market with fancy stocks scarce and a surplus of the poorer sorts. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 23@24c; extra firsts, 22@22½c; firsts, 20@21½c; seconds, 18@19½c; thirds and poorer, 15@17½c; dirties, No. 1, 17½@18c; No. 2 and poorer, 15@17c; checks, good to prime, dry, 15½@16½c; checks, undergrades, 10@14c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby, hennery whites, as to size and quality, 23@27; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 21@25c; Western, gathered whites, 21@22½c; State Pennsylvania and nearby, hennery browns, 23@25c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 19½@22c; duck eggs, State and nearby, Indian Runner, 24@26c; Baltimore, selected, 30@32c; Western, 19@21c; Tennessee and other good Southern, 18@20c; European eggs, fresh, 120 dozen cases, fair to good, 18@19c.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

SIGMUND KANTROWITZ, a clerk, residing at 575 West 159th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $12,320 and no assets.

EDWARD J. TUCKER of 1,394 Prospect Avenue has filed a petition, with liabilities of $704 and no assets.

ANGER BAKING COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Anger Baking Company, manufacturers and dealers in macaroni at 77 Bowery and 836 Greenwich Street, by these creditors: Philetus Smith, $500; D. G. Van Dusen & Co., $500, and Edward C. McBrien, $500.

VINCENZZO CAGGIANO of 441 East 104th Street, formerly in the real estate business, has filed a petition, with liabilities of $12,766 and no assets.

BURR & CO., manufacturers of automobile bodies at Seventy-fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, have filed schedules in bankruptcy, showing liabilities of $135,706 and assets of $17,074. Among the largest creditors are the Fifth National Bank, $52,147, and the Commercial Trust Company, $27,500.

MODEL BUTTON WORKS, manufacturers of buttons at 329 East Twenty-ninth Street, has filed schedules, showing liabilities of $4,973 and assets of $2,504.

CHARLES H. WATTS, individually and trading as James Park & Co., importers and exporters at 24 Stone Street, has filed schedules, showing liabilities of $12,465 and assets of $5,881.

D. A. SKINNELL COMPANY, a New York Corporation, has assigned for the benefit of creditors to Joseph M. Baum of Queens Borough. The company was incorporated in 1912. Walter M. Goldsmith of 35 Nassau Street is the attorney for the assignee.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Adle, George—C. Horwits et al., $162.
Abrahams, Benjamin—S. Goldstein, $138.
Abrahams, Louis—Eastman Machine Co., $181.
Benjamin, Israel—H. S. Thompson, $107.
Bradley, Herbert N.—L. Hand, $2,943.
Brathwaite, Frederick—T. W. Turner, $159.
Berrick, Vernon M., and Detlev W. Nissen—A. Rothenberg, $308.
Blumenthal, Clara—J. Steinman, $3,000.
Benloff, Frederick—S. Bonis et al., $463.
Bachner, Louis H.—Auto Supply Co., $160.
Cunningham, Thomas, and John F. Schepper—P. Overhage, $244.
Deems, Theodore B.—G. N. Deems, $1,058.
De Regnaier, Jehan V.—R. H. Greaves, $1,196.
Early, Mary A.—Tenement House Department, $262.
Emerson, Henry D.—H. G. Galpin, $166.
Feldman, Albert E.—Mount Penn Stove Works, $5,622.
Feit, Louis—H. Klein, $177.
Friedlander, Harry—American Sign Co., $190.
Guthy, Peter—W. T. Emmet et al., $191.
Goldberg, Harry—O. Eisenberg et al., $108.
Gorman, Mary A.—C. Anderson, $111.
Gordon, Harry—G. Brickelmaier et al., $174.
Hyman, Samuel M.—A. S. Alco Co., $109.
Hagenkotter, Carl H., Jr.—O. W. Butler, $223.
Herman, Isaac—E. Rosenberg et al., $107.
Holliday, Frank E.—W. W. Randolph, $320.
Hahn, Otto, guardian—City of N. Y., $144.
Iskovitz, Hyman—J. Kornreich, $221.
Klebones, Adam—Knickerbocker Distilling Co., Inc., $172.
Kuhlmann, Hermine and Christian C.—W. W. Smith, $1,500.
Lichtenberg, Joseph—J. F. Saphir, $127.
Lehman, Edgar—H. Djirdjirian et al., $148.
Long, Hattie, and Rose Rothstein—People, &c., $500.
Leonard, Vincent L.—A. H. Brown, $181.
Liebowits, Harry—L. Ax, $160.
Morton, Harry—C. H. Nolte, $215.
Martens, Nicoletta—L. Fried & Sons, $190.
March, Blanche, and Rosie Rothstein—People, &c., $300.
Mason, Norris N.—G. R. Fearing, $1,537.
Mortenson, Andrew—F. Moore et al., $107.
McGovern, Philip—Merchants' Union Ice Co., $135.
McDermott, Frank C.—Sweet, Orr & Co., $314.
Miller, David—J. Solomon, $220.
Myers, Abraham—Illinois Surety Co., $1,574.
Malvin, Louis, Samuel Malvin, and Charles Malawista—H. Hefler, $534.
Mandelbaum, Samuel, and Rose Roffman—S. Roffman, $317.
Monenna, Catherine S.—Tenement House Department, $262.
Merkert, Emily—M. V. Wall, $2,805.
Marlow, Walter D., and Western Auto and Supply Co.—W. Kbauth, $375.
McKinley, John—E. Hewitt, $10,586.
Olmstead, Eliza, and Lulu Webster—People, &c., $300.
Phillips, Martin C.—G. Stein, $182.
Pope, Charles M.—G. L. Silvers, $252.
Parsons, John E., Lloyd S. Bryce, and Edith Cooper Bryce, executors—M. C. Cunningham, $34,002.
Phillips, Nellie J.—B. Kirschner, $167.
Rhodes, Frederick, Frederick D. Searles, and Clinton Zeh—S. R. Parker, Jr., possession of property or $847.
Simon, Solomon—C. Mayne, executrix, $2,304.
Saylor, Norman—J. Freeser et al., $175.
Sherman, Arthur E.—Merchants' Union Ice Co., $153.
Simpson, James W.—G. Haskel, $156.
Smith, James—R. W. Hemmindinger, $281.
Serritella, Vincenzo, and William Van Antwerp—D. de Filippo, $226.
Steddard, Charles H.—Colonial Bank, $586.
Stern, Monroe E.—Oppenheim, Collins & Co., $261.
Tideman, Rudolph E.—J. F. de Bern, $109.
Teichman, Wolf—G. J. Gilbert, $962.
Utano, Frank—Union Stove Works, $120.
Wetsman, James M., and Isidor Leibman—T. Singer, $128.
Wilkin, Harris—T. Nestruk, $2,818.
Webb, Frank E.—J. B. Walcott, $305.
Wainess, Jacob—W. T. McMullen, $178.
Wagner, Pauline—City of New York, $154.
Young, John A.—Caldwell National Bank, $1,859.
Zibelli, Guiseppe—John A. McCarthy & Brother, $2,676.
American Paper Co.—G. O. Wedekind, $683.
Warner's Features, Inc.—Helgar Corporation, $84,958.
Byrnes Lumber and Manufacturing Corporation—A. Basure, $484.
Imperial Auto Co.—R. Rubenstein, $568.
N. Y. Mutual Gas Light Co.—S. Weisenberger, costs, $101.
Cornell Steamboat Co.—Phoenix Construction Co., $662.
Dachabager, William, & Co.—S. Siegel, $122.
Commercial Delivery Co., Inc.—J. Termaras et. al., $160.
Careful Realty and Construction Co.—City of N. Y., $264.
Fleming Contracting Co.—O. R. Eriksson, $607.
John Cassidy Co.—Lagher & Lathrop, Inc., $1,382.
Union Railway Co. of N. Y. City—J. M. Rahilly, $150.
City of N. Y.—Merrill Ruckgaber Co., $4,102.
Forty-fourth Street Restaurant & Cafe Co.—C. R. Nolte, $424.
National Live Fish Co.—A. Liebner, $647.
Same—H. Goodwin, $547.

In Bronx County.

Chapin, Harry C.; Anna T. R. Chapin, and Ingram N. W. Irvine—P. A. Peterson, $123.
Furlong & Furlong—V. Zimmermann, $1,250.
Goodwin, Clifford C.—First National Bank of Seabright, N. J., $1,407.
Hagan, James F.—Phelps Bros. Co., $1,035.
John Hichler Brewing Co.—B. B. Wilson, $4,184.
Same—W. M. Wilson, $604.
McPherson, Donald H.—Fireproof Products Co., Inc., $124.
O'Brien, John W., and Mrs. Robert H. Reid—L. V. D'Amico, $115.
Phillip, Martha C.—S. Stein, $182.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and the date that when judgment was filed:

Charles T. Wills, Inc., and Otis Elevator Co.—G. Swenson, Feb. 1, 1912, (reversed.) $13,890.
American Oilcloth Co.—M. R. Wood, March 27, 1914, $8,507.
Brettler, Benjamin—H. J. McGraw, March 6, 1914, $829.
Bauer, Clara B.—H. London et al., June 18, 1914, $101.
Corby, Charles A.—Standard Plumbing Supply Co., Oct. 9, 1913, $504.
Harris, Sarah—A. Horton, Dec. 16, 1911, $116.
Same—Same, May 15, 1911, $2,004.
Hyman, Myer—E. D. Teller et al., Feb. 21, 1912, $1,093.
Illinois Surety Co.—F. Rarumaure, Jan. 23, 1912, $689.
McMullen, Snare & Triest, Inc.—M. Kane, May 23, 1914, $1,660.
Wesson, T. Ward—B. H. Searing, April 25, 1910, $180.
Cheney, Benejamin P., and Albert H. Carlisle and Paul Friedman—Mutual Alliance Trust Co. of N. Y., June 13, 1914, $6,325.
Peterson, Anton—H. Alton, July 15, 1913, (reversed.) $2,719.
Newman, Max M.—American Woolen Co. of N. Y., Feb. 26, 1912, $6,462.
Wiechers, Emily—B. Stern et al., June 4, 1914, $105.

In Bronx County.

United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co.—J. D. Tubias, April 18, 1914, $329.

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A Mineral Springs Health Resort and Hotel. For descriptive booklets and map of Lake Country, address WM. E. LEFFINGWELL, Prop'r, Watkins, N. Y.

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2,000 Ft. Elevation. 100 miles from city.
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High-class mountain inn, 100 miles from city; large, private park, broad verandas; suites with private baths and sleeping porches; guaranteed milk; ABSOLUTELY NO CANNED FOODS; all amusements; references required.
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Beautiful gentleman's place; poultry, fruit, vegetable farm; modern appointments; lawn tennis, bathing, bowling; mountains, 90 miles; references; booklet; $9-$12; cottage or floors; improvements; board optional. Splendid, Lefever Falls, Ulster County.

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STAMFORD NEW YORK
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OPEN ALL THE YEAR. CAPACITY 600. INDOOR SEAWATER SWIMMING POOL.
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AFTERNOON AND EVENING DANCING, DIRECTED BY PROF. SYDOR STEIN.
Bookings now being made for Summer.

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Situated directly on the ocean front, with a view of the Beach and Boardwalk from all public lobbies and many guest rooms. American Plan. Capacity 600. Always Open.
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Ocean front; in the heart of Atlantic City. Absolutely fireproof. Family and Transient. American and European Plans. Hot and cold sea water baths. Capacity 400. Grill; orchestra; dancing; garage. MACK, LATZ & CO., Conducting Alamac Ocean Pier, with private pavilion for use of guests.

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Entire block of beach front; ocean view from all rooms; capacity 500. Unobstructed view of ocean and boardwalk. Cool, comfortable, commodious. Cuisine unsurpassed. Booklet. E. Foley, Prop.

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Finest Summer Resort Hotel in America. 2½ hours from New York or Boston. Open June 9 to Sept. 15. H. D. SAXTON, Mgr. Also the Belleview, Bellevair Heights, Fla.

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The Ideal Hotel at which to enjoy the Summer or the week-end. Elevation 1,400 ft. No malaria, no mosquitoes. Only 1 hour from N. Y., via D., L. & W. R. R., Lake Hopatcong Station, enables the business man to commute at $12.00 a month and get the benefit of the same cool, bracing mountain air which usually requires a day's travel.
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Daily Concerts and Dancing.
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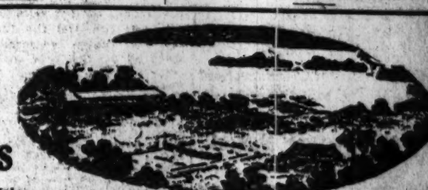

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Seashore and country combined. Garage. Booklet and terms on request. BAKER & BAKER.

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The appointments, service and cuisine of Hotel Preston are as perfect as can be obtained by unlimited effort and expenditure.
An unusual combination of seashore and country scenery.
Surf bathing under ideal conditions. No objectionable patronage.
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A delightfully restful, homelike house. In center of village. Surrounded by lawn

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The prevailing high pressure over the north central portion of the country is diminishing, but lower temperatures continue in the Central Valleys and have extended into Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and the Atlantic states generally.

In the Gulf States and the West temperatures are higher, except along the North Pacific Coast, with a maximum reading of 104 degrees, at Red Bluff, Cal.

There were quite general though light rains in New England and Eastern New York, and general and substantial showers in the South, and scattered thunder showers in the Lower Missouri Valley, Kansas, and the Dakotas; elsewhere the weather was fair.

Scattered thunder showers will continue Wednesday and probably Thursday in the East Gulf and the South Atlantic district. There will also be showers Wednesday in South Dakota and Nebraska, and probably on Thursday in Montana.

It will continue comparatively cool Wednesday in the Atlantic States, followed by rising temperature Thursday.

Over interior districts east of the Rocky Mountains temperatures will rise, while west of the mountains they will change but little, except over the northern districts, where a fall is indicated by Wednesday night.

Winds for Wednesday and Thursday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate northwest to north; Middle Atlantic Coast, gentle to moderate north; South Atlantic Coast, moderate, mostly northeast, except variable off the Florida coast.

FORECAST TODAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair Wednesday, slightly warmer interior. Thursday, fair, warmer.

Southern New England—Fair, continued cool Wednesday. Thursday, fair, warmer.

New Jersey—Fair Wednesday. Thursday, fair, warmer interior; gentle to moderate north to east winds.

Western New York—Fair, slightly warmer Wednesday. Thursday, fair, warmer; gentle to moderate, shifting winds, becoming south.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Wednesday, warmer in north portion. Thursday, fair, warmer; gentle north to east winds.

Northern New England—Fair, continued cool Wednesday. Thursday, fair, warmer west and south portions.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
8 A. M.	66	57	4 P. M.	90	68
6 A. M.	67	55	6 P. M.	88	67
9 A. M.	78	59	9 P. M.	84	62
12 M.	87	64	12 P. M.	79	63

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 61; for the corresponding date last year it was 78; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 69.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 58; at 8 P. M. it was 63. Maximum temperature, 68 degrees at 3 P. M.; minimum, 54 degrees at 5 A. M. Humidity, 54 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 27 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.83 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.98 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
1:00	501 W. 112 St.; Edward Kane	$5
1:35	837 Beck St.; Nathan Fromberg	Slight
2:30	116 W. 135 St.; Gustas Venie	Slight
2:40	60 Ann's Av.; M. Kaplan	Slight
10:15	2,059 1 Av.; Anthony Piscuello	$50
11:00	78 E. 113 St.; Fannie Seligman	Slight
P. M.		
12:05	388 William St.; Evening Journal	Slight
2:20	322 W. 43 St., Charles Hughes	Slight
2:40	170 Madison St., Louis Kreeller	$500
2:45	240 W. 60 St., not given	Slight
3:15	125 W. 125 St., Mary Thomas	Slight
5:05	979 Southern Bvd., James Meehan	Slight
8:30	172 Henry St., Francis Pochinsky	Slight
8:55	77 Pike St., Benj. Faulowitz	Slight
8:10	33 Jackson St.; Jacob Marcus	Slight
8:50	2,350 5th Av.; Hotel Braddock	Slight
8:45	122 W. 91 St.; Wm. Cramer	Slight
9:00	22 W. 61 St., Wm. Gerald	$25
9:50	Canal boat, Pier 4, E. River	$5
11:50	32 Avenue B; Rose Heller	$25

Through an error in transmission the police reported on Monday a fire in the premises 45 Lesley Health, 40 West Street. The fire at that address was in rooms occupied by another firm.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers: Sergt. F. T. Murphy, 37, to 68; Patrol. George McCormick, 63, to 68. Assigned to clerical duty: Det. Sergt. M. Broll, W. J. Gould, 63, to 281, without horse and equipment.

Temporary Assignments: Surgeon A. S. Yoerger, of Surg. Dist., in charge 4 Surg. Dist., in addition to his own, for 30 days; Lts. S. R. Sackett, 28, to 4 Insp. Dist., for 10 days; J. J. MacKenzie, 63, to Bureau of Combustibles, for 10 days; Act. Det. Sergt. M. A. Batte, Det. Div., to Dist. office, Bronx, for 5 days; Patrol. J. J. Argenza, 5, and F. J. Smith, 16, to 17 Insp. Dist., for 10 days; W. J. Connor, 15, to C. O., duty in office of First Deputy Com., for 10 days; Joseph Cacciolo and Pasquale Damiano, 20, to C. O., duty in Special Squad No. 1, for 10 days; J. J. Kelly, 16, to 17 Insp. Dist., from June 15 to June 26; R. J. Dixon, 164, to 1 Insp. Dist., for 10 days; E. H. Baird, 167, to C. O., duty at Training Stable, for 14 days; W. H. Hopkins, Traf. Div., to C. O., duty in Bureau of Repairs and Supplies, for 10 days. To Det. Div.: J. R. Buckley, 15, and F. R. Bruns, 38, for 5 days, detailed to Dist. Atty's office, New York; C. B. Koerbacher, 17; Morris Grossman, 35; Samuel Dribben, 143; Julius Cohen, 145; J. L. Massie, Jr., 65; Matthew Murray, and J. P. Hopkins, 276; C. H. Eason, 149, and F. J. Weber, 168, for 10 days; J. J. Quinn, 140, and W. J. Donnelly, 150, for 5 days; F. A. Doherty, 153, for 10 days; J. J. Noonan, 171, for 15 days. For 10 days from Prects. indicated: S. F. Masurkiewicz, 28; F. D. Pickett, 63; A. T. Cole, 103; 165; J. P. Werle, 283; Stanislaus Kieturkiewicz, Jr., 28; G. H. Cole, 99; C. R. Wackerly, 167; John Dondero, 36; W. C. Hilderbrandt, 81; J. Gassman, 146; John Cuba, 63; James McCarthy, 144, and Louis Ross, 170. Prob. Patrol. James Dalton, 39, to Det. Div., for 10 days. Act. Det. Sergts. J. J. Brennick, 23, to 3 Det. Dist., for 10 days. To Manhattan Headquarters: W. J. Raftis, 2, for 15 days; R. F. Oliver and J. A. Watson, George Yunge, Adolph Blaha, P. J. Slevin, and C. J. Kennedy, 2; Stephen Birmingham, 5; S. P. Gorman, 20, and R. A. Fennelly, 157, for 10 days; Henry L'Heureux, 82, for 15 days; O. E. Wagner, 61, and Herman Meyer, 65, for 10 days. To 1st Det. Dist., for 10 days, prects. indicated: W. P. Martin, 18; J. H. Mahoney, 22; G. J. Andrews, Jr., 25; W. A. Carlson, 21; W. A. Murphy, 23.

Leaves (with pay): Surgeon C. E. Nammack, 4 Surg. Dist., 20 days; (without pay,) Surgeon C. E. Nammack, 4 Surg. Dist., 10 days; Patrol. Thomas Boland, 16, 1 day; Harry Baar, 155, 3 days; E. R. F. Ihnken, 161, 1 day.

Sick Leave: Patrol. Charles Lang, 12, 30 days.

Fire Department.

These will report at 7 Reg. Armory for practice at 10 A. M. Thursday: C. W. Roe, Jr., Eng. 13; J. T. Foote, Eng. 18; E. J. Donovan, Eng. 23; Ralph Bornhols, Eng. 36; J. J. D'Asevedo, Eng. 56; William Clancy, Eng. 76; Jos. A. Dammeyer, Eng. 92; W. F. Gallagher, Eng. 213; P. J. Metzger, Jr., Eng. 213; W. F. Hickey, Eng. 214; Charles Charous, Eng. 221; T. S. Richards, Eng. 227; E. Brenninger, Eng. 237; Frank Munn, Eng. 244; C. A. Widmer, Jr., Eng. 250; J. A. Chattaway, Eng. 271; Herman Brenner, Eng. 288; E. A. Woolley, Eng. 287; Ernest Bernsen, H. & L. 11; E. S. Clemens, H. & L. 35; J. A. Unrath, H. & L. 40; A. T. Cole, H. & L. 107; A. M. Forster, H. & L. 108; Joseph Miller, (No. 3,) H. & L. 115; W. H. Breuer, H. & L. 118; N. J. Bruno, H. & L. 128; George Olsen, H. & L. 128; A. J. Muir, H. & L. 137; C. G. Brown, H. & L. 137; J. J. O'Keefe, H. & L. 147; Jos. Stack, H. & L. 148.

Retired for physical disability: Burr Akerley, H. & L. 76, pension $468 a yr.

Leave, no pay: M. L. Waldeck, Eng. 240, for 12 hrs.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Capt. J. J. Thomas, O. D., one visit after July 1 to the Midvale Steel Co., Phila.

Capt. H. B. Nelson, 11 Inf., is detailed for general recruiting service at Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo., for temporary duty then to Ft. Logan, Col., for instruction for ten days then to Wichita, relieving 1st Lt. C. A. Donaldson, Inf., about July 1.

Orders of June 5 as to 1st Lt. P. A. Larned, 29 Inf., revoked.

Capt. L. S. Edwards, C. A. C., coast defenses of the Delaware, to 01 Co.

Capt. L. F. Foster, C. A. C., from assignment to 109 Co. to unassigned.

1st Lt. E. F. Bartow, C. A. C., from 39 Co. to coast defenses of the Delaware for assignment.

Capt. P. Brown, 17 Inf., to Asheville, N. C., for duty at the students' mil. instruction camp.

Maj. W. J. Snow, F. A., to Tobyhanna, Penn., for duty as an observer during the encampment of the field art. officers of militia.

C. A. C. transfers: Capt. J. A. Thomas, 121 to 109; 1st Lt. N. M. Beardslee, 22 to 121; 1st Lt. P. A. Larned, 29 Inf. to 10 Inf.; 1st Lt. C. A. Donaldson, Inf., is assigned to the 12 Inf.

Capt. J. R. Hannay, 2 Inf., to service in the Q. M. C., effective June 16, vice Capt. S. Bonnaffon, 34, Q. M. C., relieved from detail in that corps, June 15, and assigned to 2d Inf. Capt. Hannay will proceed to San Francisco for assignment to duty as assistant to the Dept. Q. M. of the Western Dept. until such time as will enable him to proceed to the Phpns., about Aug. 5.

Leaves—1st Lt. P. A. Larned, 10 Inf., 2 mos. and 15 days; Col. A. C. Sharpe, inf., 7 days' ext.; Capt. F. T. Hines, Q. M. C., 3 mos.; Capt. W. J. Kendrick, 9 Cav., 3 mos.; 1st Lt. E. F. Rice, 1 Inf., 1 mo. and 18 days.

Navy Orders.

Lt. Com. W. Smith, the Tennessee, to the New Jersey as navigator.

Lt. Com. H. E. Yarnell, the New Jersey, to Nav. War. College, Newport, R. I.

Jr. Lts. W. L. Mallison, Observatory, to the Mississippi, and E. A. Lofquist, the California, to Nav. Train. Sta., San Francisco.

Ch. Guns. P. Hill, navy yard, Norfolk, to the Delaware; W. J. Gresbman, the Florida, to orders; J. T. Roach, the Delaware, to the Florida; A. Olsson, from works of E. W. Bliss Co., B'klyn, N. Y., to Rec. Ship at N. Y.

Ch. Engr. G. E. Tower, retired, died at Washington, D. C., June 8.

Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Tallahassee, Severn, C-1, C-2, C-3, C-4, and C-5 at Cristobal; Chester at Hampton Roads; Uncas at Newport; Nereus at Norfolk Yard; Adams at New York; Mississippi at Pensacola; Abarenda at Cavite; Sonoma at Vera Cruz; Hull, Lawrence, and Yorktown at Mazatlan, and the Whipple at La Paz.

Sailed—Jouett and Jarvis, Key West for Norfolk; Lamson, New York for Charleston; Utah, Vera Cruz for New York; New Orleans, Guaymas to sea, and the Nero, Manzanillo for Mazatlan.

The Caesar will leave Hampton Roads for Key West about the 18th.

The Roe and Perkins will leave the Phila. Yard about the 20th for the Charleston, S. C., Yard.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

AMES, ABBIE F., (June 28, 1911;) net N. Y. estate, $1,110; stocks, $1,277.

BEDFORD, MATILDA L., (Jan. 25, 1914;) net estate, $14,958; equity of $5,266 in 217-219 W. 18 St., valued at $15,000; equity of $7,912 in 145 E. 51 St., valued at $13,000; bank, $500; mtges., $1,476; int. in estate of Mary H. Drake, $1,146.

BOOTH, MARY V., (Feb. 8, 1914;) gross estate consists of bank deposits of $2,275; no deductions.

DOWNING, JULIA A., (Jan. 15, 1914;) net estate, $29,173; bank, $4,761; household effects and jewelry, $4,334; money due, $22,563.

EASSIE, MARGARET, (Apr. 11, 1913;) net estate, $4,984; bank, $815; jewelry, $100; stocks, $4,818.

GARRY, MURTHA E., (July 16, 1913;) net estate, $204,906; 421 W. 141 St., $11,710; bank, $24,180; insurance, $2,000; mtges., $163,003; stocks, $12,741; 7 shares Corn Exchange Bank, 20 Marcy Holding Co., 65 Washington Heights Realty Co.

GOLDMANN, FANNIE, (Feb. 16, 1914;) net estate, $5,799; equity of $2,500 in 313 E. 19 St., valued at $11,500; bank, $3,576; personal, $420.

HALLORAN, MICHAEL, (Dec. 2, 1913;) net estate, $54,482; bank, $551; bonds, $15,-156; mtges., $40,545; personal, $100.

HINES, MARY B., (Dec. 6, 1909;) net estate, $3,918.5 3 lots at Mt. Vernon, N. Y., $4,000; building and loan shares, $250.

HILTON, ELISA, (Dec. 10, 1913;) supplemental report corrects minor inaccuracies in original distribution of the estate.

LA FARGE, JOHN, (Nov. 14, 1910;) details published elsewhere in THE TIMES.

MOISTER, EDWARD W., (Mar. 12, 1913;) net estate, $5,297; insurance, $15,317; refund of premiums, $13; personal effects, $250; bank, $21; stocks, $877; 1,650 shares Little Valley of Caribou, B. C.; 50 Warrenite Co.

MULDOON, EDWARD, (Aug. 13, 1913;) net estate, $3,918.5 3 lots at Mt. Vernon, N. Y., $4,000; building and loan shares, $250.

MULDOON, ELISA, (Dec. 10, 1913;) supplemental report corrects minor inaccuracies in original distribution of the estate.

LA FARGE, JOHN, (Nov. 14, 1910;) details published elsewhere in THE TIMES.

MOISTER, EDWARD W., (Mar. 12, 1913;) net estate, $5,297; insurance, $15,317; refund of premiums, $13; personal effects, $250; bank, $21; stocks, $877; 1,650 shares Little Valley of Caribou, B. C.; 50 Warrenite Co.

MULDOON, EDWARD, (Aug. 13, 1913;) net estate, $3,918.5 3 lots at Mt. Vernon, N. Y., $4,000; building and loan shares, $250.

HILT

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.

(*) Tells character means versus or against.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Grubb, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—USA<Cooper. No day calendar.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Motion calendar—At 2 P. M.

L Y ER<B g Hinkley, Sams, Donzal.
Same<Sweeney.
Lawson<NY Cent RR.
People<DI Martini.
Brooks<McLaughlin R E Co.
Katowits<Bernstein.
US Colum Co<Benham
USA benefit Reynolds
<N Y State Con.
Watts<Hamilton Coal.

CRIMINAL CALENDAR—Veeder, J.—At 10 A. M.

USA<Riggio.
Same<Crandall.
Same<Quartuccio.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 16.—Court of Appeals, decisions:

People, piff., v. Metropolitan Surety Co. In re H. B. Smith Co., aplt., v. Yawger, recvr. Westminster Presbyterian Church of W. 23 St., aplt., v. Trustees of the Presbytery of N. Y. In re the estate of McDonald. Motions for reargument denied, $10 costs.

Same<same, aplt. Motion to amend remittitur denied.

Oswald v. Underpinning & Foundation Co., aplt. Motion to vacate order dismissing appeal denied, $10 costs.

People ex rel. Roache v. Hanbury, aplt. Motion for stay of proceeding pending appeal denied.

People v. Tylkoff, aplt. Judgment of conviction reversed, indictment dismissed, and defendant's bail exonerated.

In re CNY, opening and extending Tunnel St. Henry Morgenthau Co., &c., apltS., CNY. Order affirmed, with costs, except as to Parcel 7; appeal dismissed as to Parcel 7.

Heilbrun, aplt., v. North British Ins. Co. In re estate of Robinson (transfer tax.) In re account of Schlesinger & ano, exrs. In re account of Ransom, aplt., exr. of the will of Cooper. In re petition for order revoking liquor tax certificate, &c. In re Title Guarantee & Trust Co., Wm. Buchanan, dcsd. Orders affirmed with costs.

People ex rel Hayes, aplt., v. Waldo, Comr., & ano. In re Standard Bitulithic Co., aplt., v. Carlisle. Orders affirmed, with costs.

People ex rel. Cusick, aplt., v. Daly, Sheriff. Orders reversed and matter remitted to the special term for proceedings not inconsistent with the opinion of Werner, J.

People ex rel. Morrissey v. Waldo, Comr., aplt. Order of Appellate Division reversed and writ dismissed, with costs to appellant in all courts.

Kelleher, aplt., v. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Order affirmed, with costs. First question certified answered in the affirmative; second and third questions not answered.

DAY CALENDAR.

People<Damron.
Same<Sweeney.
Lawson<NY Cent RR.
People<DI Martini.
Same<Hing.
In re Electors of Onondaga.
People<Coyer.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION.—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM.—Part I.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Flynn<CNY.
Ellis<Hartley & Thomas.
Maun<Cohn.
In re CNY (Grand Av)
In re C R Caskey Lumber.
United Export Co<Moisant.
Keough<Orleans R E.
Conyngham<Haffen.
Cont. Asphalt Pav Co<CNY.
Same<same.
Same<same.
Valentine<Valentine.
Randall<L I RR.
Chapelle<La Spina.
Same<Monomay Co.
Same<Martinson.
Wright & Son<Crandall.
Ratzky<Carter.
Prestile<Levy.
Butts<Butts.
Williams<Mt Morris Storage.
CNY<Pan Pipe Plumbing.
Korf<Schmidt.
Grone<Kinnier.
Cooper<Norone.
Klein<Mandelskorn.
Seligman<Margulies.
Seligman<Margulies.
Seidman<Grossman.
Kramer<Kremer.
West<Burns Auto Supply.
Wiber<Miller, Jr.
Stebbins<Linton.
In re Dash (Tibbett Av).
Davis<Isman.
Schmidt<Schmidt.
Caron<Barrett.
Ladden<same.
McGovern<same.
Place<Halsted.
Farrell<Lavelle.
Innovation Ingenuities<Stern Bros.
Thompson<Magas of Mysteries.
Guido<Guido.
In re Mrs Osborn Co.
Mail<A. T. & S F RR.

PART II.—Greenbaum, J.—Ex parte business—At 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:

Turpin<Turpin.
Werneken<Werneken.
McCullen<McCullen.
Mary<Redmount.
Miller<Miller.
Van Loan<Carrabine.
Astarita<407 E 70 St.
Rosenthal<144 W 46 St
Mathews<Mathews.
Hariam<Hariam.
Neefus<Neefus.
Comes<Comas.
Preferred causes:
Geist<Greene.
Bacon<Bacon.
McCaul<Lenetzka.
Fredericks<Fredericks.
General calendar:
Pulitzer<Browning.
Hoberman<Romagna.
Heinze<Allison.
Isaacs<Jonas.
Wolff<Poleh.
Harlem Riv Con<Chelsea Ex Bank.
Schley<Andrews.
Wagner<Wagner.
Grasel Bros<Midwest Rty Co.

PART IV.—Lehman, J., case on: Part V.—Pendleton, J., case on.

TRIAL TERM.

PART II.—Newburger, Turner<Bridge Cons.
Wright Fur Co<Isaacs Guise<Guise.
Content<Oliver.
Bulsterger & Sons<Brandage.
Glattfelder<Murray.
Hollender<W H'ker Co
Abbott<Le Provost.
Pelletreau<Ry Assoc.
Peterson<Parkill.
Same<Armbruster.
Globe Stockinette<Rosenberg.
Bank of Metropolis<McLeish.

PART III.—Whitaker, Webb<Hemperly.
Tracey<Oliver & Burr
Shanley<I R T.
Murphy<Harner.
Bowser<Pitts Cont.
L Kahn<Packard. Mot
L Kahn<same.
Bullich<Bronx Gas, &c. Co.
Dee<N Y Rys
Bisheney<Ward parkp
PART IV.—Adjourned for the term.
PART V.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Gemmith<Wellman.
Garshanoff<NY Cons RR.
Carney<NY Rys.
Kane<C L Doran Con
McCool<Linde.

PART VI.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Lewkowits<Rather.
Gagliano<CNY.
Waldt<Goodwin Mfg.
Wren<Larson.

PART VII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART VIII.—Delaney, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Gips<Simon.
Flynn<Linch.
Calman<N Cash R.
Owen<Loh<Maye Warehouse.
Roland<Wooten.
Rose<Dellis.
Rosen<Rosen.
Duggan<Bradley Con.
Sheridan<Rosen.

PART IX.—Cobalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
A Giardino<Hartman, Sherbak<same.
McVicker<Jolins.
Barrett<Regan.
McBride<M Lowenthal
Ellerstein<O'Beirne.
Robbins<F R T.
Feeney<same.
Gen Fireproof Line.

PART X.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
O'Meara<Naughton.
Lehman<Lange
Smith<Rodgers & H.
Stewart<Habb.
Friedman<Roberts.

PART XI.—Cavegan J.—At 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar.

PART XII.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Schwartz<Greenfield.
Fiscus<Schlechter.
Sheahan<Willard.
Sheasgreen<Brown.
Sullik<Risser Olmsberg
Daniel<Hasenstaer.
Zimmerman<Zimmerman.
Fisher<Fisher.
Greene<Greene.
Trehey<Abbott.
Clark<CNY.
Hallam<Kasmen.
Cuoco<Classon Bldg.

Highest number reached, 1167.

TRIAL TERM—Jaycox, J.—At 10 A. M.

Clark, Blackmar, JJ.—At 10 A. M.

Robb<Asstd Operating.
Hamer<Nassau RR.
Rodaborski<Am Sug R Campbell<Adler, (2 acts.)
Kenny<Am Sug Ref.
Koellner<Clark.
Rosinsky<Nassau RR.
Throop Rity<Herrick.
Manor Rity<Egbert.
Clelio<B H RR.
Meissner<Atl Hyg Ics.
Anderson<Post & McCord.
Brown<Asstd Operat's
Nugent<B U El RR.
Alden<Law et al. Con.
Wiesnewsky<Smith.
Kluck<So Pac.

The balance of the day calendar stands over until June 18.

Highest number reached, 3,892.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV.—Fawcett, J.—At 10 A. M.

Treshmann<B U E R R.
Branston<Nas E RR.
Ewing<Mitchell.
Harrigel<B H RR.
Taylor<B, Q C & S RR (2 acts.)

These causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day:

Gray<Tietelbaum.
Dorn<Tietelbaum.
Conklin<Cody. (2 acts)
Arnold<Interboro Con.
Ramey<Foulks.
Stenson<Holland Tunnel.
Brower<Dale Amuse.
Piccolo<B H RR.
Kalischer<Bernstein
Guenther<C I & E RR (2 acts.)

These causes may either be marked ready or marked over to another day:

Paico<NY, NH & H RR.
Wright<Dravo Con.
Marcus<Powers Photure.
O'Grady<Rinehart & Dennis.
Rand<Mesch.
Dunn<NYC RR.
Buchanan<Redding.
Hudson<Lent.
Stehlin<City & Co Con
Croft<Peekskill Light.
Thompson<Herman.
Welsh<Meyer Brew.
Riggs<NY Rys.
Reilly<NY, NH & H RR.
Renza<Bd of Ed of Cortlandt.
Berg<NYC RR.
Murray<W St Ry.
Tarnowska<Sikaryoki
Garrett<Union Ry.

Highest number reached, 885.

SPECIAL TERM—Morschauser, J.

Mt Vernon Tr<Pen'd.
Romeo<Boswell.
Hoffman Brew<Klein.
O'Neill<NY, NH RR.
Schellenberg<French.
Scott<Van Name.
Lawrence<Berlenbach.
Heemeka<Heemeka.
Weisberg-Mark Co<Twin Ribb Assco.
Smith<Smith.
De Nicola<Lazzaro.
Coger<Williams.
Nedley<Brody.
Boorum<Mann Bridge Co Line.
Well<N Y Rys Co.
Thompson<CNY.
Burke<Abraham et al.
Marsanico<Weisberg-Mark. (2 acts.)
Jarelik<Gair Co.
Strube<Int'l Motor.
Feldman<Auto Car Sales Co & ano.
Severio<Severio.
Weis<Union Trust et al. (2 acts.)
Union Trust<Wells.
Cottrell<Cottrell.
Jamison et al<Collins-Plage.

The day calendar stands over until June 18.

Highest number reached, 3,892.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV.—Fawcett, J.—At 10 A. M.

Treshmann<B U E R R.
Branston<Nas E RR.
Ewing<Mitchell.
Harrigel<B H RR.
Taylor<B, Q C & S RR (2 acts.)

These causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day:

Gray<Tietelbaum.
Dorn<Tietelbaum.
Conklin<Cody. (2 acts)
Arnold<Interboro Con.
Ramey<Foulks.
Stenson<Holland Tunnel.
Brower<Dale Amuse.
Piccolo<B H RR.
Kalischer<Bernstein
Guenther<C I & E RR (2 acts.)

These causes may either be marked ready or marked over to another day:

Paico<NY, NH & H RR.
Wright<Dravo Con.
Marcus<Powers Photure.
O'Grady<Rinehart & Dennis.
Rand<Mesch.
Dunn<NYC RR.
Buchanan<Redding.
Hudson<Lent.
Stehlin<City & Co Con
Croft<Peekskill Light.
Thompson<Herman.
Welsh<Meyer Brew.
Riggs<NY Rys.
Reilly<NY, NH & H RR.
Renza<Bd of Ed of Cortlandt.
Berg<NYC RR.
Murray<W St Ry.
Tarnowska<Sikaryoki
Garrett<Union Ry.
Siebert<Bayha.
Anderson<Norberg.
Ruffner<B H RR. (2 acts.)
Mueller<B U E R R.
Finkelstein<Ward.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—At 10 A. M.

Wills of:
John G. Grassmuck,
Patrick O'Connor,
Francis Morhard,
C. G. Bennett,
Charles Schofield.

Accts. in ests.:
Elisa Murray,
Elisabeth Paul,
Elisabeth Clarkin,
James Donnelly,
John Wiss.

Contested Calendar—The wills of:
Bertha Fillan,
John Fledner,
Fred Holger,
Joseph Harper,
Clara Griffin,
Helen Moe,
Francis Smith,
Henry Holler,
Ellen Owen,
Halsey Knapp,
Diedrick Strunck,
James Mason,

Estates of:
Mary Caulfield,
Sarah O'Rourke.

Katherine O'Donoghue,
Tennie Levy.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM.—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.

People ex rel Kellegrew<Polak.
Ufland<Wood.

SPECIAL TERM.—Trials.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM.—Brady, J.

Inquest—Schwartz<Cent Union Gas. Day calendar:
Marinese<Firestone T.
Larson<Hay Fdy.
Hyland<Speedwell.
Roode<Chester H A S
Colligan<Woolworth.
Barnett<Holbrook, Cabot & B.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Motion calendar.

Estate of:
Simon Rothschild.

Wills for probate:
Amelia King,
Mayer Siff.
John Fleming,
Isabella Westbay.

TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S.—Contested wills:
Amelia King,
Mayer Siff.
August L Simberlund.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM.—Gibbs, J.

Denmark<Goldstein.
Young<Friedman.
Russo<Hirschhorn.
Flood<Hoim Bldg.
Flicker<Colon Hart.
Julian<Gamp & Hosch
Levitan<Jad Con.
Mayer<Streifler.
Doran<Treptow.
Cambrai<Carvel.
Bloom<Union Ry.
Kronbile<Forster.
Berkowitz<Popiel.
Same<same.

Referee Appointed.

COUNTY COURT—Gibbs, J. Bernstein<French Co—Samuel Joseph.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Garretson, J. At 10 A. M. Equity. Case on.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Tompkins, Keogh, JJ.—At 9:45 A. M.

Higgins<NY & Stam RR.
Bennet<Husted.
McLevy<NYC RR.
Maloney<Rodriques.
Edgerly<B & M R R.
Millette<NY, W & B Ry.

These causes may either be marked ready or marked over to another day:

Paico<NY, NH & H RR.
Wright<Dravo Con.
Marcus<Powers Photure.
O'Grady<Rinehart & Dennis.
Rand<Mesch.
Dunn<NYC RR.
Buchanan<Redding.
Hudson<Lent.
Stehlin<City & Co Con
Croft<Peekskill Light.
Thompson<Herman.
Welsh<Meyer Brew.
Riggs<NY Rys.
Reilly<NY, NH & H RR.
Renza<Bd of Ed of Cortlandt.
Berg<NYC RR.
Murray<W St Ry.
Tarnowska<Sikaryoki
Garrett<Union Ry.
Mariotta<McMullen.
Schorek<N Rochelle.
Tedford<Klaw Steel.
Whalen<NYC RR.
Kidd<Whitridge.
Hayes<Sedan.
Grim<Lehigh V Coal.
Stam<Purroy.
Richardson<Haas.
Kelly<Kerbaugh Con.
Rosenberg<NY Mutual Gas Co.
Parcte<Nichols.
See<Ocean St Co.
Maher<Cante.
Cole<Harris.
Camela<N Y & Stam
Linehan<Silver.
Tackman<Leibhold Con.
Gardella<Pitts Con.
Gardner<NY, NH RR.
Nugent<Wilder.
Conklin<Birdsall.
Hand<Diesle.
Hand<NYC RR.
O'Connor<Webber (2 acts.)
Glazier<Yonkers.

Highest number reached, 885.

SPECIAL TERM—Morschauser, J.

Mt Vernon Tr<Pen'd.
Romeo<Boswell.
Hoffman Brew<Klein.
O'Neill<NY, NH RR.
Jones<W M S Loyd.
Farrington Tiling<Hasen.
Gallon<Hussar.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Board of Education has approved the request of the Board of Superintendents that control of a flat at 224 Henry Street, Manhattan, be assumed as soon as there is financial ability, and that a model flat be established and equipped at 54 Ridge Street.

The board has discontinued the compensation of $1,080 a year allowed for the care of old Public School 38, Brooklyn, as the building will be razed.

Three weeks' vacation has been granted to all janitors having "evening activities," and two weeks' vacation to all other janitors and cleaners in the public school service.

A petition signed by elementary teachers asking for a readjustment of the salary schedule has been received by the board.

An examination for probation license will be held at the Board of Education Hall on the Thursday preceding the reopening of the schools in September.

The Attendance Officers' Association, Education Department, will have an outing at Zehden's Casino, College Point, on Saturday.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, QUEENS COUNTY.—GEORGE FELTEN, plaintiff, against ELIZABETH FELTEN, defendant.—Action for absolute divorce.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated May 16th, 1914.

HARRY W. KOUWENHOVEN, Attorney for Plaintiff, office and P. O. address, No. 44 Court Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

To the defendant, Elisabeth Felten:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. James C. Van Siclen, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 18th day of May, 1914, and filed on that day with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of Queens, at the Queens County Clerk's office, Jamaica, in the Borough and County of Queens, City and State of New York.

Dated May 18th, 1914.

HARRY W. KOUWENHOVEN, Attorney for Plaintiff, office and P. O. address, No. 44 Court Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELMA WALLACH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Maxwell Davidson, their attorney, No. 170 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of July next.

Dated, New York, the 15th day of January, 1914.

EDMUND M. SCHIELE,
LOUIS SCHIELE,
SIMON C. BERNSTEIN,
Executors.

MAXWELL DAVIDSON, Attorney for Executors, 170 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM A. Pettit, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Arthur E. Pettit, administrator, Nos. 32-34 West 40th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of June next.

Dated New York, the 16th day of December, 1913.

ARTHUR E. PETTIT, Administrator.
32-34 W. 40th St.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Edward W. Browning to Erect Three Thirteen-story Apartment Hotels on West Seventy-second Street—Resale on Washington Heights—$1,500,000 Lease in New Equitable Building—Bronx and Suburban Deals.

Three thirteen-story apartment hotels will be erected at once in the Seventy-second Street locality of the west side, according to the plans filed yesterday in the Manhattan Building Bureau. Two will be on Seventy-second Street, one at 42, between Central Park West and Columbus Avenue; one at 118, between Columbus Avenue and Broadway, and the other at 126 West Seventy-third Street, between the same avenues.

They are being erected by Edward W. Browning, whose building operations have shown a tendency for lofty structures, as indicated by the twenty-two-story loft erected a few years ago at 141 to 145 West Thirty-sixth Street, east of Broadway, and the thirty-story office building on the south side of Fortieth Street, between Broadway and Sixth Avenue.

Each of the new west side operations will occupy a plot fronting 25 feet, and the structures will be the tallest in that part of the city. They will take the place of fine private residences, which are now being torn down. Two new twelve-story apartment houses occupy large inside frontages on Seventy-second Street, between Columbus Avenue and Broadway, but the thirteen-story hotel planned for the site at 42 West Seventy-second Street marks the first invasion outside of the corners for apartment buildings in that block.

Buchman & Fox are the architects for these new structures, and they are estimated to cost $60,000 each. They will be in the Gothic style with façades of brick and terra cotta. The three properties were purchased by Mr. Browning a few weeks ago.

Edgecombe Avenue Dwelling Traded.

Pease & Elliman have sold for the Crosby estate to the 310 West Fifty-sixth Street Company the three-story private dwelling, 100 Edgecombe Avenue, at the northeast corner of 130th Street, on a lot 18 by 100.

In part payment the buyer gave 125 Vermilyea Avenue, a five-story flat, on a lot 25 by 100.

Resale of the Elsinore.

The Elsinore a six-story elevator apartment house at 502 and 504 West 151st Street has been resold by John J. Tully to the Realty and Commercial Company.

The structure which occupies a plot 75 by 100 feet, adjoining the southwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue was acquired recently by the seller from the Colton Realty Company in exchange for the five apartment houses at 1,507 to 1,515 Charlotte Street. Alexander Selkin and David Mintz were the brokers in both transactions.

Tenement Sales.

Paul Pringal, has purchased for investment from Albert Rauchfuss, 195 Prince Street a five-story tenement, on a lot 25 by 78, about 50 feet West of Sullivan Street. Carmelo Laprinto was the broker.

$1,500,000 Equitable Building Lease

At an aggregate rental of $1,500,000 the Empire Trust Company at present located at 42 Broadway has leased for a term of years new quarters in the Equitable building. The transaction involves the grade section of the big building at the Pine Street and Broadway corner, where the Cafe Savarin was located, which will be the banking room of the trust company, space in the basement and sub-basement for vaults, and quarters for its clerical force on the third floor.

The whole area will virtually be as intact as a private building, as it will be equipped with separate entrances and elevators. The trust company will take possession of its new home on April 1, 1915.

Bronx Sales.

Smith & Phelps have sold for cash the three-story frame dwelling, on lot 25 by 100, known as 328 East 145th Street.

David L. Woodall has sold 216 East 178th Street, a two-family house, on lot 25 by 100, near Grand Boulevard and Concourse, to Herman A. Ohm.

G. Carlucci & Co. sold to C. Marra the two-story frame house, which has been altered to a three-story dwelling, with store and basement, at 879 East 165th Street, on a lot, 25 by 113.

W. E. & W. I. Brown, Inc., have sold for the de Peyster estate the lot on the east side of Richardson Avenue, 100 feet north of Nereid Avenue, being 22 by 130 by 30 by 130.

$20,000 Bronx Development.

Gronenberg & Leuchtag have completed plans for four one-story dwellings and stores, located on the northeast corner of Fordham Road and Belmont Avenue, Bronx, for the Rudolph Wallach Company, on lot 50 by 128. These buildings will have fronts constructed of limestone and tapestry brick and will cost $20,000.

To Condemn Bronx Property.

Corporation Counsel Polk applied yesterday for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate for certain property, which it is necessary for the city to acquire for the widening of Whitlock Avenue, between Hoe Avenue and Faile Street. The city must take this in fee, but in accordance with the regular procedure title would not pass until the report of the Commissioners had been confirmed.

The Public Service Commission has, however, asked the Board of Estimate to take immediate possession as soon as the Commissioners have filed their oaths, as it desires to make use of this property in connection with the construction of the Southern Boulevard subway.

Brooklyn.

Tutino & Cerny have sold for Rudolph Steen to a client for investment the four-story double brick store and apartments on plot 26.8 by 100 and known as 5,908 Fifth Avenue.

Burrill Brothers have sold the three-story and basement brick and stone private house 396 Fourth Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, for J. G. Hogan to George Weintz for occupancy.

G. Carlucci & Co. have sold for a client of F. Potter to L. Guardino the three-story tenement on a lot 25 by 100 at 169 Johnson Avenue.

The David Schnell Realty Company has purchased the old Van Amberg tract, comprising fifteen acres, in Avenues L and M and East Fifty-first and Fifty-third Streets, for improvement with dwellings. In part payment the purchaser gave Ivy Castle, a five-story apartment house at 285 and 287 Quincy Street, valued at $185,000.

Sale at Bayside, L. I.

Charles Harnden has purchased from Joseph Smollen for investment a dwelling on a plot 60 by 100 on West Street, between Palace Boulevard and Lawrence Boulevard, Bayside, L. I. The seller purchased the property about two years ago and realized a handsome profit.

New Jersey.

Martin Taendler has sold a sixty-two acre farm with buildings, stock and crops located at East Amwell, Hunterdon County, N. J., near Hopewell for Richard Frank to a resident of Kings County.

Nelson & Lee, Incorporated, have negotiated the sale of twenty acres, located at Plainfield, N. J., on East Front Street, running back to Mountain Avenue, to Daniel T. Luyster, increasing his holdings to thirty-five acres. He gave in part payment a free and clear cottage at Sea Cliff, L. I. The Plainfield property was owned by Mrs. Henry E. Coe.

G. Carlucci & Co., sold to P. Forense, the two-story brick dwelling on lot 25 by 100, at Twentieth Street, West New York.

Country Dwellings Leased.

Julia Beverley Higgens has leased for Mrs. Lea McIlvaine Luquer, her place "Pine Lodge" at Mount Kisco, to the Rev. Dr. Houghton of the Church of the Transfiguration, New York, and has sublet for Kenneth Brown, "Green Lane Cottage," Mount Kisco, to John David Lannon of New York.

Worthington Whitehouse has leased for Frederic May the Alexander Maitland house at Bar Harbor, Me., to William P. Hardenbergh.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co., have leased for a term of years for Mrs. H. A. Hatch, 949 Madison Avenue, a four-story house on a lot 16.8 by 100, to Clarence Winter.

Duff & Brown Company have leased for Allan C. Hoffman 453 West 144th Street, a four-story dwelling to D. J. Healy.

Samuel H. Martin has leased for Susie Scott Hall the four-story and basement dwelling at 111 West Sixty-third Street.

Real Estate Notes.

The firm of Axelrad & Feinberg, Incorporated, has been dissolved.

August and Julius Kuhn are the buyers of the 181st Street and Broadway property reported sold on Monday by Arnold, Byrne & Bauman for the Alexander Grant Construction Company.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

60th St, 46 West, s s, 515.6 ft w of Central Park West, 22x100.5, four-story dwelling; E. L. Satterlee against E. L. von Arkovy and others; W. A. Mayron, attorney; Abraham Omerstein, referee; due, $10,072.77; taxes, &c., $406.10; subject to a prior mortgage of $30,000; to the plaintiff, for $40,281.

225 St, 308 West, s s, 100 ft e of 9th Av, 20x98.6, three-story tenement and store; withdrawn.

By Henry Brady.

Broome St, 305 to 309, s e corner of Mott St, (166 to 170,) 72.5x103.4x70.6x106.9, two six-story tenements and stores; adjourned to June 23.

Broome St, 141, s s, 20 ft e of Ridge St, 20x60, three-story tenement and store; City Real Estate Co. against Hyman Greenstone and others; Harold Swain, attorney; J. H. Rogan, referee; due, $10,840.89; taxes, &c., $245.20; to the plaintiff, for $6,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Prospect Av, 2,058A, e s, 314.6 ft s of 180th St, 16.6x150, two-story dwelling; E. J. Walgrove against Martin Goldfarb and others; G. B. Class, attorney; Allen Caruthers, referee; due, $5,613.05; taxes, &c., $195.73; to the plaintiff, for $5,000.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Prospect Av, 2,354, e s, 562.6 ft n of 183d St, 18.9x93.4x18.9x98.9, two-story dwelling; adjourned to June 24.

By James L. Wells Company.

Inwood Av, s w corner of 170th St, 38.8x—, vacant; W. F. Welch against Erie Basin Improvement Co. and others; Hatch & C., attorneys; E. R. Bokley, referee; due, $812.98; taxes, &c., $57.83; to the plaintiff, for $250.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Van Cortlandt Av, e s, and St. George's Crescent, n s, Lots 616, 617, and 618, 75x125.6x95.6x66.7, vacant; M. C. Allinger against Annie McMahon and others; J. A. Bowen, attorney; T. Aug. Leary, referee; due, $2,307.05; taxes, &c., $260; to the plaintiff, for $1,600.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17.
AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Henry Brady.

150th St, 148 East, s s, 100 ft w of Mott Av, 18.6x150x irregular, two-story dwelling and two-story stable; John Toner against Sarah McCormick and others; F. J. Bannon, attorney; J. J. Hynes, referee; due, $2,492.31; taxes, &c., $818.17.

By George Price.

Belmont Av, s e corner of 181st St, (860,) 100.9x40.4, five-story flat; Jos. N. Kleinstein against Crownhill Construction Co. and others; Selig Edelman, attorney; J. F. Froes, referee; due, $15,669.17; taxes, &c., $115.05.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

3d Av, w s, 50.10 ft s of 105th St, for a four-story moving-picture theatre, 41.11x150; M. Israel and H. C. W. Beckman, owners; Crustal Theatrical Co., lessee; N. Langer, 31 East 125th St., architect; cost, $6,000.

72d St, 118 West, for a thirteen-story apartment hotel, 25x82.8; E. W. Browning, 110 West 4th St, owner; Buchman & Fox, 30 East 42d St., architects; cost, $60,000.

72d St, 42 West, for a thirteen-story apartment hotel, 25x82.8; same owner; same architects; cost, $60,000

73d St, 126 West, for a thirteen-story apartment, 25x82.8; same owner; same architects; cost, $60,000.

Wilkins Av, e s, 390 ft s of Jennings St, for a two-story brick market and loft, 25x116; William T. Sullivan, 2,182 West Farms Road, owner; Robert E. La Velle, 1,801 Valentine Av., architect; cost, $12,000.

Sedgwick Av, e s, 250 ft s of Fordham Road, for a two-story brick dwelling, 22x41; Katherine Donovan, 1636 Sedgwick Av, owner; William B. Temple, 100 Bradhurst Av, architect; cost, $3,000.

Grant Av, s w corner of 166th St, for a six-story brick tenement, 99.7x72.11; Kovacs Construction Co., Julian Kovacs, President, 293 Alexander Av, owner; William Koppe, 880 Westchester Av, architect; cost, $80,000.

168th St, s s, 99.58 ft w of Grant Av, for three five-story brick tenements, 45x85; Kovacs Construction Co., Julian Kovacs, President, 293 Alexander Av, owner; William Koppe, 880 Westchester Av., architect; cost, $80,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, JUNE 16.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BEING ALL REAL PROPERTY of which Lazarus Fried died seised, except 153 West 126th St; Emil Fried and others to Doris Youngerman, quitclaim, May 29, 1913; attorneys, Ehrman, Ley, C. & L., 135 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Doris Youngerman to Emil Fried and others, dated May 29th St, quitclaim, May 29, 1913; attorneys, same.....$1

BROADWAY, n w corner of 166th St, 105.11x135.9x99.11x168; John R. Behrens to Hispania Holding Co., 99 Nassau St. (mtg $810,000,) June 15; attorney, A. J. Shaw, 15 East 42d St.....$1

BROADWAY, w s, 175 ft n of Howard St, 25x26.11; Lydia Gray, 80 West 98th St, to June 11, (mtg $160,000;) attorneys, Arnstein & L., 128 Broadway.....$100

BROADWAY, s w corner of 181st St, 133.2x80.1; Alexander Grant Construction Co. to Julius Kuhn and another, 170 Nassau St, (mtg $150,000,) June 16; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

DELANCEY ST, 204, n s, 50 ft e of Cannon St, 25x100; Joseph Saldiz to Jennie Saldiz, his wife, 1,212 Surf Av, Brooklyn, (mtg $21,000,) June 15.....$1

EDGECOMBE AV, 100, n e corner of 139th St, 18.8x80; Catherine C. Crosby, executrix, and William H. Crosby to 310 West 85th St Co., 135 Broadway, (mtg $3,000,) June 16; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$15,000

EDGECOMBE AV, n w corner of 159th St, 99.1x188.2 to e s of St. Nicholas Av x 101.8 x121.5; Enthold Realty Co. to Charter Construction Co., 310 West 85th St, (mtg $45,000,) June 16; attorneys, Hinds & Ely, 319 West 59th St.....$100

FRONT St, 220, s s, 97.7 ft w of Dover St, 19.3x93.10x irregular; Wendell C. Lamson Co. to Esslyn Realty Co., 95 Liberty St, June 11; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

HAMILTON TERRACE, 475.4 ft n of 141st St, Block 5; Sarah Baker to Hamilton Holding Co., 149 Broadway, June 15, (mtg $22,000;) attorneys, Arnstein & Levy, 128 Broadway.....$1

HOUSTON ST, 58 to 62, s s, 143.9 ft e of Mercer St, 50x100; Houston Street Realty Co. and another to Houston Street Realty Co., 62 Houston St, June 15; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

7th Av, s e cor, all liens, June 12; attorney, Lewis S. Marx, 128 Broadway.....$100

7TH ST, 218 East, s s, 158 ft w of Avenue C, 25x90.10; Henrietta Stoll to Harry Feltman, 110 1st St, June 8.....$100

22D ST, 326 West, s s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 20x98.6; Julia F. Jones, wife, and Paul Shotland to Laurence S. Bolognino, 139 8th Av, June 15; attorney, H. Goldman, 13 Park Row.....$17,500

27TH ST, 342 East, s s, 75 ft w of 1st Av, 25x49.5; Peter J. McMahon to Mary Hearne, 208 East 39th St, June 15; attorney, F. A. O'Neill, 2 Rector St.....$1

39TH ST, 141-143 West, s s, 428 ft w of 6th Av, 33.4x98.9; George B. and Elizabeth D. Leonard to Anna E., Margaret D., and George A. Leonard, Syracuse, N. Y., each ¼ part, c. a., dated Nov. 1, 1906; attorney, T. D. Leonard, 1 Liberty St.....$1

48TH ST, 155 East, n s, 120 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.5; Hotel Braddock Company to Mary Lyons, 244 Riverside Drive, (mtg $21,000,) May 29; attorney, Joseph Lyons, 244 Riverside Drive.....$100

50TH ST, 130 East, s s, 147.6 ft w of 3d Av, 27.6x100.5; Hotel Braddock Company to Mary Lyons, 244 Riverside Drive, (mtg $28,000,) May 29; attorney, Joseph Lyons, 244 Riverside Drive.....$100

51ST ST, n s, 100 ft e of Madison Av, 50x100.5; Charles D. Dickey to Louise W. Dickey, Dec. 14, 1903; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....Gift

57TH ST, 25 West, n s, 450 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.5; Jno. W. Simpson to Biltmore-Bienheim Co., 128 Broadway, (mtg $100,000,) June 15; attorney, Lawyers Title Company, 160 Broadway.....$100

58TH ST, 56 to 62 West, s s, 95 ft e of 6th Av, 100x100.5; Biltmore-Bienheim Company to Jno. W. Simpson, 626 5th Av, (mtg $225,000,) June 15; attorney, Lawyers Title Company, 160 Broadway.....$1

70TH ST, 316-318 East, s s, 256 ft e of 2d Av, 50x100.5; Bertha Kaufmann to Jonas Weil and another, 21 East 82d St, b. and s. all liens, May 12; attorneys, Weil & M., 5 Beekman St.....$100

71ST ST, s s, 100 ft w of Avenue A, 50x 100.4, all liens, June 11; attorneys, Paskus, G. & H., 2 Rector St.....$1

75TH AV, w s, 49.11 ft n of 183d St, 50x110; Louis Benedict to Hannah, his wife, 2,460 7th Av, ¼ part, all liens, June 12; attorney, Lewis S. Marx, 128 Broadway.....$100

75TH AV, w s, 50.11 ft s of 115th St, 20x100; Louis Benedict to Hannah, his wife, 2,460 7th Av, ¼ part, all liens, June 12; attorney, Lewis S. Marx, 128 Broadway.....$100

—; Theresa Lammon to George Backer, 51 Hamilton Terrace, (mtg $102,500,) June 15; attorneys, Arnstein & L., 128 Broadway. $100
151ST ST, s e, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75 x99.11; John J. Tully to Realty and Commercial Co., (mtg $105,000,) June 9; attorneys, Hillquit & L., 30 Church St. $100

Bronx.

ANDERSON AV, 904, e s, 27x144.5x27.1x142.1; Kemp Jones Realty Co. to Charles Bauer and another, 962 Anderson Av, June 15, mtg $16,500; attorneys, Appell & T., 61 Chambers St. $1
AVENUE D, e s, 25 ft n of 2d St, Unionport, 25x100; also Pelham Road, being Lots 7 and 8, map of Paul estate, 51x119; also Lot 80, map of land at Unionport; William Heinrich to Philip Heinrich and another, 2,066 Story Av, June 15. (mtg $1,000;) attorney, P. Heinrich, 2,066 Story Av. $100
BARRETTO ST, 915, s e corner of Southern Boulevard, 100x230; Diedrich Eggers to Cedar Construction Co., 35 Nassau St, June 15; attorneys, Lese & C., 35 Nassau St. $100
BAY AV, s s, 276.8 ft w of Main St, 33.4x100; Sylvia H. Reynolds to George Rogan, 104 Bay St, City Island, June 5; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway. $100
FOX ST, w s, 445 ft w of 163d St, 40x104.7; American Real Estate Co. to Egbert B. Ferry, 605 West 115th St, June 15. (mtg $24,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $100
LOT at map of Allen estate; Hudson P. Rose Co. to Fedele Parlato, 649 Morris Av, June 12; attorney, Fedele Parlato, 649 Morris Av. $1
LOTS 34 to 37, Block 68, map of Morris Park; James J. Conroy to James J. Conroy, trustee, Grantwood, N. J., June 9; attorney, J. P. Donellan, 140 Nassau St. $1
UNION AV, s e corner of 156th St, 91x250; Marie C. Schober to Marie Sommer, 285 Alexander Av, June 10, mtg $14,000; attorney E. A. Bates, 55 Liberty St. $1
WEBSTER AV, w s, 236.5 ft s of 170th St, 22x90; Christian Becker to Louisa Haussmann, 1,114 Intervale Av, June 15. (mtg $12,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co. $100
WESTCHESTER AV, n w s, 102.5 ft s of Home St, 103.3x125.6; National Bridge Supply Co. to Egbert B. Perry, Great Neck, N. Y., Sept. 13, 1911; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $1
WESTCHESTER AV, n w s, 102.5 ft s of Home St, 102.5x103.3x100x125.6; Egbert B. Perry to American Real Estate Co., 527 5th Av, June 15, mtg $15,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $100
4TH ST, s e s, 182.7 ft n e of Union Av, 20x100; Philip Mayer to Michael S. McPugh, 1,520 Overing St, June 11; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway. $100
159TH ST, n s, 386.5 ft e of Willis Av, 16.8x100; also, 141st St, n s, 418.9 ft e of Willis Av, 18.8x100; also, 141st St, n s, 175.9 ft e of Willis Av, 18.9x100; Minnie Pfeiffer, individually and executrix, to Tessie K. Sharps and another, 840 West 86th St, June 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $1
141ST ST, s s, 431.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 25x100; Frank Neuman to Mary Dries, 374 East 141st St, June 16, mtg $5,500; attorneys, Hirleman & V., 391 East 149th St. $100
150TH ST, 428 East, ss, 50x100; Cedar Construction Co. to Diedrich Eggers, 915 Barretto St, June 15. (mtg $42,000;) attorneys, Hirleman & V., 391 East 149th St. $100
176TH ST, s s, extends from University Av to exterior pier line of Harlem River, —x—, except land conveyed for aqueduct, rail road or street uses; Edw. D. White and others, trustees, to Preston J. Gibson, 1,114 Vermont Av, Washington, D. C., June 2; attorney, F. B. Robert, 150 Broadway. $1
180TH ST, s s, 85.1 ft w of Honeywell Av, 25x118.2; James F. Donnelly, referee, to Herman F. Epple, 2,576 Grand Av, June 11; attorney, L. E. French, 41 Park Row. $5,700
SAME PROPERTY; Herman F. Epple to Harvey Deere, Wilton, N. Y., June 15; attorney, same. $100
223D ST, n s, 656.10 ft e of White Plains Road, 25x100; Fannie Goldstein to Samuel Helkind, 500 West 178th St, June 12, (mtg $3,200;) attorneys, Gettner, S. & A., 209 Broadway. $100
236TH ST, 139 East, n s, 25x100; Mary Hughes to E. Lowenthal & Son, Inc., 1,347 Boston Road, June 15, (mtg $4,500;) attorney, E. Lowenthal, 1,347 Boston Road. $100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

CHRYSTIE ST, e s, 81 ft s of Rivington St, 19x75; Julius Zweig to Harris D. Colt and another, trustees, 515 Park Av, June 16, due June 1, 1919, 4½ p. c.; attorneys, Curtiss, P. & C., 30 Broad St. $10,000
EDGECOMBE AV, n e corner of 139th St, 18x80; 210 West 56th Street Co. to Mary L. Fraser, 103 Gates Av, Brooklyn, June 16, due June 1, 1917; attorney, Title Guarantee & Co., 176 Broadway. $10,000
RIVINGTON ST, 15, s s, 25x100; Harriet M. Staffers to H. F. Gundrum Co., 15 Rivington St, June 10, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, H. C. Clore, 391 Fulton St, Brooklyn. $1,000
VERMILYEA AV, s s, 125 ft w of Emerson St, 25x150; 210 West 56th Street Co. to Hensle Construction Co., 530 West 207th St, June 16, prior mtg $22,000, due Dec. 15, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorney, L. S. Marx, 128 Broadway. $2,750
WALKER ST, n e corner of Centre St, 186.10 x23.5; Moses Levy to Columbia-Knickerbocker Trust Co., 50 Broadway, June 11, 3 years; attorney, Theodore L. Bailey, 62 William St. $225,000
22D ST, 306 West, s s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 20x98.6; Lawrence S. Bolognino to Herman Goldman, 50 East 86th St, or 13 Park Row, June 15, 1 year. $11,000
47TH ST, n s, 450 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.5; Biltmore-Blenheim Co. to John W. Simpson, 926 5th Av, prior mtg $100,000, due as per bond, June 15; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway. $20,800
82D ST, n s, 50 ft w of Columbus Av, 50x25.8; Mary E. Muir to Edwin A. Cruikshank, 438 Washington Av, Brooklyn, June 16, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway. $10,000
84TH ST, n s, 58 ft e of Lexington Av, 42.6x102; Emma Oppenheimer and another to William Cane, 4 West 106th St, June 16, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Kantrowitz & E., 320 Broadway. $2,000
86TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of Central Park West, 21.6x100.8; Mary E. Muir to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, June 16, due as per bond. $25,000
106TH ST, s s, 79.8 ft e of Broadway, 25x100.11; Mary E. Muir to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, due as per bond, June 16. $16,000
139TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x99.11, prior mtg $43,500; Harriet R. Wood to David Miller Co., 315 East 103d St, June 12, due and interest as per bond; attorneys, Alexander & Ash, 92 William St. $10,000
144TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of Broadway, 125x—; Theresa Lemmon to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, 106 East 64th St, June 15, due as per bond; attorneys, Arnstein & L., 128 Broadway. $20,000

Bronx.

ANTHONY AV, w s, 393.11 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 50x100.6; also Anthony Av, w s, 394.1 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 100.8x10x100; also Villa Av, e s, 185.3 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 50x100; also Villa Av, e s, 235.3 ft n of 200th St, 100x150.1; also Anthony Av, w s, 494.5 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 10x25x12.6x25.1; Roman Catholic Church of Saint Philip Neri to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, June 15, 3 years; attorney, M. J. Scanlan, 51 Chambers St. $19,000
BELMONT AV, 2,115 and 2,117, w s, 50.8x81.11; Pasquale D'Auria to Pauline Levy, 482 Tompkins Av, Brooklyn, prior mtg $25,000,) June 11, due Dec. 15, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $4,000
BOSTON ROAD, s w corner of 181st St, 99.5 x irregular; Land Realty Co. to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, June 16, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $5,000
VOX ST, w s, 445 ft n of 163d St, 40x104.7; Egbert B. Perry to American Real Estate Co., 527 5th Av, June 15, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $5,000
FULTON ST, s e s, being Lot 20, map of South Washingtonville, 40x125; Martha P. Frank to Anna Pekowsky, 450 Audubon Av, June 15, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, L. du Schwein, 44 Court St, Brooklyn. $300
LOT 61, map of Allen estate; Fidele Parlato to Hudson P. Rose Co., 7 West 45th St, June 10, due Aug. 12, 1920; attorney, H. P. Rose Co., 7 West 45th St. $750
LOTS 34 to 37, Block 68, map of Morris Park; James J. Conroy to Mary J. Conroy, his wife, Grantwood, N. J., June 9, due May 18, 1917, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. P. Donellan, 140 Nassau St. $600
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n w s, 122.4 ft n of Wilkins Place, 25x126.5; William J. Sullivan to Eliz. K. Dooling, 179 East 80th St, May 25, due, &c., as per bond; attorneys, Knox & D., 27 Cedar St. $18,000
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, s e corner Barretto St, 23.2x100; Diderich Eggers to Frederick Meyer, 868 Southern Boulevard, prior mtg $25,000, June 15, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Herleman & V., 391 East 149th St. $10,000
TREMONT AV, 728 East, s w corner of Clinton Av, (store lease;) Gustav Withus to Julius Oehlein, 1,840 Bathgate Av, June 5, due, &c., as per notes; attorney, Herleman & V., 391 East 149th St. $2,000
142D ST, 475 East, n s, 63.5x irregular; Minnie Pfeiffer to Nellie O'Gorman, 508 East 140th St, June 15, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $1,293
163D ST, 340 East, s s, 25x100; Adele Giglio to Emanuel Lopertido, 2,016 2d Av, June 15, 5 years; attorney Meyer Levy, 220 Broadway. $3,500
169TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Elton Av, 50x100; Cedar Construction Co. to Frederick Lese, 152 East 80th St, prior mtg $33,000, June 15, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Lese & C., 35 Nassau St. $5,000
180TH ST, s s, 65.1 ft w of Honeywell Av, 25x118.2; Harvey Deere to Herman F. Appel, 2,516 Grand Av, June 15, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, L. E. French, 41 Park Row. $4,000
187TH ST, 552 East, n s, 50x82.9; Arthur Avenue Realty Construction Co. to Joseph Petrone, 425 Riverside Drive, prior mtg $31,000, June 15, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Davis, B. & S., 55 Liberty St. $3,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee, and lessor's attorney.

1, 1914; attorneys, Webster & Shea, 261 3d Av. $2,100
3D AV, 182, all; George Ehret to Otto Wallerstein and another, 110 East 21st St, 5 years from April 1, 1914; attorney, E. J. Kelly, 302 Broadway. $5,900
8TH ST, 400 and 402 East, all; Sol Solovensky and another to David Dibner, 2 years from Jan. 1, 1913; attorney, Harry Berlin, 33 East 115th St. $4,825
8TH AV, 626, store and basement; James Maloney to Abraham Jacobson, 451 West 144th St, 5 9-12 years from June 15, 1914; attorney, H. Heikin, 44 Court St, Brooklyn. $2,600
14TH ST, 252 West, basement store; Fred H. Langdon to Frederick Strauss and another, on premises, 3 years from May 1, 1914; attorneys, Strauss & B., 253 West 14th St. $1,200
100TH ST, 117 East, all; Israel D. Shlachetzki to Victor Batkin, 337 East 101st St, 2 9-12 years from Dec. 1, 1913; attorney, L. A. Jaffer, 51 Chambers St. $1,950
102D ST, 182 and 184 West, 40x100, all; Prospect Realty Co. to Levine Amusement Co., 184 West 102d St, 12 1-12 years from Sept. 1, 1914; attorneys, L. & J. Weinberger, 5 Beekman St. $5,000
146TH ST, 140 and 142 West, all; Menco Stern and another to Banit Schmukler, 1,402 Amsterdam Av, 3 years from July 1, 1914; attorney, M. D. Reiss, 309 Broadway. $4,000

Bronx.

BAILEY ST, 2,886, entire grade floor and part of basement; Leo Fried and others to New York Telephone Co., 15 Dey St, 5 years from Oct. 1, 1914; attorney, New York Telephone Co., 15 Dey St. $1,100
3D AV, 2,861, all; Moise Geisman to Lynn S. Hos, 2,861 3d Av, 10 years from April 1, 1915; attorney, Lynn S. Hoe, 2,861 3d Av. $7,000 and $7,500
149TH ST, 709 East, all; John M. Haffen to Henry Vathauer, 709 East 149th St, 5 years from May 1, 1914; C. Ballenbach, 518 Wales Av, attorney. $960 to $1,200
183D ST, 355 East, second flat or floor; Augusta K. Werrick to Lewis Cherry, 355 East 183d St, 2 years from May 1, 1914; attorney, G. A. Rosen, 309 Broadway. $240

MECHANIC'S LIEN.

Manhattan.

178TH ST, whole front between Prospect Av and Mapes Av, 295x87; Maximilian Sipkes against Middle Bronx Realty and Construction Co., owner; Lenord & Kaufman, contractors, (renewal). $530

Bronx.

TREMONT AV, 259; August M. Adolff against Berta Rabes, owner; Gaetano Saggese, contractor. $250
180TH ST, 1,023 and 1,025 East; James Criscuolo against Joseph Loweth, owner and contractor. $1,405

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

BROADWAY, s e corner of 94th St; N. Y. Roofing Co. against Harry Schiff et al., Nov. 26, 1913. $650
BRYANT AV, 1,125; Benjamin Daxe et al. against Samuel Lyttle et al., Dec. 26, 1913. $61
BRYANT AV, 1,134; same against same, Dec. 26, 1913. $39
BRYANT AV, 1,138; same against same, Dec. 26, 1913. $60
BRYANT AV, 1,150; Benjamin Daxe et al. against Samuel Lyttle et al., Dec. 26, 1913. $68
GREENE AV, 221; Abe Steckler et al. against Estate of George H. Schumann et al., March 26, 1914. $30
GREENE ST, 219 to 223; William Kleinert against Estate of George H. Schumann et al., March 30, 1914. $30
GREENE ST, 221; Louis Marks against George H. Schumann et al., March 27, 1914. $34
HOE AV, 1,237; Benjamin Daxe et al. against Samuel Lyttle et al., Dec. 26, 1913. $112
6TH AV, 438; Sandhog Contracting Co. against E. W. Chapman et al., Oct. 23, 1913. $240
167TH ST, 1,016 East; Benjamin Daxe et al. against Samuel Lyttle et al., Dec. 26, 1913. $122

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT.

46TH ST, 43 West; Mary A. and Elizabeth P. Keene loan Morris Frank. $10,300

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 168th St, 50x100; Abel King and others against Madeline E. Cerleit and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage.)
BROADWAY, 3,100; Charles M. Rosenthal against New York Real Estate Security Co., and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. A. Landauer.
CHRISTOPHER ST, 154 to 156 and 158; 11th St, n e s, 267.10 ft e of 7th Av, 21.5x103.3; 12th St, 212 West; Ferry St, 80; also Charles St, n s, 214.2 ft w of Greenwich Av, 22x55; John F. O'Neil against Charles O'Neil and others, (partition.)
EAST BROADWAY, 103; Division St, 95; Division St, 125 to 130; Orchard St, 2; Madison St, 193; Monroe St, 23; Broome St, 245; Broome St, 294; Stanton St, 81, and East Houston St, 162 to 166; Ida Schlanowsky against Rebecca Schlanowsky and others, (admeasurement of dower, &c.;) attorney, S. D. Lasky.
RIVINGTON ST, n w corner of Eldridge St, 20x75; Max Levinson and others against Julius Martinson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Morris & Rabinovitch.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 75.8 ft n of 87th St, 25x100; New York Trust Co. against Marketable Title Co. and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Merrill & Rogers.
8TH ST, 359 and 361 East; William Levy against Hyman Schlessinger and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Waldman.
48TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 11th Av, 25x100.5; Marion L. Post against Hattie C. Chase, (notice of attachment;) attorney, R. H. E. Waldon.
82D ST, s w corner of Madison Av, 35x102.2; United States Trust Co. of New York against Adolph Meyer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Stewart & Sheerer.
181ST ST, s s, 146.5 ft e of 5th Av, 18.2x99.11; E. Coppec Thurston against Stephen McCormick and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. F. de Rhaz.

Bronx.

ADAMS PLACE, s w corner of 183d St, 48x120; James W. Anderson against Checohina Carucci and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Odell.
BARNES AV, n w corner of 216th St, 105x114; Fanny Zur Dieden against Barbara E. Stevens and others, (action to vacate and annul assessments;) attorneys, Dutten & Killsheimer.
JENNINGS ST, 739; Agnes M. Pragnell against Bertha Tim, (action to compel performance of contract;) attorney, G. R. Dawes.
LONGFELLOW AV, 1,430 and 1432; S. Shenker Metal Ceiling Company, Inc., against Fort Masonry Company and others, (action to release mechanics' lien;) attorneys, L. & J. Weinstein.
LOT 62, Block 3,387, Section 12; Henry S. Morse against Maria I. Knox and others, (action to foreclose transfer of tax lien;) attorney, J. H. Hildreth.
218TH ST, s s, 105 ft w of Fourth Av, running through and fronting on 217th St, s s, 100x228 x irregular; Joseph Kurzman and others gainst Thomas J. Coyne, (action to recover damages for breach of contract;) attorney, J. Rosenberg.

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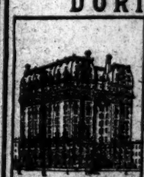
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PRIVATE FAMILY will take two paying guests; beautiful grounds, sea views, tennis, riding; near ferry. F 331 Times Downtown.

Long Island.

Private cottage; exceptional Summer home; best residential section; five minutes' walk to beach; same distance to Edgemere Station; all modern improvements; excellent table service; special season rates. Address "Brackenridge," Atlantic Av. corner Cedar Av. Telephone 506 Far Rockaway.

EUREKA HOUSE—S. TALLEY, PROP. CEDAR AVENUE—FAR ROCKAWAY. Perfect home; spacious grounds; table best; boating, fishing. Refined people only. Moderate terms.

STEIN'S "THE CEDARS," ATLANTIC AVE., Edgemere, L. I.—Charmingly situated, modern improvements; several choice rooms open for season's booking; moderate rates. Telephone.

BAY SHORE, L. I.

Beautiful country home on Great South Bay; sailing, bathing, fishing; excellent table; delightful surroundings; $12 up. Box 114.

New York State.

LAKEWOOD FARM AND COTTAGES. Elevation 3,000 ft.; private lake, bass fishing; excellent cuisine; magnificent scenery; refined patronage; references given and required; booklet and terms on application. A. S. Shaver, Mgr., Roscoe, Sullivan County, N. Y.

THE PINES, Chappaqua.—High elevation; magnificent views; extensive lawns, shade, large piazzas; comfortable, airy rooms; modern improvements; excellent table; tennis, croquet; near station; commuting distance; references. S. S. Mather.

PLEASANT VIEW HOUSE, Dover Plains, Dutchess County; 100 acres; excellent board; all improvements; $9. Kayser, 520 West 122d.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH HOTEL, Corner Arlington Av. and Williams St., East Orange, N. J.

"30 Minutes from Broadway."

Spend the Summer in Beautiful East Orange; pure air, delightful water, oiled streets, and shady lawns; a parlor, bedroom, and private bath for two persons, with unexcelled table board, only $25 per week; only a few suites left for the Summer booking; take the Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange Station; many trains per day; write for booklet. 2620 Orange. W. T. Reade, Prop.

BRIDGETON, NEW JERSEY.—A lovely, cool place; pleasant park; fishing creek handy; lakes for boating; good plain, homelike cooking; high-class cuisine; open all year. $7 A WEEK. Write Mrs. Ella Woodruff.

South Orange, N. J., 117 Scotland Road.—Refined family; beautiful home and location; near Lackawanna and field club; rooms and bath; couple or gentlemen.

Delightful location, private park; shady grounds; cool porch; large rooms; all conveniences; commuting. 48 Enclosure, Nutley, N. J.

New England.

Enjoy perfect rest; cheerful Rosemary Cottage; cuisine Parisienne; week ends. Fairfield, Conn.

Country Board Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

AT SEA GATE, Long Beach, or Long Island ocean beach, for lady and two children, (12 and 7,) comfortable rooms and board; private family preferred; three months; state price; must be reasonable; references. Western, F 328 Times Downtown.

SINGLE ELDERLY GENTLEMAN desires board in Connecticut; not far from New York City. Address, with terms, C. E. Hull, Ridgewood, N. J.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A—A CATHEDRAL PLAZA
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av,
1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver.

FINE COOL ROOF GARDEN NOW READY. Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

VAN DYCK AND SEVERN,
Broadway, 92d and 93d Sts.
Furnished apartments
6, 8, and 9 rooms,
2 and 3 baths.
Possession at once. Summer rates.
See Manager, 178 West 72d St.
Tel. Columbus—3547.

New, elaborately furnished one, two, three, four, or five rooms; high-class elevator apartment; reduced, lowest Summer rates, $5 to $12.50 weekly. Windermere, 343 St. Nicholas Av., corner 127th St.

39th, 52 West.—Two rooms and bath; extension room; 8 windows; easterly, westerly, southerly exposure; delightfully cool; electricity; telephone extension; immediate possession.

127th St., West, (near Drive.)—Five light rooms, facing street; will sublet, unfurnished or furnished, reasonable. W. Ulrich, 1,672 Broadway, cor 47th St. Phone 5914 Bryant.

Four-room apartment, furnished or unfurnished, at reduced rental, right off Central Park West. Apply to Janitor, 3 W. 104th St., or Phone Riverside 4488. Apt. 4.

11th St., near 5th Av.—$55; four-room elevator apartment; mahogany furniture; player-piano; for information telephone 1026 Riverside.

Eight large, beautifully furnished outside rooms; one door from Drive. Woodford, 814 West 99th St.

519 ST., 72 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; all improvements; business lady or couple.

119th, 420 West.—Four rooms; kitchenette, elevator; beautiful view; near Columbia. Bosworth.

78th St., 230 West. (Corner Broadway.)—Apartment, 4 rooms and bath, facing Broadway.

10 West 61st.—Airy two rooms, bath, kitchenette, elevator, for Summer. Hart.

115TH ST, 419 WEST.—Five rooms; elevator. Laden.

Studio apartment to let, furnished or unfurnished. 64 West 40th St.

540 Manhattan Av., 123d, three rooms, kitchenette, bath, elevator. Apartment 6-M.

REASONABLE, COMPLETELY FURNISHED; 4 or 6 bright rooms. 3-5 West 104th.

Queens.

Furnished six-room apartment at Flushing; linen, silver, baby grand piano; tennis court on grounds; opposite large estate; $75 per month. Apply Clark, 390 Broadway, Flushing. Phone 2083—J Flushing.

Storage

Thirty cents a line.

AMERICAN STORAGE CO.—Store your furniture, $3 moving, $3 vanload; also boxing and shipping at moderate charges; send postal. American Storage Co., 604-606 West 48th. Telephone 2647 Bryant.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A—605 WEST 111TH ST.
ONE 4-ROOM APARTMENT, $600.
ONE 5-ROOM APARTMENT, $720.
Concessions for Summer.
LEROT COVENTRY, 156 West 72d St.

To sublet, six-room apartment; every room outside; dining room 14x18; will reduce rent from $65 to $39 from July 1 to Oct. 1. Apartment 5D, 974 St. Nicholas Av., near 159th St.

26 WEST 43RD ST.
Apartments 1-2-3 rooms and bath.
Apply D. R. Jamieson, 500 5th Av.

Two large outside rooms, kitchen, bath, $22. Second floor, 311 West 128th.

East Side.

Unfurnished floor in fine private house; refined neighborhood; all conveniences. 138 East 80th St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents a line.

To sublet, a suite of two rooms on Broadway and 33d St.; newly decorated; low rental. Cedar Crest Orchard & Produce Co., 1,267 Broadway, City. Room 403-4.

Hair of unusually light corner office, (Broadway and 48th,) $50 per month. Apply Y. K. Bracher, 2,010 Broadway. 'Phone Columbus—301.

Broadway, N. E. Cor. 39th St.
Splendid Light Offices.
Special Summer rates.

Flat to rent, suitable meetings, tailor; hot, cold water. 340 West 89th St.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

94TH ST., 117-119 EAST, (Near Park Av.)—Desirable single, double rooms; board.

94TH ST., 129 EAST.—Newly furnished rooms; French cooking; all improvements; telephone.

LEXINGTON AV., 305, near 79th St.—Large and small rooms, private bath, excellent table, convenience, phone; Summer rates.

MADISON AV., 193, (near 34th.)—Large and single rooms; baths; superior house; references.

West Side.

57TH AV., 46, (corner 11th.)—Desirable large, small rooms; excellent board; references.

167TH ST., 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.
Single, double rooms; Summer rates; references.

56TH, 332 WEST.—Desirable rooms; excellent board; real home cooking; references; telephone.

86TH ST., 23 WEST.—Attractive second floor room; single room; meals; Summer rates.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms with board; references required.

87TH, 421 WEST.—Special inducements during Summer months; double rooms, (board two,) $15; single, $7.50; superior cuisine; Southerners accommodated.

57TH, 325 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large room, second floor front; excellent table; reference.

57TH ST., 351 WEST.—Nicely furnished large, small rooms; private bath; board; reference; telephone.

86TH, 37 WEST.—Comfortable, cool rooms; private bath; board optional; accessible location.

68TH ST., 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners; telephone; reasonable.

71ST, 62 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL BOARD; DOUBLE, SINGLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; ELECTRICITY; REASONABLE.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms; near Subway and elevated express; table board; references.

74TH ST., 151 WEST.—Nineteenth year; large, small rooms; baths; excellent table; ref.

76TH, 161 WEST.—Large front room; table guests; references.

76TH, 227-229 WEST.—Delightful large, small rooms; excellent table; Summer rates.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.
Desirable cool, airy rooms; excellent table.

77TH ST., 124 WEST.—Hardsomely furnished cool, large and small rooms; unusual house and table; table guests; Summer rates.

79TH ST., 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tearoom, and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

80TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST. (Riverside Drive, Central Park.)—Cool, comfortable; a satisfactory home for refined people; new high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; advantageous rentals now.

82D ST., 52 WEST.—Desirable room; private bath; breakfast or table board. Schuyler 8397.

82D ST., 174 WEST. (The Little House.)—Homelike; ideal Summer location; references board optional.

82D, 48 WEST. TABLE GUESTS; MODERATE PRICES; BEAUTIFUL ROOMS.

83D, 5 WEST.—Open all Summer; cool, quiet, permanent, transients; table excellent.

86TH, 137 West.—Can accommodate one or two adults in refined, exclusive home; easy access car lines; references; German-Jewish cuisine.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; excellent table; Summer rates; references; table guests.

92D ST., 117-119-121 WEST.—Delightfully large front rooms, with excellent food; opposite St. Agnes's grounds; parlor dining room; telephone; references.

93D, 29 AND 31 WEST.—Large and small rooms; excellent table; parlor dining room; table guests.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with board; near Park; telephone; references.

115TH ST., 560 WEST.—Large room, with or without private bath; excellent cuisine; reasonable.

113TH ST., 625 WEST.—Attractive large front rooms near Riverside; table guests; terms reasonable.

115TH, 604 WEST (Riverside.)—Large rooms elevator apartment; couple; two young men. Peters.

130TH, 250 WEST.—Large and medium-sized rooms, with excellent board.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Desirable Summer location; rooms with or without private baths; electricity.

147TH, 535 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; excellent table; private residence; references.

160TH WEST. (25 Fort Washington Av.)—Pleasant room; excellent board; references.

161ST, 557 WEST.—Two large rooms with bath; telephone; excellent table board.

"ROCKHURST."—Country in city limits; high, cool, shady piazzas; grounds; Country Club opposite; (Tel.) Lesley, Spuyten Duyvil.

ALLIANCE HOTEL, 256-260 West 44th, offers comfortably furnished rooms and board, moderate prices; quiet place for quiet people; special rate to permanent guests.

THE WOODBURY, 855 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, two blocks north 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds. Audubon 4412.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

11TH ST. AND BROADWAY, ST. DENIS HOTEL, OPPOSITE GRACE CHURCH.—SUMMER RATES, $8 WEEKLY; BATH, TELEPHONE; HOTEL SERVICE; special concessions to ladies.

11TH ST., 29 EAST.—Large and small rooms; running water; transients accommodated; moderate.

17TH, 130 EAST.—Desirable, well furnished rooms, en suite or single; transients.

30TH ST., 45 EAST.—Attractive, large and small studios; also rooms; from $4 up.

36TH, 38 EAST.—Large room, southern exposure, newly furnished; all conveniences; reasonable Summer rate.

46TH, 16 EAST.—Connecting rooms, with bath; single room; breakfast optional; Summer rates.

45TH, 19 EAST.—Two connecting rooms, bath, kitchenette; small room, bath, $4.50.

34TH ST., 56 EAST.—Large and small, comfortably furnished rooms, $5 up.

60TH, 41 EAST.—Large rooms; all modern improvements; for gentlemen only.

72D, 178 EAST.—Large front room; two beds; hall rooms, $2.50; conveniences; private.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Exceptionally cool, large, small rooms; private bath. Gramercy 1978.

West Side.

9TH ST., 17 WEST.—Private house; charming suite; single; transit facilities unsurpassed; electricity; references.

9TH, 41 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; private baths; Summer rates. Telephone 1821 Stuyvesant.

10TH ST., 17 WEST.—Cool rooms; single or en suite; running water, electricity, telephone; breakfast; reasonable rates. Mrs. Bean.

11TH, 118 WEST.—Quiet residential neighborhood; large, light rooms; attractive large and small rooms; telephone; running water; breakfast optional.

11TH, 35 WEST.—Nice, extra large room; also small; fine surroundings; phone; references.

22D ST., 471 WEST.—Large front room; running water; also small rooms; telephone; $3 up.

25TH ST., 18 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; running water, steam, electric light, telephone, elevator; full hotel service; use adjoining bath; $7, $8, $9 week; one or two persons; room and full suite with private bath, $10 week up; meals, $5, $9 week; inspection invited; best value in New York.

41ST, 128 WEST.—Small, large rooms, nicely furnished; electric light; running water.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Large room; private bath; also small rooms.

47TH ST., 1 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished room, private bath; electricity; telephone; reasonable.

47TH ST., 41 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished room; every convenience; telephone; reasonable; select.

47TH ST., 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single; private bath; board optional. 4589 Bryant.

49TH ST., 78 WEST.—Desirable large room; private bath; other rooms; every convenience.

52D ST., 248 WEST.—Beautiful parlor floor; private bath; other desirable rooms; conveniences.

52D ST., 54 WEST.—Single, cool rooms; running water; modern house; conveniences; $4.

52D, 200 WEST.—Attractive, cool front rooms; hot water; closets; $4, $5. Rosseau.

53D, 62 WEST.—Large, cool, airy room, private bath; small room; reasonable.

54TH ST., 1,320.—Large, light rooms, de tached house; bath, running water; stations 200 feet; breakfast if desired. Fraser.

57TH, 328 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; modern improvements; Subway, elevated; references. Hammond.

60TH, 50 WEST.—Connecting rooms; private bath; large, single rooms; modern conveniences; weekly rates.

70TH, 205 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms with running water; telephone.

71ST ST., 166 WEST.—Exceptionally well furnished room in private house; convenience; telephone.

71ST ST., 69 WEST.—Large, cool room and bath; also smaller rooms.

72D ST., 117 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with board; reasonable.

73D, 136 WEST.—Exceptionally cool single, double rooms; refined environment; Summer rates.

73D, 256 WEST.—Exceptional Summer accommodations; large, small rooms; breakfast optional; reference.

73D ST.—Private family desires to rent room to business gentleman. L 22 Times Annex.

75TH, 102 WEST.—Two large adjoining rooms, just furnished, modern apartment; summer rates. Apt. 2L.

COOL ROOMS.

76TH, 129 WEST.—Attractive rooms; one private bath; suitable physician; Summer rates.

76TH, 244 WEST.—Cool, attractive rooms; Summer rates; private house; references.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large front room, one, two gentlemen, single room; electricity.

77TH, 126 WEST.—Luxuriously furnished, large second floor, front; smaller room; reasonable.

77TH, 262 WEST.—Newly opened house; attractive rooms, single and en suite; references.

77TH, 201 WEST.—Cool, beautiful rooms; breakfast; 'phone 9059 Schuyler.

78TH, 214 WEST.—Exceptional accommodations, with or without private bath; gentlemen; phone.

79TH ST., 213 WEST.—Delightful, large rooms; private bath; housekeeping privileges; also small room; Subway; Summer rates; references.

79TH, 133 WEST.
Delightfully cool, large room, bath; also small rooms; meals optional; references.

80TH ST., 104 WEST.—Large, cool room, two small rooms; modern conveniences; Summer rates.

80TH, 132 WEST.—Large, airy room with bath; Summer rates; private house.

81ST, 135 WEST.—Large, cool rooms, attractively furnished; private bath; piano; Summer rates two months; small rooms.

82D, 56 WEST.—Desirable cool rooms; private bath; convenient; desirable neighborhood; references.

82D ST., 182 WEST.—Exceptionally cool, light room; running water; Summer rates; telephone.

82D, 68 WEST.—Cool, desirable, large, small rooms; new house; Summer rates.

82D ST., 134 W.—Summer rates; large room, private bath; also small room.

85TH, 120 WEST.—Private house; large and small rooms, attractively furnished; references.

86TH ST., 306 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, private dwelling; transients accommodated; references.

86TH ST., 276 WEST.—Delightfully cool, comfortable, large, small rooms; electricity, shower; all conveniences.

89TH, 318 WEST. (Riverside.)—Exceptionally cool rooms; single, en suite; electricity; select. Riverside 4169.

91ST, 163 WEST.—Pleasant, quiet room; hot water, telephone; Subway, elevated; reasonable.

91ST, 50 WEST.—First-class house; private baths; meals optional; American family.

92D, 46 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished house, near Park; rooms en suite, private bath; separate; $8.50-$10; telephone.

92D, 8 WEST.—Large, cool room; private family. Apt. 13, 3647 Riverside.

92D ST., 40 WEST.—Summer home; cool, airy; light rooms; private bath; reasonable.

98D, 126 WEST.—Satisfactory, refined home; large, small rooms; lavatories; board optional.

92D ST., 204 West.—Housekeeping suite; also large room with three windows. Possons.

94TH ST., Off Broadway.—Two elegantly furnished rooms; private house, private family; gentlemen only. Telephone 5064 Riverside.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Attractive rooms, back parlor; private bath; Summer rates; references.

97TH, 138 WEST.—Large, front room; all conveniences. Phone 7296 Riverside.

108TH, 211 WEST.—Outside room, housekeeping, bath, telephone, Subway, $2.50 up. Koller.

109TH, 312 WEST.—Teacher having beautiful apartment, overlooking Hudson, will rent two large, airy rooms; exceptional view; seventh floor.

112TH, 304 WEST.—Cathedral Heights; New Englanders; $4; elevator; telephone; references. Merrism.

115TH ST., 606 WEST.—ATTRACTIVE, LARGE AND MEDIUM ROOMS; CLEAN, COOL, PRETTILY FURNISHED; HOT AND COLD WATER; TELEPHONE; ELEVATOR; BETWEEN BROADWAY AND RIVERSIDE; REASONABLE; REFERENCES. ROWLAND.

118TH ST., 410 WEST.—Cool, single rooms; Summer rates; showers; electricity. Apt. 32.

120TH, 414 WEST.—Large, airy, outside rooms, overlooking Columbus campus, Hudson. Apt. 8.

122D, 522 WEST.—Cozy room, private bath; $5.50, (single, double $8 up.) Sherman.

124TH ST., 445 WEST.—Nicely furnished, airy room; all conveniences; telephone. Scheurer.

130TH ST., 43 WEST.—Elegant large and small rooms; running water; private house.

135TH ST., 535 WEST. (Northeast Corner of Broadway.)—Outside room; southern exposure; references exchanged. Apt. 2A.

162D ST., 528 WEST.—Cool, attractive, home-like rooms; kitchen privileges; private home; reference.

ATTRACTIVELY furnished light housekeeping 2 rooms; refined private residence; 460 West 28d, (London Terrace;) clean, cool, quiet; abundant hot water; telephone; electric lights; $5.

COUNTRY CHARM—CITY CONVENIENCE. Private residence, overlooking Hudson; beautiful view; cool; shade; lawn; garden; breakfast optional; everything modern; attractive Summer rates. Telephone 4597 Audubon. 634 West 158th St.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—In private home of two, large outside room; southwest exposure; beautifully furnished; gentleman; reasonable. T 74 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 502, (GF.)—Attractive, large front room; breakfast optional. Phone 9576-W Morningside.

WEST END, 611.—Delightful front room; electricity, running water; private family; small room; Summer rates; 91st St. Subway; references.

WEST END AV., 758, (97th St.)—With cultured couple, airy single room or handsomely appointed front suite; bath. Apartment 62.

WEST END AV., 548.
Desirable rooms, reasonable; references.

Brooklyn.

ASSOCIATION CLUB BUILDING.—Rooms for young men; steam heat, electric light, hot and cold water, telephone in each room; all finely furnished; elevator service, gymnasium, swimming pool, all kinds of baths, bowling alleys, billiard rooms, and all club privileges; rooms $3.75-$4. Apply at once Bedford Branch, Y. M. C. A., Bedford Av. and Monroe St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Rooms Wanted—Furnished

Twenty cents a line.

JAPANESE GENTLEMAN wants room near 191st St. Subway; no other roomers; homelike family; state particulars. R. J., Times Harlem.

Rooms Wanted—Unfurnished

Twenty cents a line.

WANT two large, unfurnished rooms, detached house, $14 month; phone. Z 142 Times.

Purchase and Exchange

Thirty cents a line.

Pawn tickets bought. Gold, Silver,
Diamonds, Oriental Pearls, Platinum,
Estates appraised and purchased.
Benjamin Feingold, 451½ 6th Av.,
between 25th and 26th Sts.
Established 18 years. Tel. 1324 Madison Sq.

A. S. BORG, 146 WEST 26D ST.
Highest prices paid for diamonds, platinum, old gold, silver, old teeth, pawn tickets; liberal percentage for Provident tickets.

OLD GOLD, SILVER, and Platinum bought for cash; liberal allowance for silverware in good condition. Howard & Co., 10 John St.

Absolutely highest price paid for old sealskin, Persian lamb, and other high-grade furs. M. Naftal, 60 West 48th St.

I pay highest cash prices for furniture, bric-a-brac, paintings, rugs, pianos. Myers, 115 University Place. 2288 St. Stuyvesant.

For Sale—Miscellaneous

Thirty cents a line.

Mimeograph, Edison Rotary Autographic; save; sell cheap; call after 6. Gaylord, 3,149 Broadway.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
4 months for $3 and up.
Initial payment applies if purchased.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., INC.
362 Broadway, at Leonard St. TEL.
366 Broadway, at 26d St. 5460
42 Nassau St., at Fulton. Look FRANKLIN.
At Barclay St. Telephone 6276 Cortlandt.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

New York, June 15th, 1914.

The New York Times:—

We greatly appreciate the good results received from our "Business Opportunity" advertising in the classified section of The New York Times.

We received from four newspapers in New York one-quarter as many replies and benefits as from The Times. Our future advertising will be confined to your valuable newspaper.

O. S. COMPANY,
331 Madison Avenue.

Telephone advertisements to The Times—Bryant 1000.

Help Wanted Female

Twenty cents a line.

CHAMBERMAIDS for Sea Side Hospital, New Dorp, Staten Island; $16 a month and maintenance. Apply Floating Hospital, foot of West 50th St., Wednesday and Thursday, between 9 and 5.

CLEANERS for Sea Side Hospital, New Dorp, Staten Island; $16 a month and maintenance. Apply Floating Hospital, foot of West 50th St., Wednesday and Thursday, between 9 and 5.

DRESSMAKERS WANTED.—A DESIRABLE ALL-YEAR-ROUND POSITION FOR YOUNG WOMEN WHO UNDERSTAND DRESSMAKING. APPLY BY LETTER ONLY, STATING AGE AND EXPERIENCE, TO P. C. SIEGER, BUTTERICK BUILDING, SPRING AND MACDOUGAL STS., NEW YORK.

GRADUATE NURSES for Sea Side Hospital, New Dorp, Staten Island; $25 a month and maintenance. Apply Floating Hospital, foot of West 50th St., Wednesday and Thursday, between 9 and 5.

MAID, &c.—A lady wishes to recommend her maid, German, to take care of a grown-up child, assist with chamberwork and sewing. Telephone 4799 Columbus. 182 West 88th St.

MODEL, 36 BUST, FOR ALL-YEAR-ROUND POSITION IN FITTING DEPARTMENT. APPLY TO P. C. SIEGER, BUTTERICK BUILDING, SPRING AND MACDOUGAL STS., NEW YORK.

MODEL TO TRY ON MISSES 16-YEAR DRESSES. J. WISE CO., 38 EAST 33D ST.

NURSES for Sea Side Hospital, New Dorp, Staten Island; graduates; $25 per month and maintenance; juniors to take six months' course in care of children, $15 per month and maintenance. Apply Floating Hospital, foot of West 50th St., Wednesday and Thursday, between 9 and 5.

NURSES' HELPERS for Sea Side Hospital, New Dorp, Staten Island; $16 a month and maintenance. Apply Floating Hospital, foot of West 50th St., Wednesday and Thursday, between 9 and 5.

NURSE wanted for two-year-old twins; must present best references from parties served in capacity of children's nurse. Address W. W. O., 41 Park Row, Room 1,207.

SALESLADY.—Over 25, of genteel appearance, good education, to interview refined people; guarantee and commission. Travelogue Bureau, 156 5th Av., Room 523.

WAITRESSES for Sea Side Hospital, New Dorp, Staten Island; $16 a month and maintenance. Apply Floating Hospital, foot of West 50th St., Wednesday and Thursday, between 9 and 5.

WARD MAIDS for Sea Side Hospital, New Dorp, Staten Island; $16 a month and maintenance. Apply Floating Hospital, foot of West 50th St., Wednesday and Thursday, between 9 and 5.

Instruction.
Thirty cents a line.

A—A—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.

THREE MONTHS' COURSE. SUMMER RATES. AEOLIAN HALL, 27 WEST 42D ST. V. M. WHEAT, DIRECTOR.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty cents a line.

ADVERTISING MAN acquainted with agencies and national advertisers; no booze fighter nor has-been wanted; big opportunity for hustler; references required; national weekly without competition; commission only; no advances. L 59 Times.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR for a high-class quarterly publication; liberal commission to the right person; state experience and references. B 58 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER.—Must have experience in double entry; one accustomed to a great deal of detail work. Address, stating salary, experience, &c., Hardwork, L 60 Times.

BOY—In office of machinery house, 17 or older; good opportunity for a lad who is capable of advancing; must have good education; give full particulars as to nationality, qualifications, &c. T 154 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Experienced and personal city referenceding private; capable; single; latest model Cadillac car. Address D 32 Times Annex.

DESIGNER, by prominent Philadelphia manufacturer of cloth and silk dresses; must have wide experience and thorough knowledge of ways for cost reduction; opportunity for advancement to right party. Call Tuesday, between 12 and 2, Oppenheim & Trebitsch, 7 West 22d St.

EMBROIDERY MAN WANTED.—A thoroughly experienced embroidery man, who knows the business from a selling and manufacturing standpoint, who can take charge of designing, sampling, and selling end of a large domestic plant; must have long career in embroidery trade; application must state full details regarding past experience. Address Embroideries, care Dress Essentials, Z 224 Times Annex.

GARDENER.—Couple wanted to go to New Rochelle; man must be a good gardener, be able to drive and take care of automobile, and be useful all around man; wife to be chambermaid, waitress, and to make herself generally useful; a steady position to right couple. Address, giving references, Westchester, F 316 Times Downtown.

HEAD WAITER.—Experienced head waiter, American plan, who can handle colored waiters. Apply Alamac Hotel, Atlantic City.

HOUSEMAN—LAUNDRESS.—Couple, intelligent, capable, reliable houseman and laundress in care of handsome country house; one hour from New York; Scotch, Swiss, or German; no children; good home; good wages. Z 254 Times Annex.

LACE SALESMAN WANTED.
FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN TO SELL THE MANUFACTURING TRADE. MUST BE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED. APPLY BY LETTER ONLY.
AMERICAN TEXTILE COMPANY,
GOLDENBERG BROTHERS & CO.,
SELLING AGENTS,
109-111 FIFTH AVENUE.

MANAGING SOLICITOR wanted for the sale of the Catholic Encyclopedia in Ireland; one who has knowledge of subscription sale methods and can furnish first-class references; splendid opportunity to bright, able Catholic salesman; salary and commission basis. The Catholic Encyclopedia, 16 East 40th St., New York City.

RENTING MAN for apartments; must be thoroughly experienced and come well recommended; salary, $12. Apply personally this morning, between 9:30 and 10 o'clock. Bers G. Paulsen & Co., Broadway and 156th St.

SALESMEN.—Wanted, young specialty salesmen to handle attractive line of confectionery in metropolitan district; only those familiar with New York and vicinity need apply; salary basis. Address Sales Manager, P. O. Box 4296, New York City.

SALESMEN.—Experienced wagon salesmen with ability to operate and improve established routes serving food products to families; cash security and first-class references necessary; $15 to start; quick advancement to men of ability. T 159 Times.

SALESMAN wanted; good, reliable; must be acquainted with drug trade; salary and commission. Apply Dermin Mfg. Co., 319 Belmont Ave., Newark, N. J., by mail only.

SALESMAN known to grocery trade to sell our syrups; commission basis. Firm of H. Hausuling, 22 Arlington St., Newark, N. J.

SALESMAN.—Experienced linen salesman, who is acquainted with east side trade; immediate position; salary or commission. Answer, L 158 Times.

SALESMAN.—Young man to sell a line of trimmings to the cloak trade; experience required. Apply by letter, Joseph Julie Co., 21 West 20th St.

SALESMAN.—Experienced salesman for shirts; city and vicinity of Amsterdam. L. G. Drew Co., 16 W. 16th St.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty cents a line.

SALESMAN and collector in building material yard; state age, experience, reference, and salary. T 150 Times.

SPECIALTY SALESMEN.—Those acquainted with housefurnishings, grocery, and automobile trade preferred. Loewenstein, 19 East 21st St.

Instruction.
Thirty cents a line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.

THREE MONTHS' COURSE. SUMMER RATES. AEOLIAN HALL, 27 WEST 42D ST. V. M. WHEAT, DIRECTOR.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Arbitrage in foreign exchange, stocks, bonds; international banking taught. M 148 Times.

SALESMEN WANTED.—Experience unnecessary; easy work, big pay; write (or call) for particulars and large list of openings offering opportunities to earn $100 to $500 a month while you learn. Address National Salesmen's Training Association, Dept. 1001 C, Candler Building, Times Square, New York.

Situations Wanted

Fifteen cents a line.

Female.

ACCOUNTANT, stenographer, typewriter seeks position as secretary or office manager. L 1 Times.

ADVERTISING—PUBLISHING.
Clever woman, education and experience, desires connection with agency or publishing house; original copy, revising, correspondence, &c.; small salary. D 34 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, (double entry;) eight years' practical experience; competent, businesslike, responsible; good penman; excellent references furnished. F 325 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER.—Several years' experience; open, close accounts; credentials. L. D., Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer; bright, accurate, capable, industrious; $6. B., 127 Powell St., Brooklyn.

CHAMBERMAID. — Reliable colored girl wishes position as chambermaid; day's worker; said, for two ladies. Glover, 438 West 45th St.

CHAMBERMAID and waitress; excellent city reference. 306 East 69th. Cronin's ball.

COOK.—Lady would like situation for her cook; plain washing. 142 East 37th St.

COMPANION.—Middle-aged lady; experienced traveler; fine seamstress. N 22 Times.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent; home, out. Telephone 2900 Audubon. Apartment 26, 509 West 150th.

FILE CLERK wishes position; capable taking full charge; a year's experience. T 148 Times.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—Lady leaving town would like to place competent girl in apartment; west side; can be seen 345 West 89th St. Prentiss.

GOVERNESS.—Young French lady, well educated, wishes position; good references; city or country. T 149 Times.

HOUSEWORKER.—Middle-aged German woman, with daughter 9 years, wishes position as general houseworker; city or country; best references. Braun, care Dilg, 415 East 90th.

HOUSEWORKER, middle-aged; plain cook; sleep in; colored adults; apartments. Care Superintendent, 36 West 40th St.

MASSEUSE.—Graduate of Stockholm, with hospital experience, wishes to care for an invalid lady; kind and patient; highest reference. Djerf, 242 East 50th St.

MOTHER'S ASSISTANT.—Refined, educated young American woman wishes care and training of child 3 or older. T 144 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Is capable, efficient stenographer and typist of more than ordinary ability, desires permanent or temporary position with reliable firm; best of references. Address Z 252 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Neat, sensible, energetic young woman, experienced in banking, legal, technical work, familiar with office routine, desires position. Van, 153 West 117th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Business school graduate, accurate worker, desires position busy office. Edna Goldstein, 605 Madison Av. 'Phone Plaza 2998.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPEWRITER.—Intelligent girl, beginner; high school graduate; neat, refined; $7. Miss Stern, F 311 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate; five years one firm; references; punctual, accurate, capable every respect; $12. S. R., P. O. 137.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, typewriter; neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 410 Grand St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' experience; (18;) neat, accurate; references. Frances Ahearn, 351 49th St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER; capable; $6; excellent qualifications. S., 1,731 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn. Phone 690 East New York.

STENOGRAPHER.—Neat, intelligent beginner; capable doing good work; $6. F 318 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Competent American girl wants position; experienced; highly educated. F 305 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; neat, accurate typist; high school education; $8. F 316 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Seven years' experience; any standard machine; references; $15. H 335 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' experience; accurate, neat, rapid transcription; $8. F 324 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—One year's experience; familiar office routine; references; $8. H 348 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young girl wishes position where there is advancement; $6. H 340 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; familiar filing, billing, &c.; $10. F 345 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Knowledge bookkeeping; 4 years' experience; reasonable salary. L. C. 91 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Rapid, accurate, understanding all office details; experience. C. E., 96 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Well-trained beginner; understands office work; $6. F. K., 94 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — High school graduate; refined; experience limited; $5. B. D., 92 Times.

WAITRESS.—Mrs. H. A. Stimson desires a place for an excellent Norwegian waitress. Apply Thursday morning, 290 West 76th St.

Agents Wanted

Thirty cents a line.

Reliable agent to sell guaranteed bonds; must have good reference; will pay salary or commission; permanent position. Cravens Mortgage Co., Salina, Kan.

Situations Wanted

Fifteen cents a line.

Male.

A—A—ACCOUNTANT, expert; installs simplified systems, opens, closes, audits, systematizes books; financial statements; investigations; work confidential; charges moderate; personal service. W. H. Smith, 149 Broadway. Tel. 2141 Cortlandt.

A—A—ACCOUNTANT.—Installs simplified systems that give exact information required to intelligently plan the development of your business; audits, investigations, reports. Fleming, 35 Nassau St. Telephone Cortlandt 1590.

A—A—ACCOUNTANT. RESULTS CERTIFIED.—Books opened, closed, written up, audited

PATERSON STRIKERS EXPLAIN GRIEVANCES

Courts, Police, Churches, and Press Denounced to Industrial Relations Commission.

BLAME PUT ON ALIEN LABOR

Witness Urges That Immigration Be Restricted—Grand Juries Censured in Homicide Case.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., June 16.—The Industrial Relations Commission today heard the story of the silk strike of last year as told, in varying versions, by a leading silk manufacturer, a Socialist editor and agitator, an I. W. W. organizer, an "organization engineer," who was employed by the manufacturers to help break the strike, and a lawyer for those who were arrested.

The testimony interested Chairman Walsh of the commission to such an extent that he continued the session two hours longer than the time set for adjournment, and announced that an extra session would be held tomorrow. He said he was anxious to get the whole story of the Paterson strike into the record from every possible viewpoint of those affected by it, as he considered the strike to be "typical of a large class of similar disturbances." At the close of the session Mr. Walsh went on a tour of inspection of the Paterson silk mills.

Moses H. Straus, general manager for the ribbon weaving firm of Frank & Dugan, was called as a witness because he was credited with having had much to do with the strike's first settlement. He blamed I. W. W. agitators for the strike and for the ugly spirit in which it was carried on.

"The workers in our own mills," he said, "seemed to us to be perfectly satisfied. Most of them did not know why they were going out on strike except that the agitators had ordered them out. They were among the first workers to abandon the strike and return to work. One of my girl employes came to me after she had been out on strike a few weeks. She said she was 'tired of living on hot air' and asked to be taken back. She brought in forty others with her the next day who agreed with her about the situation. More than half of our weavers receive over $15 a week, while the loom fixers receive from $21 to $35 a week."

Mr. Straus was asked as an employer to give his opinion of the best way of settling the prevailing industrial unrest.

"In the silk industry," he replied, "there is no cure-all, but the industry is going through a period of rapid change. It is passing from a condition in which men workers predominate to a condition in which women workers will predominate. Women are capturing the industry, and I think that in another twenty years men silk weavers will be so rare as to be curiosities."

Rudolph Katz, the organizer for the Detroit office of W. W. of the spring of 1912, which failed, and was followed by the much larger strike of last year, denounced the Paterson government, courts, police, and newspapers.

Rodney Miller of 920 Broadway represented an element not before considered in the strike situation. He said he was not a strikebreaker, but an "organization engineer," whose specialty was studying workers to find out what was necessary to bring about complete harmony between them and their employers.

Miller was employed in March of last year, he said, by the National Silk Dyeing Company to study the "human side" of the strike situation. He believed the strike was caused by the influx of foreign labor and the failure of the employers to understand and treat it properly.

"Wherever the I. W. W. gains a foothold," he said, "there is sure to be something radically wrong—something that can only be described as industrial disease. The unassimilated foreign laborers are now here in such large numbers that I favor restricting immigration until we can better assimilate those we have."

Alexander Scott, a former Socialist editor, submitted files of all of the Paterson newspapers for the period covered by the strike as proof that "the press was controlled by the manufacturing interests." He had kept a diary of his activities in the strike and from this he read copious extracts. He sought to prove that the police, the city government, the churches, and the press, all worked together to "fight the cause of the manufacturers."

The witness condemned the courts, too, but praised Justice Minturn of the Supreme Court. In support of his contention that there was "depotism" in Paterson, he submitted records of the arrest of some 1,000 strikers. He said thousands of his papers had been confiscated and he had received no compensation. Although he had had a policeman arrested for larceny in this connection he could not get an indictment on the charge.

Scott asserted gunmen were sworn in by the Sheriff as special deputies, and told of the murder by a private detective of a restaurant keeper who fed the strikers free.

"Was that detective ever tried for murder?" asked Chairman Walsh.

"Justice Minturn charged three different Grand Juries that there was a plain case against him and that he ought to be indicted. Each Grand Jury refused to indict," was the reply.

Scott was asked if any strikers or strike sympathizers were on the Grand Juries. He replied that "they were composed entirely of silk manufacturers and merchants trading with silk manufacturers."

Henry Marelli, a lawyer employed to defend the strikers when they were arrested, testified that the authorities of Paterson did away with all law and semblance of law until Justice Minturn restored the thousands of prisoners "to their freedom and their rights." He said that after a few reversals the local Government abandoned the prosecution of hundreds of its cases.

From the court records he read this comment by Judge Minturn upon a Grand Jury's failure to indict an alleged murderer of a striker:

"What invisible hand is there in this community that is strong enough to prevent you from indicting this man? Do you mean to say that our laws are respecters of persons? What power is there here greater than the power of the law?"

Mr. Marelli will continue his testimony tomorrow.

'HELLO GIRL' BRAVES FIRE.

Sticks to Her Post Until All Have Been Warned to Escape.

Esther Isaacs, the telephone girl for A. De Pinna, importer of gowns at 394 Fifth Avenue, was praised by her associates last night because she stuck to her switchboard though the building was on fire and telephoned a warning to all the officers, as well as an alarm to fire headquarters.

The fire was in the cellar and did not get through the basement flooring, but it went up a lot of smoke. Miss Isaacs did not leave her post until she was sure that everyone knew of the blaze.

EACH PAIR OF GENUINE GUYOTS BEARS THESE MARKS
C★G PARIS
224 W. 34th ST., N.Y.
GUYOT
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
SUSPENDERS
Standard Style (cotton)
50¢ a pair
Full Dress silk weaves $1.00 and $1.50 and more

JEWEL HUNT ON ASTOR ROOF

Waiter on Rope High Above Broadway Recovers Lavaliere.

While she was looking over the edge of the Bella Vista balcony on the roof of the Hotel Astor last night a jeweled lavaliere dropped from the neck of a woman in a party of four persons who had dined at a table engaged in the name of Mrs. Franklin Sheppard. The woman would not give her name, but it was thought that she was Mrs. Sheppard.

The loss of the lavaliere was reported to the management, and as many of the projections from the front wall as were accessible from windows were searched, but the lavaliere was not found on any of them. A searchlight was then played on the front of the hotel from the roof, and by its rays the pendant was seen on a narrow ledge twenty-five feet below.

Michael Morgan, a waiter who volunteered, was let down from the roof by a rope. Dangling fourteen stories above Broadway, he seized the lavaliere and was hauled back in safety. As he handed it to its owner a man in the party of diners gave him a tightly folded bill. Morgan found it was $50. More than 150 persons, most of them those who had been dancing on the roof, watched the rescue of the lavaliere and cheered the waiter.

MRS. MORRIS K. JESUP ILL.

Widow of Banker in Serious Condition at Home Here.

Mrs. Maria Van Antwerp De Witt Jesup, widow of Morris K. Jesup, the banker and philanthropist, who died in 1908, is seriously ill at her home, 197 Madison Avenue. Mrs. Jesup was to have gone to Belvoir Terrace, her home at Lenox, Mass., a week ago, but she was taken ill just before the day set for her departure.

At her New York house the only information which could be obtained last night was that Mrs. Jesup was very ill and that several nurses were in attendance. Dr. Henry S. Patterson of 130 East Sixty-second Street is her physician.

Mrs. Jesup was married to Mr. Jesup in 1854. She was a daughter of the Rev. Thomas De Witt, pastor of the Collegiate Dutch Church, and a member of an old Colonial family. Her only near relatives are T. De Witt Cuyler, a lawyer, of Philadelphia, and Miss E. De Graff Cuyler of Bar Harbor, Me., children of her sister.

Mrs. Jesup inherited more than $9,000,000 by her husband's will. She has carried out much of the philanthropic work begun by him. Among her gifts are $100,000 to Yale for the establishment of a professorship named for Mr. Jesup and $50,000 to Yale for a Chair of Silviculture.

J. M. WATERBURY, JR., SUED.

Polo Player Owes $5,802 on Note, Plaintiffs Allege.

James M. Waterbury, Jr., a member of the American polo team, was made the defendant in a suit begun yesterday in the Supreme Court for $5,802.87 said to be due on a promissory note for $15,000. The plaintiffs are Adolf Pavenstedt and Hermann Hammersdorf, executors of the will of Gustav Amsinck, who died on June 8, 1909.

The note was made on Jan. 15, 1900. Mr. Waterbury made various payments up to Nov. 7, 1912, and interest was demanded from that date at the rate of 6 per cent.

When the note was made Mr. Waterbury deposited as collateral 150 shares of the preferred stock of Waterbury Rope and 150 shares of the stock of the New York Steel and Wire Company. Papers in the suit were served on Mr. Waterbury just after the close of the polo game at the Meadow Brook Club grounds last Saturday.

WHY IT'S 'WOODROW WILSON'

Because Three Spondees Are Too Many In a Public Man's Name.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., June 16.—The mystery of the disappearance of the name Thomas from Thomas Woodrow Wilson was explained today at the reunion of the class of 1889 at Wesleyan, where President Wilson was professor from 1888 to 1890. In the course of a call on a fellow professor he was discussing the subject of names and their value.

"For those who wish to achieve any success in public life," said the future President, "the best kind of name is one that consists of a dactyl and a spondee—for instance, Samuel Adams. The next best kind of name is one consisting of two spondees—Woodrow Wilson, for instance," which proves two things: First that in 1890 Woodrow Wilson was ambitious for a public career, and secondly, that Woodrow Wilson was perfectly willing that every one should know it.

ATTACKS ANTI-TRUST BILL.

Anti-Boycott Association Opposes Favors to Labor Unions.

The American Anti-Boycott Association of 27 William Street made public yesterday a report by Daniel Davenport, its general counsel, attacking what he calls the "revolutionary and destructive features" of the Clayton Anti-Trust bill, comprised in Sections 7 and 15-23.

These features, he says, were added by agreement between the House Judiciary Committee and the labor leaders; and he declares that Senator Newlands has said that the Covington bill, which can, by amendment, be made to carry any or all of the provisions of the Clayton bill, is to be given right of way over all other Senate business. It is only reasonable to suppose, Mr. Davenport observes, that the President will do his utmost to secure the enactment of these bills into law, since it is understood that they are supported by "the so-called labor leaders."

TO SAVE ROADWAY ON QUEENS BRIDGE

Connolly's Engineer Advises Using Tracks Outside Main Truss for Subway Trains.

OPPOSES OTHER PLANS

Bridge Department's Proposal Will Involve Expensive and Extensive Changes, Moore Asserts.

Borough President Connolly of Queens made public yesterday a report prepared by C. B. Moore, the engineer in charge of the Topographical Bureau of his office, which shows how the Queensboro Bridge could be reconstructed to meet rapid transit conditions without curtailing in any way the roadway of the bridge. The plan will be submitted to the Bridge Department and to the Public Service Commission. The Bridge Department asked the Board of Estimate last year to appropriate $5,510,000 for the reconstruction of the bridge and the acquisition of the entire block bounded by Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth Streets and Second and Third Avenues. The Bridge Department plans to use the present deck of the bridge for the subway trains, cutting the available road space nearly in half and leaving between thirty and thirty-one feet only for vehicular traffic.

The proposal to provide an additional vehicular roadway upon the upper deck of the bridge, at the same elevation as the Second Avenue elevated trains, which was another plan advanced, would require, in the opinion of Engineer Moore, a very expensive reconstruction of the bridge, special approaches at both ends, and the removal of the present walks. Regarding his own plan, Mr. Moore says it is proposed to move the trolley cars at present using the tracks outside the main truss, namely, the cars of the Manhattan and Queens Traction Company and the Third Avenue Railway Company, to the present tracks inside the body of the bridge and to adapt the tracks on the outside to the needs of the subway trains.

Regarding the necessity of maintaining the full width of the roadway for vehicular traffic, Mr. Moore said:

"Long Island City is destined to be an important factory center, and when the acres of land at present vacant are filled with factories, warehouses, and automobile plants it is not difficult to foresee that there will be a congestion of vehicular traffic upon this bridge even at its present width. Furthermore, the constantly increasing use of automobiles, especially in rural sections, where the garage charges are slight, will probably result in a substantial increase of vehicular travel over all highways, which must be foreseen and provided for.

"For these reasons, and because at the very best it will be a great many years before the Borough of Queens will have another bridge, it would seem a serious error to alter the bridge in such a way as to decrease the width of the vehicular roadway if there is any possible scheme whereby the rapid transit trains of the New York Municipal Railway Corporation can be accommodated."

Mr. Moore pointed out that the Bridge Department had requested $1,104,000 for the reconstruction of the lower deck of the bridge, and he said he was sure his proposed plan could be carried out at approximately the same cost.

"It is not improbable," he said, "that if sufficient study was given to some of the other schemes suggested, or a plan whereby all the trains could be carried along the level above the main deck of the bridge, a practical and even more favorable solution might be worked out, but I have taken time to investigate one plan only, this having been selected because it seemed to present fewer complications."

Borough President Connolly said he felt confident that the proposed sacrifice of roadway space on the bridge could be saved. He said he was in favor of either the plan suggested by his engineer or the one to put all the trains on the upper level.

POLITICIANS AT WEDDING.

Miss Dora Hollander, Bride of J. J. Sameth in Arlington Hall.

Miss Dora Hollander, daughter of Mrs. Annie Hollander was married last evening in Arlington Hall, 20 St. Mark's Place to John Jacob Sameth, son of Max Sameth, of this city. There were 500 guests present and the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Drs. Philip Klein and Bernard Drachman of the Congregation Ohab Zedek, in 116th Street. Mrs. Hollander is the owner of Arlington Hall, and young Mr. Sameth is the manager of the New Mountain Casino in the Catskills.

The marriage is the result of a romantic meeting last Summer at Fleischmann's, N. Y. An automobile in which Miss Hollander and her mother were riding came into collision with a tree. Though no one was hurt the car was disabled. It was at this point that Mr. Sameth arrived and took Miss Hollander and her mother back to their hotel.

Among the guests at the wedding were Samuel S. Koenig, the Republican County Committee Chairman; George Ehret, ex-Assemblyman Harry Kopp, Louis Zeltner, and Samuel Heflish.

The More Autos the More Fines.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., June 16.—According to the report for the year ending May 31, the State Department of Motor Vehicles has received $106,133 more for automobile licenses than it did the preceding year and collected $2,681 more in fines for violation of the laws.

MONKEY HIGH IN AIR.

Grabs a Messenger's Cap and Climbs Hall of Records.

A clerk on the fifth floor of the Hall of Records saw a dark object flit by a window yesterday afternoon and opened the window to investigate. As he poked his head out he saw a fairly large-sized monkey chattering and scolding from the next window sill. Down below a crowd had gathered, attracted by the unusual sight, and among the most interested was a hatless messenger boy. His interest was explained by the fact that the monkey held his hat in its paws and seemed about to tear it up, number, plate, and all.

"Run along, sonny, and deliver your message," said a stout man who was among the watchers. "I'll stay till the monkey is caught and keep your cap for you."

"Dat's all right," said the messenger, "but de message is in me cap."

The monkey ran from window to window trying to evade the volunteers who rapidly organized a pursuit and finally captured it. Its collar bore the name of William H. Benjamin of 56 Pine Street. Over the telephone Mr. Benjamin said he bought the animal from a South American sailor on Monday and it had escaped by unfastening its chain in his office before he could take it to his home at Morristown, N. J. Mr. Benjamin called at the Hall of Records later and got his monkey.

TO PAY AQUEDUCT MEN.

Mayor Tells Woods Probationers Should Be Treated Alike.

Police Commissioner Woods wrote to Mayor Mitchel yesterday asking if some means could not be found to pay the former members of the Aqueduct police force who are now in the Police School for Recruits for one month of probation, at the end of which time they will be either accepted or rejected for the city police force. Under the present arrangement the men must serve this month in the school without pay, although members of the force appointed from the regular civil service lists receive pay for their probationary period.

"I thoroughly agree with you that there ought to be some provision made for paying them during the period of their probation, if it is possible to do so," wrote the Mayor in reply, "and I suggest that you take the matter up immediately with the Corporation Counsel and see whether something cannot be done. If these men are accepted for the force at the end of their probationary periods, it seems no more than common justice that they should be paid, just as other probationary patrolmen are paid, for the time that they serve in the school."

RAZE OLD ARROW HEAD INN.

Police Station to Replace Famous Roadhouse Building.

Workmen yesterday began demolishing the interior of the old building that for years housed the Arrow Head Inn, the famous roadhouse overlooking the Hudson at 177th Street and Haven Avenue, preparatory to remodeling the building for use as the police station of the Forty-second Precinct. The present precinct headquarters at St. Nicholas Avenue and 179th Street will be abandoned as soon as the new station is ready for occupancy.

Arrowhead Inn was moved last Spring to a modern hotel and restaurant building a little north of the old site.

The St. Nicholas Avenue Station was opened two years ago by former Police Commissioner Waldo as a temporary headquarters. At the time of the opening Mr. Waldo said that he intended to have a new station built, but this was not done.

Commissioner Woods is of the opinion that the location of the Arrow Head Inn is more desirable for a police station than that of the St. Nicholas Avenue Station, and when the present remodeling is finished, according to him, the police of the Forty-second Precinct will have one of the best homes in the city. Accommodations will be made in the Inn for 196 foot patrolmen and 25 mounted men.

ADOPT 'SUNSHINE' REPORT.

State Board of Charities Sends Findings to Attorney General.

The State Board of Charities, after a two-hour meeting in its offices at 287 Fourth Avenue, yesterday afternoon unanimously adopted a report of an investigation of the affairs of the International Sunshine Society, of which Mrs. Cynthia Westover Alden is President, submitted by a committee of which William R. Stewart was Chairman.

The report, it was said, condemned the business methods of the society. A copy of this report will be sent to Attorney General Carmody for such action as he may deem proper.

About $1,000,000 is involved in the society's collections for blind babies, and the State Board was authorized to find out how this money was spent. The board held fourteen hearings, at which Mrs. Alden was represented by her attorney, Martin W. Littleton. The report will reach Mr. Littleton at 10 o'clock this morning, and will then be made public.

OPENS PLAYGROUNDS ON VACANT LOTS

Park Commissioner Turns Over for Children's Use Land Lent to the City.

HE WANTS MORE OFFERS

Ward Asks Real Estate Men to Send Him Maps of Areas Available for Recreation.

Park Commissioner Ward asked the real estate associations and individual owners of property throughout the city yesterday to submit to him maps showing the vacant and unused plots that they would be willing to lend to the city for playground purposes. Several months ago Commissioner Ward obtained the consent of some property owners for the use of their land, and several large plots were turned over to the city and playgrounds were installed on them. Yesterday the Commissioner opened three large playgrounds on land lent for this purpose by private owners.

On space on the North River bulkhead between Fifty-second and Fifty-fourth Streets, bounded on the east by Twelfth Avenue, obtained from the Dock Department, baseball grounds will be established. Property adjoining the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church in West 104th Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues, which is covered with asphalt, will be used by children, and a territory of several acres on Richmond Terrace, Staten Island, obtained from the Rt. Rev. Charles J. Cassidy of St. Peter's Church, New Brighton, will be equipped for playground purposes also. The Park Commissioner said yesterday:

"After several months of study it seemed clear to me that the solution of the playground question was not to be found in the suggestion of so many associations that more of the existing park space should be withdrawn from general park uses and devoted to playgrounds.

"The fact is that New York today is sadly deficient in both park and playground acreage. Whereas the New York park area allows for only one acre to every 630 persons, or a space 8 feet square for one person, on the other hand Philadelphia has an acre to every 300 persons and St. Louis one acre to every 250 persons. Indianapolis, with its 250,000 inhabitants, has more park acreage than the entire Borough of Manhattan.

"I therefore set about to see how we could obtain relief in other ways, such as taking over all vacant property owned by the city for future schools, station houses, and fire houses, and by passing a law which will compel the owners of buildings with a certain acreage of floor space to so plan the roofs of their tenements or other buildings as to be immediately available on completion for playgrounds. I am also having Mr. Lee, Supervisor of Recreation, investigate the armories of the city with a view to using their floor space and roofs for playground purposes."

MRS. POSS FAINTS AGAIN.

Jury Will Return Sealed Verdict in Divorce Case Today.

The suit and countersuit of Frank R. Poss and his wife, Lillian K. Poss, for divorce ended yesterday, and this morning the jury will hand to Supreme Court Justice Donnelly a sealed verdict. The summing up of both sides was impassioned. Mrs. Poss bore up well while Abraham Levy, counsel for her husband, told the jury what an indiscreet woman he thought she was. But when George Gordon Battle, her own counsel, spoke feelingly for her she wept gently at first, then violently, and then she fainted. Her maid and Clerk Dunn assisted her from the courtroom.

Mr. Battle told the jury that Poss had clearly shown himself to be a man whose fondness for women made it impossible for him to be true to one. He recalled that part of the testimony that told of the visit of Poss with two women to the apartment of Ira B. Hickok and of the refusal of the latter to say whether women ever remained over night in his bachelor home because it might tend to incriminate him. Mr. Battle said that Poss had deserted his wife when he went away to Arizona for his health and that it was no wonder that Mrs. Poss, her mind full of sorrow and unhappy thoughts, had gone out to dinner and a dance with Percy M. Thorne.

"She went just to chase the blues away," said Mr. Battle.

Concerning the testimony of the private detectives who had told of incidents occurring while Mrs. Poss and Thorne were together, Mr. Battle said "I wouldn't convict a dog on the evidence of a private detective."

Mr. Levy asked the jurors not to let chivalry and love for womankind warp their judgment. He referred sarcastically to the fainting spells of Mrs. Poss and said that they were all a part of her Belasco-like stage setting to reach the deeper emotions of the jury and beloud their minds."

GIRL A CITY HALL MYSTERY.

Seeks Letter from Mayor for Walking Trip to Boston.

A young woman who gave her name as Miss Clark, but who admitted that it was assumed, went to Mayor Mitchel's offices yesterday and requested a letter from the Mayor. She had determined to walk to Boston, she said. E. Stagg Whitin, assistant secretary to the Mayor, wished her good luck, but explained that Mr. Mitchel could not give a letter of introduction to any one refusing to give her right name.

"There have been some stories in the newspapers about me," the young woman told Mr. Whitin, "but they aren't true. I never was a detective in District Attorney Whitman's office, but I know one of the women who aided in the investigation of the drug traffic in the city prisons. I made a bet of $50 the other day with a girl friend that I could walk to Boston, and that's all there is to it, see?"

The young woman left City Hall with three young men who said they were going to accompany her on her walk. One of the men left a card representing him to be H. J. Belmont, a real estate broker of Brooklyn. Another said that he was a student at New York University, and explained that he and his friends would sell merchandise on the way to Boston.

An hour after the four left City Hall an excited man of middle age ran to Police Lieut. Kennel's desk outside of Mayor Mitchel's office and yelled:

"Where's my daughter? Where is she? I read in the paper that she was going to Boston, and that she had been here. I tell you her name isn't Clark. Her name is Goldstein, and I'm her father."

Goldstein, when told of the departure of "Miss Clark," was much perturbed. He said he was in the clothing business at Broadway and Tenth Street. Before more information could be gleaned he was out of sight.

A canvass of the neighborhood at Broadway and Tenth Street did not reveal Mr. Goldstein or any one who knew him.

SPLIT ON CIVIL SERVICE.

Park Commissioners Disagree as to Rules for Chief Engineers.

The Civil Service Commission will hold a hearing today on the proposition to place the position of Chief Engineer in the various Park Departments under civil service rules. Two Commissioners, John E. Weier of Queens and Raymond V. Ingersoll of Brooklyn, favor the plan, while Commissioners Ward of Manhattan and Thomas W. Whitin of the Bronx oppose it. Commissioners Weier and Ingersoll have no Chief Engineers at present and have asked President Moskowitz of the Civil Service Commission to provide them with a list of names to select from. Commissioners Ward and Whitin have filled the office, and do not want the civil service rule applied.

The salaries of the Chief Engineers in Manhattan and the Bronx have been $5,000 and $4,000, respectively. The position in the other two boroughs pays $3,500. It is the plan of the Civil Service Reform Association, which is backing the Commissioners from Queens and Brooklyn, to have the same salary paid in all boroughs.

Suffragists to Give a Picnic.

The woman suffragists have followed the example of other politicians, and the Victory Club of the Woman Suffrage Party, Mrs. Sophie Kremer, President, will give a children's picnic in Central Park next Saturday. A procession of the children will start at 1 o'clock from Ninetieth Street, between Broadway and West End Avenue. Miss Dolly Trafton of 254 West Eighty-fourth Street, is in charge of the outing, and all good children between the ages of 8 and 14 are invited, being admitted by ticket only, which may be had on application.

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And we've the same assortments for Boys and Children.

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Silk Shirts, Specially Priced	$2.85, $4.85 & $5.65
B. V. D. Underwear, Nainsook and Silk	50c to $2.50
Union Suits	$1.00 to $5.00
Japanese Cotton Crepe Bath Robes	$4.50
Bathing Suits	$2.50 to $10.00
Silk Ties	50c to $1.50
Silk Scarfs	50c to $2.00
Washable Ties and Scarfs	50c to $1.00
Interwoven Silk Hose	50c

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MAYBE it isn't fair. Maybe we ought not to *tell* you that some of the Hart, Schaffner & Marx Summer Suits we are selling now at $18 and $23 were selling fast at from $22.50 to $40 only a few days ago.

And that it is the very Suits that sold fastest at those prices on which we have made these reductions.

For fast selling means broken lines—sizes missing here and there—

And that means your advantage.

Yes—maybe you've been thinking of fishing tackle or extra days in the country with that $18 or $23.

Why squander it on clothes—even if they *are* worth nearly twice their price?

After all—Temptation is only worth while when you resist it—
So come in—look them over—
And show your will power!

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After the Performance Don't Fail to Visit ZIEGFELD DANSE DE FOLLIES, In the Aerial Gardens (Atop the Theatre.) Reserve Tables in Advance. Phone 3093 Bryant.

KNICKERBOCKER Daily 2:15 and 8:15 sharp. Patrons Urged to be Seated at Rise of Curtain. D'Annunzio's Pagan Spectacle CABIRIA Orchestra of 50—Chorus of 40 "World's Masterpiece."—Sh. Eve. Journal. All Reserved Seats—8 Weeks in Advance.

GAIETY Broadway & 46th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30. GEO. M. COHAN'S BEST PLAY, 7 KEYS TO BALDPATE

GEO. M. COHAN'S Theatre B'way & 43d St. Evs. 8:15. Pop. Mat. Today 50c-$1.50. Potash & Perlmutter

HUDSON West 44th St. Evs. 8:30. Pop. Mat. TODAY. A Detective Comedy. DUMMY Laughs and Thrills—THE

GLOBE B'way & 46th St. Daily 2:30 & 8:30. 25 & 50c. All Seats Reserved. UNIVERSAL MOTION PICTURES present ANNETTE KELLERMANN IN NEPTUNE'S DAUGHTER

WINTER GARDEN B'way and 50th. Evenings at 8. Matinee Tomorrow. Best Orch. Seats $1 & $1.50. PASSING SHOW OF 1914. "OUT-SUMMERS AND OUT-SHOWS ANYTHING SEEN IN NEW YORK."—Times.

PLAYHOUSE 48th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. $1.50 Matinee Today 2:30. THE THINGS THAT COUNT. The Companion Play to "Grumpy."

39TH ST. THEATRE, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. $1.50 Matinee Today 2:30. TOO MANY COOKS. Funniest Play Since "Baby Mine."

COMEDY Thea., 41st St., near B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. KITTY MACKAY

CORT THEATRE, 48th St., near Broadway. LAST WEEK THE ESCAPE By Paul Armstrong. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. NEXT WEEK "HOME SWEET HOME."

ELTINGE 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:15. The YELLOW TICKET

LONGACRE West 48th St. Evenings 8:30. Popular Mat. Today 2:30. A PAIR OF SIXES

COHAN & HARRIS ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:20. Pop. Mat. Today 2:20. LOADS OF LAUGHTER. Raymond Hitchcock IN HIS NEW MUSICAL PLAY, "The Beauty Shop"

CANDLER W. 42d St. Phone 6344 Bryant. TWICE DAILY, 2:20 & 8:20. GEORGE KLEINE presents "PIERROT, THE PRODIGAL" and "THE NAKED TRUTH" Orch. of 40. Dir. MODEST ALTSCHULER

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Jardin de Danse ROOF Mat. Tues. SATS. ONLY. 2:30 TO 2. NIGHTLY CUP CONTESTS AND SURPRISES. Heavenly Twins Rozsika & Yansci DOLLY appearances 7th Big Week in More New Dances with Carlos Sebastian

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